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THE London Magazine OR, Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer.

VOL. XXII.

For the Year 1753



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FEB



THE PREFACE.

DID not Cuſtom and Preſcription plead for it, an annual Preface to a Work, ſo well known, approved, and eſtabliſhed, as the LONDON MAGAZINE, would be totally unneceſſary, as it muſt generally be the ſame Thing over and over again, like writing an Ode to the SUN every New Year: Which though in itſelf a noble Subject, and what for Three or Four Years would afford great Variety of Entertainment, yet if purſued for Twenty Years together, would certainly grow dull, trite, and diſguſting. For as the Poet who ſhould write on the SUN, after having conſidered, and diſplayed the glorious Nature and Properties of its Light, the wondrous Powers of its prolifick Heat, the Change and Renewal of Seaſons, and the ſurprizing Variety and Beauty of thoſe numerous Productions which every Month owe their Birth to its enlivening Rays, muſt certainly, in Time, find his Subject ſo exhauſted that he will be

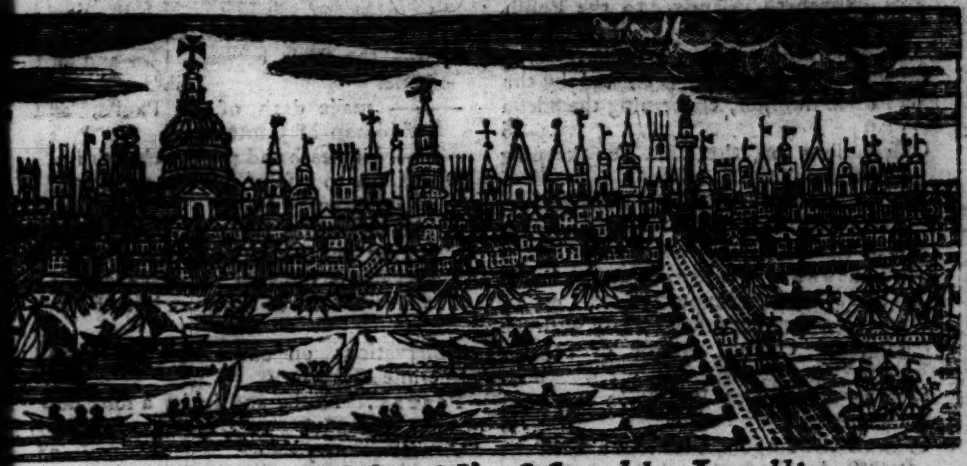
The PREFACE.

...t to repeat the ſame Words he hath ſpoken, and ...read in the Steps he hath trodden before: So the Writer of ſuch an annual Preface as this, after above Twenty Years Travel, finds it equally difficult and perplexing to ſtrike out any Thing new in ſo beaten a Path. However, let us take up again the preceding Alluſion, and try what we can do with it. APOLLO, or the SUN, in a Mythological View, is the GOD of WIT. As ſuch he is our PATRON; as ſuch we pay him Homage and Daily Adoration. The Twelve Months are the twelve immortal Prieſts who wait around his Throne in varied Veſtments, preſenting to his Hands the Hecatombs of Wit, which we twelve Times a Year ſelect, a grateful Offering to the MUSES, who compoſe his Court; and who in Return for this agreeable Preſent, implore their Patron to inſpire our Friends with every uſeful Art, with every Grace and Elegance of Compoſition, and with the trueſt Taſte and Judgment to direct their Choice in this COLLECTION. Such a friendly Correſpondence as this being ſettled with the Court of APOLLO, where can the Publick expect to find ſo polite, ſo learned, ſo elegant, ſo various an Entertainment as in the LONDON MAGAZINE?

EXPLANATION of the FRONTISPIECE.

CURIOSITY, guided by PRUDENCE, inſpecting the LONDON MAGAZINE, placed on the Back of TIME, wherein HISTORY is recording the moſt remarkable Events.

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IX. Two Letters of the famous Madam de Maintenon.
X. Account of a new Paper, called *The* WORLD.
XI. Affecting Story of Conſtantia.
XII. Subſtance of his Majeſty's Speech.
XIII. The Lords Addreſs, with the King's Anſwer.
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XV. Curious Obſervations on Gold and Silver Lace.
XVI. Modeſty and Aſſurance, a Fable.
XVII. Addreſs of the Merchants, Traders and Citizens of Dublin.
XVIII. Solution of a Mathematical Queſtion objected to.
XIX. A Remark on Mr. Freke's Treatiſe.
XX. Obſervations on Oaths, and the horrid Crime of Perjury.
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XXIV. POETRY: The Spectres; Ode for New-Year's-Day; a Paſtoral Dialogue; Ianthe and Iphis, a Song new ſet to Muſick; Epitaph, &c.
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In January *was Publiſhed,*

AN APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1752, with a Beautiful FRONTISPIECE, a General TITLE curiouſly engraved, Compleat INDEXES, and ſeveral other Things, neceſſary to be bound up with the Volume.



THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1753.

Upon Occaſion of the preſent Diſpute with Pruſſia, *the following Anecdote from the Hiſtory of Queen* ELIZABETH *muſt, we think, be agreeable to our Readers.*



DURING the war carried on by that wiſe and glorious queen againſt Spain, ſeveral of the Swediſh and Dantzick ſhips had been ſeized by our ſhips of war, on account of their being loaded with contraband goods for Spain, and probably ſome exceſſes had then likewiſe been committed, as there always are upon ſuch occaſions.

Upon this Sigiſmund, King of Poland and Sweden, ſent Paulus de Jaline, his ambaſſador, to queen Elizabeth, to demand ſatisfaction, which at his firſt audience he began to do in Latin, the only language then uſed upon ſuch occaſions; but he did it in ſuch a high tone and haughty manner, that the queen cut him ſhort with the following extempore anſwer in Latin.

Heu quam decepta fui! Expectavi nuncium: tu verò querelam mihi adduxiſti; per literas te accepi eſſe legatum, te verò heraldum invenio. Nunquam in vita talem orationem audivi. Miror, ſanè miror, tantam et tam inſolitam in publico audaciam; neque puto, ſi rex tuus adeſſet, talia verba protuliſſet: Sin aliquid tale tibi in mandatis commiſit (quod quidem valdè dubito) tribuendum, quòd cùm rex ſit juvenis, & non tam jure ſanguinis quam electionis, atque etiam novitèr electus, non tam benè percipiat quid inter reges convenit, quam majores ſui nobiſcum obſervarunt, & alii fortaſſe deinceps obſervabunt. Quod ad te attinet, videris multos libros perlegiſſe, libros tamen principum non attigiſſe, neque intelligere quid inter reges convenit. Cum verò jus naturæ, & gentium commemoras; hoc ſcito eſſe jus naturæ & gentium, ut cum bellum inter reges intercedat, liceat alteri alterius undique allata præſidia intercipere, et ne in damnum ſuum convertantur, prævidere: Hoc ſcito eſſe jus naturæ & gentium; ubi itidem domum Auſtriæ narras (quam jam tanti facis) non te lateat ex eadem domo non defuiſſe qui regnum Poloniæ regi tuo intercipere voluiſſent. De reliquis, quæ cum multa ſunt & ſingulatim deliberanda, non ſunt hujus loci ac temporis, accipies quod a quibuſdam conſiliariis huic rei deſignatis deliberandum fuerit. Interim valeas & quieſcas.

This anſwer runs in Engliſh thus:

How much am I deceived! I expected an envoy, but thou haſt brought me a challenge. By thy credential letters, I took thee to be an ambaſſador, but I find thou art a herald. In all my life I never heard ſuch a ſpeech. I am ſurpriſed, I am really amazed at ſo great and ſo unuſual impudence in publick; nor do I think that thy maſter, had he been here himſelf, would have made uſe of any ſuch language. But, if there be any ſuch thing in his inſtructions to thee, as he is a young king, not by hereditary right, but by election, and even but lately elected, I muſt impute it to his being unacquainted with that language which is

proper among ſovereigns, and which his anceſtors have always obſerved towards us, and his ſucceſſors from henceforth probably will. As to what relates to thyſelf, thou ſeemeſt to have read many books, but never to have looked into the book of princes, nor to underſtand what is decent among ſovereigns. But ſince A thou talkeſt of the law of nature and nations, know, that when war breaketh out between two kings, they are, each of them, warranted by the law of nature and nations, to intercept all ſupplies brought to the other, let them come from whence they will, and to take care that no ſuch ſupplies may be made uſe of againſt themſelves. Know this to be the law of B nature and of nations. Where again thou talkeſt of the houſe of Auſtria, which thou now buildeſt ſo much on, thou art not ignorant, that there was not wanting of that houſe, one who deſigned to intercept from thy king the kingdom of Poland *. As to the reſt, being numerous and ſuch as muſt be particularly C conſidered, they are not proper for this time or place: The reſolutions of the commiſſioners appointed for this purpoſe ſhall be communicated to thee. In the mean time fare thee well, and be quiet.

Thus did that great princeſs anſwer a powerful king, who only talked in a manner which ſhe thought inſolent; and D it is remarkable, that this ſpirited anſwer was made by her when ſhe was old; when ſhe was involved in a war with Spain, then the moſt potent monarchy in Europe; when ſhe had been deſerted by her ally, Henry IV. of France, who had made a ſeparate peace with Spain; and when there was a dangerous rebellion in E Ireland, headed by the famous Ter-Owen, and ſupported by Spain.

And Speed, who gives us this anecdote, tells us, that having ended her oration, ſhe lion-like riſing, daunted the malapert orator no leſs with her ſtately port and majeſtick departure, than with the tartneſs of her princely checks: And turning to the train of her attendants, ſaid, F "God's death, my lords, I have been forced this day to ſcour up my old Latin that hath long lain ruſty."

In our Magazine *for laſt Year, p.* 603, *we gave the Subſtance of what the King of* Pruſſia *calls* an Expoſition of his Motives *for detaining Part of the* Sileſia *Loan, by Way of Compenſation for the Damage done to his Subjects in the laſt War by our Privateers. And now we ſhall give a Copy of the* Memorial *preſented by his Miniſter here upon that Subject, as follows,* viz. G

IT is by order of the king his maſter, that the underſigned ſecretary to the legation of his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, is obliged to remind your excellency of the preſſing ſollicitations employed by himſelf and predeceſſor, at ſeveral times, for obtaining from the equity, and thro' the juſtice of the miniſtry of this court, the ſatisfaction which the Pruſſian merchants have demanded, of being indemnified for the violences and depredations they have ſuſtained from ſome of the Engliſh privateers, during the laſt war. Your excellency will remember, that theſe merchants had ſome their ſhips taken from them, ſome their effects forced away, others had them detained; and altho' it was evidently made appear, that none of them dealt in contraband trade, they have not hitherto been able to obtain any redreſs, neither from the Engliſh tribunals to whom they applied, nor from the government, before which they laid their complaints: And that, by a ſingularly ſtrange contradiction, when even thoſe tribunals found no ſpecious pretext for confiſcating their ſhips and effects, and conſequently diſcovered the injuſtice of the prize, they nevertheleſs did not fail to condemn the proprietors in coſts, to the behoof of the privateers, and leviable upon the capture.

The laws of equity ought inconteſtably to be the ſame for all nations; and an Engliſhman ought to expect the finding a ſanctuary at Berlin, in the juſtice of its tribunals, againſt the violence of their ſubjects, the ſame as a Pruſſian ought to find it at London, againſt any illegal procedure of theirs. It is upon this principle, that good faith and mutual commerce ſtand eſtabliſhed between nation and nation: It is alſo upon this very principle, that the merchants of Europe traffick with their neighbours, and that the Engliſh nation carries on ſo advantageous a commerce. All countries look on theſe ties of equity as ſacred and inviolable, and they reſpect them at home, that they may receive the benefit of them abroad, whenever the neceſſity comes to exiſt of their having recourſe to them.

His majeſty believed, that, with a nation ſo full of noble ſentiments, ſo generous as the Engliſh, it would be no difficulty to obtain for his ſubjects the ſatisfaction that was due to them; and your excellency will remember, that, in caſe of a refuſal, the intimation was not omitted, that his majeſty, the king of Pruſſia, would find himſelf obliged (tho' with regret) to ſeize the capital funds for which the dutchy of Sileſia ſtood mortgaged to the Engliſh, eſpecially as his majeſty had no other means of indemnifying his ſubjects.

The

* *The archduke Maximilian of Auſtria, brother to the emperor Rhodolph* II. *had diſputed the crown with Sigiſmund.*

The intentions of the king my maſter
pure: His majeſty was determined to
il, with all integrity, the engagements
has contracted with the Engliſh na-
n, and acquit the debts incumbent on
n; but he is determined at the ſame
e to make good to his ſubjects the
tection which he owes them.

That his majeſty might precipitate no-
ng in an affair of this nature, and in
der to afford the Engliſh government
e enough for reflection, his majeſty
ntinued diſcharging the Sileſia loan un-
payment of the laſt term; but when
majeſty ſaw that neither the equity of
demands, that neither time, reaſons,
r repeated importunities, produced any
ect, in favour of the Pruſſian mer-
ants, the king thought himſelf obliged
have recourſe to the laſt meaſure that
nained in his power, that of deducting
m the money due to the Engliſh the
n which his ſubjects demanded for
ir indemnification.

The ſame law that obliges us to the fair
aling of paying our debts, authorizes us
exact the ſame meaſure of juſtice from
debtors. What a ſingularly ſtrange
of law would that be, that ſhould
ulate all in favour of one ſide, and no-
g in favour of the other? In this af-
however, the point in agitation is
even what is owing from the Engliſh
the Pruſſians, but what is forcibly
with-held from them. If it is but juſt to
one's debts, it is yet more ſo to repair
damages one has occaſioned by one's
n fault, and with premeditated deſign.
After reaſons ſo ſtrong, after having,
vain, demanded reparation from thoſe
ho alone could make it, is there any
lour whatever for pretending, that the
ng ſhould give up his own ſubjects?
nd could he do it, even if he would?
e owes the laſt term to the Engliſh; he
ops it, and, after having acquainted the
itiſh government upon all occaſions, of
e meaſures his majeſty could not but
diſpenſably take, he appointed a com-
iſſion to judge, with impartiality, and
ith a rigid exactneſs, the pretenſions of
e Pruſſian merchants. At the head of
is commiſſion too his majeſty placed a
an, whom to name, ſuffices to ſanctify
e whole procedure. The then high
ancellor (Cocceii) three miniſters of
ate, and ſeveral counſellors of juſtice,
ave examined the claims of the mer-
hants, and liquidated their juſt amount.

This commiſſion having terminated this
ffair, the under-ſigner has the honour to
reſent, enclоſed herewith, to your ex-
ellency, copies of the decrees given upon
he different claims of the Pruſſian ſub-
jects, upon that of each merchant ſepa-
rately; whence it reſults, that of 239,850
crowns, which thoſe merchants reckoned
due to them, the commiſſion has adjudged
to them no more than 159,486 crowns,
20 gr. principal, and 33,283 crowns in-
tereſt, at the rate of 6 per cent.

Tho' his majeſty has all the reaſon to
be perſuaded, that the ſaid commiſſion
has proceeded according to the forms of
the moſt impartial juſtice, his majeſty
has, nevertheleſs, ordered the under-
ſigner to declare, in the preſent memo-
rial, that his majeſty is diſpoſed to have
any conteſted facts examined afreſh by
the ſaid commiſſion, if any officers, or
Engliſh privateers, who ſhall believe
themſelves wronged thereby, think pro-
per to interfere therein, and to get the
judgment altered, in caſe the allegations
of the party, ſo complaining, ſhould be
found valid.

The king fixes, for the exhibition of
theſe allegations, the term of three
months, reckoning from the day of this
declaration. As the liſt of the ſeveral
captures annexed to this memorial con-
tains the names of thoſe who made them,
his majeſty refers it to the good pleaſure
of the Britiſh government, in what man-
ner it ſhall be proper to inform the parties
of the judgment pronounced, that they
may enter their complaint againſt it ac-
cording to law. If, nevertheleſs, the ſaid
term lapſes without any one's interpoſing
in his own vindication, his majeſty will
abide by the decree of his council, and
in purſuance thereof, will order the de-
duction of the ſum adjudged to his ſub-
jects, including the intereſt thereon at
6 per cent. until the 10th of July of the
current year; which ſaid deduction, ſo
ordered from the money due to the Engliſh,
amounts to 194,725 Brandenburg crowns,
4 gr. and 5 deniers, and is to be applied
to the indemnification of the Pruſſian
merchants. His majeſty at the ſame time
declares, that he is ready to order a re-
mittance to be made to the commiſſioners
of the Sileſia loan, of the reſidue of what
is owing upon that claim, both on ac-
count of the capital, and of the intereſt
growing thereon, at the rate of 7 per
cent. to the tenth of July of this preſent
year. Always provided, that the ſaid
commiſſioners ſhall produce an authentick
releaſe for the ſaid principal and intereſt.

In caſe that, againſt all expectation,
they ſhall in England refuſe to come into
this ſo equitable a regulation, I am to
declare to your excellency, that the king
will order the ſaid ſum to be judicially de-
livered to his chamber of juſtice in Berlin,
there to remain in depoſite, till it ſhall

pleaſe

pleaſe the proprietors to draw it out by furniſhing proper diſcharges; and as the continuance of the intereſt naturally ceaſes after this depoſite, his majeſty expreſly proteſts againſt being thenceforward accountable for any; and in virtue of this authentick proteſt, his majeſty holds the debt upon the Sileſia mortgage entirely extinguiſhed, and that dutchy fully exonerated from all obligations with regard to it.

London, Nov. 23, 1752.

Signed

MICHELL.

N. B. At the end of the Expoſition of the Motives, in our laſt year's Magazine, p. 605, col. 1. l. 24. read 1. The number of veſſels taken, amounting to 18 Pruſſian ſhips; and 33 neutral ſhips, in the cargoes of which the Pruſſians were concerned. And l. 31. read 7. In what their ſufferings conſiſted.

Obſervations *on the Time for keeping* CHRISTMAS.

WHEREAS a great many people did work on the 25th of laſt December, an a ſuppoſition that it was not Chriſtmas-day, and did keep Old Chriſtmas-day (as they term it) either thro' ignorance or obſtinacy, I ſhall endeavour to put them right in that matter, as follows:

Firſt, as to the keeping of Chriſtmas-day, it was not kept at all until the ſecond century, and then (as the learned Dr. Cave obſerves) it was kept on the ſame day as the Epiphany, until St. Chryſoſtom (who lived in the fourth century) and ſome others of the primitive fathers of Chriſtianity looked into it; and by the beſt intelligence they could get, it was on the 25th of December. And Clemens Alexandrius (another of the primitive fathers) ſays, it is either on the 25th or 26th of the ſame month; and the ſame father tells us, in the ſame place, that there were ſome who more curiouſly ſearching after Chriſt's nativity, affixed it to the 16th of May. Hence we may ſee how little certainty there is in this matter, ſince ſo ſoon after the event the learned were divided in their opinions concerning it.

Secondly, as to Chriſtmas-day's being now kept at the ſame ſeaſon of the year as it was by the primitive Chriſtians, I ſhall prove as follows:

Julius Cæſar, (the firſt Roman emperor) about 46 years before the birth of Chriſt (by the advice of his learned men) made a reformation in the kalendar, (which was then very defective) and made the year to conſiſt of 365 days and 6 hours, (which is the account we in England uſe to keep) whereas, by the beſt obſervations that can be made, it is not ſo much by above 11 minutes, which in about 131 years makes a whole day: So that as many 131 years as are paſt ſince Julius Cæſar's time, ſo many days have the ſeaſons run back, which is above 13 days; therefore to bring the ſeaſons up to where they were in his time, there ſhould have been 13 days cut off, inſtead of 11.

So that by reaſon the year, as ſettled by Julius Cæſar, does exceed the ſolar year (or the year deſcribed by the ſun) and was the cauſe of the ſeaſons running back, and thereby making the kalendar again defective, which it was found to be in the year of Chriſt 1582; Pope Gregory XIII. (by the advice of his learned men) corrected the kalendar again, and cut off ten days; and about the year 1700 they cut off another; thereby bringing the ſeaſons back no farther than the council of Nice, (which was held in the year of Chriſt 325, by all the learned biſhops in Chriſtendom, for the ſettling of Eaſter, and condemning Arianiſm) at which time the ſpring Equinox (that is the time when the ſun is in the Equinoctial line, making the days and nights of equal length) was on the 20th of March; but ſince that time, by reaſon of the ſeaſons running back, the ſpring Equinox was got back to the 9th of March; which now by our cutting off 11 days, has brought it up again to where it was at the council of Nice. So that if we had kept Chriſtmas-day at the ſame ſeaſon of the year as it was kept by the primitive Chriſtians, we ſhould have kept it on the 14th of December, and not on the 25th. Therefore we are now much righter than we were before.

JOHN BARNETT.

P. S. As to the ſtory of the bees always ſwarming on Chriſtmas-eve,—which to admire moſt, the induſtry of that wonderful inſect, or the ſimplicity of ſome old women, I know not; I knew they were very induſtrious, but never knew they were ſo wiſe as to know when Chriſt's nativity was before.

Some Account of the celebrated Sir HANS SLOANE, *Bart. lately deceaſed.* (See p. 44.)

SIR Hans Sloane, Bart. was born at Killelagh, in the county of Down in Ireland; but his thirſt after knowledge tempted him to remove from thence in his youth, in order to employ his talents in a more extended ſcene of life, better adapted to his genius, and more ſerviceable to the good of mankind. He tells

us himſelf, that from his youth, was much delighted with the ſtudy plants, and other parts of nature, and ſeen moſt of thoſe kind of curioſities were to be found either in the fields, in the gardens or cabinets of the ious in and about London, where he ctiſed phyſick. The duke of Albe- A rle having obtained the ſupreme com- nd of Jamaica, &c. employed Dr. wick his phyſician, to look out for to take care of him and his family caſe of ſickneſs. Upon application Dr. Sloane, the opportunity ſeemed as he wanted, in order to view the es and things he deſigned, and at ſame time to proſecute his profeſſion. B embraced the offer, and having con- ons ſettled to his ſatisfaction, he began voyage on Sept. 12, 1687, viſited t of the Caribbee iſlands, and at length ved at Jamaica. As his principal mo- to this dangerous voyage was a for the advancement of natural wledge, he there employed all the C rs he could ſpare from the duties his profeſſion in ſearching after the ductions of nature, which he care- deſcribed in a Journal. In order ake his inquiries uſeful to the pub- he dried fair ſamples of all ſuch as would bear it, and ſuch as not be dried or kept, he cauſed es of them to be drawn in crayons, D lſo of fiſhes birds, inſects, &c. at no ll expence. He continued but about ear and 8 months abroad, including paſſage to and from thence. For the e of Albemarle dying at Jamaica, began his voyage back on March 16, 8, and landed in England, May 29, lowing. He brought with him 800 E ples of plants, and communicated m to all lovers of ſuch curioſities; ich encouraged Sir Arthur Roydon to d over a gardener to bring the plants e to him from Jamaica for his garden Moyra in the county of Down, where y grew to great perfection.

After his return he purſued the buſi- F s of his profeſſion with great ſucceſs, w into high repute for his learning, ndour and publick ſpirit; was made ſident of the Royal Society, and Col- e of phyſicians, London, firſt phy- an to his majeſty K. George I. (who ated him a baronet) and to his preſent jeſty king George II. But England s not alone ſenſible of his merit; G was courted by foreigners, and created ember of the Academy of Sciences at terſburgh, of the Academy of Sciences Paris, Madrid and Berlin, fellow of e College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh, and doctor of phyſick of the Univerſity of Dublin, &c.

Such honours had he received at home and abroad. But nothing ſo fully diſplays the grandeur of his mind as his immenſe and rare collections. His library, conſiſting of upwards of 42000 volumes of printed books, is perhaps the fulleſt and moſt curious in the world with regard to the ſeveral branches of natural hiſtory and phyſick; add to which above 3000 volumes of manuſcripts, relating chiefly to enquiries of the ſame nature. His muſeum is ſtored with ſuch vaſt rarities, both natural and artificial (amounting, as it is ſaid, in the year 1733, to 69,352 particulars, including his MSS.) that we may venture to proclaim it the moſt valuable private collection (perhaps publick one) that ever yet has appeared upon earth. Thoſe treaſures, tho' collected at his private expence, have not been appropriated to his own pleaſure alone. Mankind has enjoyed the benefits of them, and his noble mind never ſuffered him to refuſe their uſe to whoever at home or abroad was deſirous of ſatisfaction or improvement from them.

A Deſcription *of* WESTMORELAND.

With a new and correct MAP.

WESTMORELAND is an inland county, ſo named, probably, from the many moors or meers that were formerly in it, moſt of which have been drained and ploughed, and from its lying weſt of that ridge of hills, called the Engliſh Appenines by antient writers. It is bounded on the Eaſt by Yorkſhire and Durham, on the South by Lancaſhire, on the Weſt and North by Cumberland. It is about 35 miles long from north to ſouth, 24 broad from eaſt to weſt, and 120 in circumference. It is reckoned to contain about 6500 houſes, and 510,000 acres; has 26 pariſhes and 8 market-towns, and ſends 4 members to parliament, two for the county, who at preſent are John Dalſton and Edward Wilſon, Eſqrs. and two for the town of Appleby, who in the preſent parliament are Sir John Ramſden, Bart. and Randle Wilbraham, Eſq; It is partly in the dioceſe of Carliſle, and partly in that of Cheſter; and is divided into two parts, viz. the baronies of Kendal and Weſtmoreland; and theſe again are ſubdivided into conſtablewicks and wards, but not into hundreds, having antiently paid no ſubſidies, as they were ſufficiently charged with border-ſervice againſt the Scots. The air of this county is generally ſharp; and the barony of Kendal, ſo

called

called from the river Can or Ken, is mountainous and barren, but has ſome fruitful valleys: That of Weſtmoreland, ſo called becauſe it lies weſt of the hills that divide it from Yorkſhire, and for its low ſituation, is a champain country 20 miles long and 14 broad, has much arable land, and even their moors and commons, called fells, are capable of being cultivated. The chief rivers in this county are the Eden, Lone, Ken, and Eimot; and Winander-meer is by ſome reckoned to it, tho' by others to Lancaſhire. It gives title of earl to the family of Fane.

The market-towns are, 1. Appleby, 217 computed, and 279 meaſured miles N. W. of London, antiently a ſtrong and populous city, and thought to be the Roman Aballaba. Henry I. gave this town equal privileges with York, and Henry II. confirmed them. In Henry IIId's time, it had a court of Exchequer. In Edward Iſt's time, they had a mayor and two provoſts, who ſeem to have been ſheriffs: But the town was ruined by the frequent inroads of the Scots, who burnt it down, and it never recovered its antient ſplendor; ſo that it is now only a ſmall market-town of little note, tho' pleaſantly ſituated on the river Eden, having the aſſizes held here in the town-hall, and being the only town in the county that ſends members to parliament. 'Tis governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, a common-council, and ſerjeants at mace. It has ſtill the ſame privileges as York, and they have a tradition, that this town had a mayor, while London had only a bailiff. The market is on Saturday, eſteemed one of the beſt in all the north for corn.

2. Brough, Brough under Stanmore, or Market-Brough, 8 miles E. of Appleby, a ſmall town, but divided into two parts, viz. the Upper or Church-Brough, on account of the church's ſtanding there, where alſo is a fine caſtle; and the Lower, called alſo Market-Brough, from its having the market in it, which is held on Thurſday, and is pretty conſiderable.

3. Kirby-Steven, or Kirkby-Steven, on the river Eden, 4 miles S. of Brough, is a noted town for ſtocking-weavers, and has a good market on Fridays. A little ſouth from hence lies Wharton-Hall, with a park and barony, that gave title to the late unfortunate duke of Wharton's anceſtors ever ſince the 35th of Henry VIII. And farther eaſt lies Hartley-caſtle, the ſeat of the Muſgraves, a very ancient and honourable family in this county.

4. Orton, 10 miles W. of Kirby-Steven, has a weekly market; and 4 miles ſouth of it is Brandretty ſtone, with a deep croſs cut on each ſide, thought to have been a boundary between England and Scotland.

5. Ambleſide, 16 miles S. W. of Orton, has a clothing trade, and a market on Wedneſdays.

6. Kendal, 13 miles S. E. of Ambleſide, has an harbour for boats on the river Ken, over which are two ſtone bridges, beſides one of timber. It is a large, fair, trading town, particularly for the manufactures of cottons, cloths, druggets, hats, ſtockings, &c. K. James I. changed their old charter for a new one, by which he placed the government of the town in a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 burgeſſes, or common-council men, &c. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a good air, and conſiſts of two great ſtreets croſſing one another, where is a great market on Saturdays for proviſions, and alſo a great beaſt market once a fortnight. In this town are ſeven trading companies, viz. mercers, ſheermen, cordwainers, tanners, glovers, taylors, and pewterers; each of which have an hall to meet in. It has a large and beautiful church, with five rows of pillars in it; and 12 chapels of eaſe, with a good free-ſchool, well endowed, with exhibitions for the ſcholars in Queen's-college, Oxford. It has given title of baron and earl to ſeveral great families, and that of duke to the third ſon of James duke of York, who died young: Since which prince George of Denmark had the title of earl of Kendal; and in 1719, K. George I. created Meluſina Erengard Schulenberg dutcheſs of Kendal. The clothing trade was firſt ſettled here by K. Edward III. who brought over divers Dutchmen to inſtruct the Engliſh, and placed them in ſeveral counties for that purpoſe.

7. Burton, 10 miles S. of Kendal, ſituate on the utmoſt ſouthern point of this county, bordering on Lancaſhire, and having a market on Thurſdays.

8. Lonſdale, or Kirby-Lonſdale, on the river Lone, 10 miles N. E. of Burton, a pretty large town, with a woollen manufacture, and a market on Tueſdays.

Several Roman antiquities have been diſcovered, and there are ſeveral Roman monuments in this county. Milthorp, at the mouth of the river Ken, is the only ſea-port in this ſhire, commodities being imported hither from Lancaſhire in ſmall veſſels. At Levens, a mile north, there is a fair ſtone bridge over the Ken, and a ſpring, called the Dropping-well, that petrifies moſs, wood, leaves, &c. And at Rounthwait, in this county, there is a ſpring which caſts up ſmall pieces reſembling ſilver ſpangles.

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 549, of our laſt Year's MAGAZINE.

I am now to give you a Debate we had in our Club upon a new Subſidy Treaty, whereby it was ſtipulated, that a Subſidy of 32,000l. per Ann. *ſhould be paid by us to the King of* Poland, *Elector of* Saxony; *which Debate was opened by* Servilius Priſcus, *who ſpoke to this Effect:*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

THE treaty between his majeſty and the ſtates general on the one part, and the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, on the other, concluded at Dreſden the 13th of September laſt, having been referred to this committee, I now riſe up to move for granting ſuch a ſum to his majeſty, as may be neceſſary for enabling him to make good the engagements he has entered into by that treaty; and I cannot ſuppoſe, that it will be neceſſary for me to make uſe of many arguments for inducing the houſe to comply with the motion I am to make; becauſe this treaty, with the king of Poland, was a natural and indeed a neceſſary conſequence of that with the elector of Bavaria, which was laſt ſeſſion ſo wiſely approved of by a great majority of this aſſembly. The providing againſt a vacancy of the imperial throne, by getting the eldeſt ſon of the preſent emperor choſen king of the Romans, was then thought to be a meaſure ſo neceſſary for ſecuring the peace of Europe, and preſerving the balance of power, that few gentlemen ſeemed to grudge any expence that might be found to be neceſſary for rendering that meaſure effectual. It was, indeed, then thought that this nation would not have been put to any farther expence upon that account, and perhaps we ſhould not, if it had been thought prudent to proceed to an election upon our having ſecured only a bare majority of the electors; but every gentleman muſt ſee, that in order to render this election the more firm and indiſputable, it will be proper to have the concurrence of the whole electoral college, or at leaſt of as many of them as can poſſibly be procured; and for this purpoſe it was neceſſary, among the very firſt, to gain the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, not only as being one of the moſt powerful electors, but as being one of the two vicars of the empire.

It was upon this maxim, Sir, that his majeſty entered into the negotiation for the treaty now under our conſideration; and the maxim was ſo apparently wiſe and juſt, that the Dutch, without any difficulty not only approved of it, but alſo agreed to bear a proportionable ſhare of the expence, notwithſtanding the preſent low ſtate of their finances, and the heavy debt they now labour under. That wiſe people are fully ſenſible of the dangerous conſequence of a new vacancy in the imperial throne, therefore they rightly judge, that it ought to be guarded againſt at any expence; and conſidering the diſputes ſtill ſubſiſting between this nation and France as well as Spain, we have more reaſon than the Dutch to be afraid of that danger; for the freedom and independency of the Dutch is of ſuch an immediate concern to all the princes of Germany, that if France and Spain ſhould attempt to conquer

H—— P——.

Holland, it would in a manner force all thoſe princes to put an end to, or at leaſt to ſuſpend all their mutual diſputes and animoſities, and cordially unite together for the protection of Holland. In ſuch a caſe, and for ſuch a purpoſe, they would A ſoon agree upon the choice of an emperor, and all join in a confederacy for ſaving their neighbouring ſtate. But if upon a vacancy of the imperial throne, a civil war ſhould ariſe in Germany about the choice of a ſucceſſor, and France B and Spain ſhould take that opportunity to endeavour to drive us out of all our poſſeſſions in Aſia, Africa, and America, as well as the Mediterranean, ſuch an attempt would be thought of very little concern to the princes of Germany, and C conſequently would have no ſuch influence as to force them to put an end to the civil war among themſelves, eſpecially if we had before ſhewn ourſelves quite indifferent about their concerns, and had refuſed to concur in any meaſures D for preventing that civil war.

I know, Sir, it is an unpopular and invidious taſk to talk againſt the power or ſtrength of one's country; but I deſpiſe flattering even my native country, at the expence of my ſincerity; and therefore I muſt de- E clare, that, in my opinion, it would be impoſſible for us by ourſelves alone to ſupport a war of any continuance againſt the united power of France and Spain, and probably of the whole houſe of Bourbon. In ſuch a war they would certainly F compel Portugal to refuſe admittance to our ſhips of war into any of her ports, and might perhaps compel that kingdom to join with them in the war againſt us; for as that kingdom lies open to an attack from Spain by land, againſt G which we could give it little or no aſſiſtance, it would be forced to receive the law from the houſe of Bourbon; and let gentlemen conſider what a condition our ſhips would be in, if upon any diſtreſs or danger they had not a port to retire to from the Land's-End to the ſtraits of Gibraltar. Then again let us conſider, Sir, how, in caſe of ſuch a war, our navy, formidable as it is, muſt be weakened by being divided; for we ſhould be obliged to have always one numerous ſquadron in the Mediterranean, another of equal force in the Weſt-Indies, and a third ſuperior to either upon our own coaſts; and beſides theſe, it would be neceſſary for us to have always a ſmall ſquadron upon the coaſt of Africa, a ſecond in the Eaſt-Indies, and a third in the Baltick. All theſe ſquadrons, I ſay, it would be neceſſary for us to have continually in their reſpective ſtations, for the protection of our trade or our ſettlements in theſe ſeveral parts of the world; and would it be poſſible for us, even with the beſt intelligence, to prevent its being in the power of France and Spain to ſteal out their ſhips and attack us with a ſuperior ſquadron in one or other of theſe places?

If theſe things be duly conſidered, Sir, every gentleman muſt ſee, that whilſt France and Spain continue united, and whilſt both of them are daily forming projects againſt our trade and foreign ſettlements, which they want only a proper opportunity for carrying into execution, it will be abſolutely neceſſary for us to have always a confederacy upon the continent ready to attack them by land, if they ſhould ever openly attack us by ſea or in America. But if an inteſtine war ſhould break out in Germany, would it be poſſible for us to provide any ſuch confederacy? And every one knows, that nothing is ſo likely to create an inteſtine war in that country as a vacancy in the imperial throne. Therefore in the preſent circumſtances of Europe, there is no nation in it, no not even Germany itſelf, that can have a greater

concern than we have, to prevent, as far as is conſiſtent with the conſtitution of the Empire, the poſſibility of ſuch a vacancy; and conſequently we ought not to grudge any expence that may appear to be abſolutely neceſſary for guarding againſt ſuch a dangerous misfortune.

But, Sir, a vacancy in the imperial throne is not now the only misfortune we have to guard againſt: France, we know, is at great pains, and a vaſt expence, to gain and attach to her intereſt, as many of the German princes as ſhe can prevail with to accept of her terms; and as moſt of thoſe princes now keep up a larger number of regular troops, than their own proper revenues can anſwer to ſupport, they muſt have ſubſidies from ſome foreign ſtate or other. The empreſs-queen of Hungary is always obliged to keep up ſuch a numerous army of regular troops, in order to be ready to make head againſt any ſudden irruption of the Turks, that ſhe cannot ſpare to grant any ſubſidies; and the Ruſſians are in the very ſame ſituation; conſequently none of the princes in Germany can expect any ſubſidy, unleſs it be either from France and Spain, or from the Dutch and us. Moſt of them, I have good reaſon to believe, will accept of a leſs ſubſidy from us, than what has been offered, or may hereafter be offered by France; but if we ſhould be ſo imprudently parſimonious as to refuſe to grant them any ſubſidy, they would be obliged to accept of one from France and Spain, and in conſequence thereof they would be bound to join with thoſe two crowns, perhaps againſt the intereſt of their native country, as well as againſt that of Europe in general.

Thus it appears, Sir, that his majeſty had two moſt preſſing moves for concluding this ſubſidy treaty with the king of Poland; for he has thereby prevented that prince's being reduced to the neceſſity of entering into any treaty with France, and he has ſecured, as far as is conſiſtent with the laws of Germany, the concurrence of that prince's vote and intereſt for electing the archduke Joſeph king of the Romans. This, it is true, is not, nor could it be made an expreſs article of the treaty, becauſe ſuch an article would have been contrary to one of the fundamental conſtitutions of the empire; but this was underſtood by all the contracting parties, and I am convinced, will be as faithfully performed as if it had been made an expreſs article, not ſo much on account of the tacit engagement in the treaty, as on account of its being agreeable to the particular intereſt of Germany, as well as the general intereſt of Europe.

I may therefore, I think, now venture to ſay, Sir, that we have ſecured not only the two vicars of the empire, but two thirds of the Electoral college, to concur in the election of a king of the Romans; and conſequently, I hope, nay, I truſt, that the election will be brought on, and the archduke Joſeph elected, before we meet here again in a new ſeſſion. Nothing, I think, can prevent it, unleſs it be a well-grounded hope to get the election made unanimous; and this I have ſome reaſon to think far from being impracticable. I wiſh with all my heart it may be effected; for it is an end ſo deſirable, that the leaſt ground to hope for attaining it, would fully compenſate a delay for another year, if that ſhould appear neceſſary, which, I truſt, it will not; and therefore, I hope, this will be the laſt expence which this nation may be obliged to put itſelf to for ſecuring, as far as human prudence can deviſe, the internal quiet of Germany, and of courſe not only our own tranquillity, but the free and uninterrupted poſſeſſion of our trade and our ſettlements in every part of the world; and if we can purchaſe ſuch a valuable ſe-

curity for ſuch a trifle of expence, I am ſure, every gentleman muſt allow, that we have made a cheap purchaſe; for which reaſon I ſhall conclude with moving, That a ſum, not exceeding 32,000l. be granted to his majeſty, to enable his majeſty to make good his engagements with the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, purſuant to treaty.

The next that ſpoke in this Debate was Pomponius Atticus, *whoſe Speech was in Subſtance thus:*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

ALTHO', I have for many years generally agreed in my ſentiments with the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, and altho' I now agree with him in thinking, that it would add to our ſecurity, as well as the ſecurity of the balance of power, to have the archduke Joſeph choſen king of the Romans, yet I cannot agree with him in my opinion of this treaty; for I not only think, that the nation is thereby to be put to a moſt unneceſſary expence, but that the treaty itſelf is a very wrong meaſure, becauſe it will rather prevent than forward the end for which it is ſaid to be intended.

With regard to the expence, Sir, it ſhould have been conſidered, that the king of Poland is in circumſtances very different from thoſe of the elector of Bavaria. The family of Bavaria had long had an attachment to France, and might ſtill have thought it their intereſt to continue that attachment; therefore, if there had been no ſuch thing as an election of a king of the Romans in view, it would have been not only prudent, but neceſſary for us to grant a ſubſidy to the elector of Bavaria, in order to withdraw that prince from his attachment to France, and to fix him in the intereſt of the houſe of Auſtria, and of this kingdom. For this reaſon many gentlemen, of whom I am one, might have laſt year approved of the treaty with Bavaria, and yet may now very much diſapprove of this treaty with the king of Poland. Even that with Bavaria I ſhould have diſapproved of, if we had then had nothing elſe in view but the election of a king of the Romans; becauſe in every caſe where this is the only view, the granting of a previous ſubſidy muſt either be unneceſſary, or it muſt tend to defeat, or at leaſt to delay the election until it becomes abſolutely neceſſary by the demiſe of the preſent emperor; for every elector muſt either think, that an immediate election of the archduke Joſeph, as king of the Romans, is abſolutely neceſſary for the ſafety of his country, or he muſt think that no ſuch immediate election is neceſſary: If the former be his opinion, he will immediately concur in that election without any ſubſidy from us: If the latter, he will naturally conclude, that the ſubſidy granted by us upon that ſingle account, muſt be continued until the election be made, and that it will ceaſe as ſoon as the election is over, or at leaſt as ſoon as the term expires, for which it was granted; and in conſequence of this concluſion, he will certainly find ſome excuſe or other for putting off this election, until it becomes abſolutely neceſſary by the death of the preſent emperor.

Upon this, which I think a certain and inconteſtable principle, let us ſee, Sir, how the caſe will ſtand with reſpect to the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony. That family, notwithſtanding the marriage of one of their daughters to the dauphin, has certainly no attachment to the kingdom of France. On the contrary; whilſt they are in poſſeſſion, or have an expectation of the crown of Poland, they muſt court the favour of the houſe of Auſtria, and muſt be for preſerving the power of that houſe; therefore, the preſent elector muſt naturally be inclined to have

the archduke Joſeph choſen king of the Romans; and if this ſubſidy had not been granted, I am perſuaded, he would have been for bringing that election on as ſoon as poſſible; but as he may not think this abſolutely neceſſary during the preſent emperor's life, our granting this ſubſidy will make him reſolve to concur in every excuſe for delaying it as long as poſſible, in order to oblige us to renew the ſubſidy as ſoon as the preſent term is expired; for if there be now any neceſſity for chuſing the archduke Joſeph king of the Romans, that neceſſity will become every year the more urgent, the more the preſent emperor advances in years; and conſequently if there be now any reaſon for our granting ſubſidies upon this account, that reaſon will be ſtronger three or four years hence, and ſtill much ſtronger twenty years hence, than it is at preſent.

I muſt therefore be of opinion, Sir, that it is not prudent in us to grant any ſubſidy upon the ſingle account of getting the archduke Joſeph preſently choſen king of the Romans, not only becauſe it will, as I have ſaid, defeat the end intended, but becauſe, if we grant a ſubſidy to any one elector upon this account, every other elector will expect the ſame; and if we ſhould grant ſubſidies to all, or to a majority of them, it would render the election, when made, precarious; for it would furniſh the French, and all ſuch as might pleaſe to join with them, with a plauſible pretence for declaring it a void election. Sir, I had almoſt ſaid a juſtifiable pretence; for tho' in theſe ſubſidy treaties there be no expreſs article for obliging the contracting elector to vote for the archduke Joſeph, yet every one knows, and it has been publickly declared in this houſe, that ſuch a ſtipulation is underſtood, and is truly the only conſideration for our granting the ſubſidy; and we all know that it is as much contrary to the laws of the empire to carry an election by bribery and corruption, as to carry it by force of arms. The many princes of the empire who have been choſen kings of the Romans, and yet never ſucceeded to be emperors, or not till after cruel wars and great bloodſhed, is a convincing proof, that the internal peace of Germany does not depend ſo much upon the ceremony of chuſing a king of the Romans during the life of the reigning emperor, as upon taking proper meaſures for eſtabliſhing ſuch a cordial union among the electors, as that upon the death of the emperor they may all unite in the choice of a ſucceſſor; and I doubt much if our interfering ſo openly, and at ſuch an expence, in the choice of a king of the Romans, be a proper method for eſtabliſhing that cordial union, eſpecially as it tends ſo manifeſtly towards overturning the conſtitution of the empire, and rendering the Imperial dignity hereditary, in the Auſtrian family; for there is no argument for the neceſſity of chuſing a king of the Romans that can be made uſe of upon this occaſion, but what may be made uſe of with equal weight by every future emperor of that family, as ſoon as he has the good fortune to have a ſon; and a queſtion has now been ſtarted about who ſhall judge of this neceſſity, that, I fear, may produce confuſion in the empire, becauſe it is a queſtion that, I am convinced, neither ſide will ever give up to the other.

When I ſay this, Sir, every gentleman muſt ſuppoſe, I mean the diſpute ariſen upon this occaſion between the electors and the princes of the empire. The former ſay, that all queſtions relating to the election of an emperor, or king of the Romans, are to be determined by them alone; and conſequently, that the electors are at all times the ſole judges whether there be at any time a neceſſity for chuſing a king of the Romans during the life of the emperor: On the other hand, the princes of the empire contend, that no king

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of the Romans ſhould ever be choſen during the life of the emperor, but when it becomes abſolutely neceſſary for the ſafety and quiet of the empire, and that whether this neceſſity at any time exiſts or no, is not to be determined by the electoral college, A but by the diet of the empire. This, Sir, is the important queſtion now brought upon the carpet; and when we conſider, that the kings of Sweden and Denmark, the prince royal of Ruſſia, the king of France, and the prince, now hereditary ſtadtholder of the United Provinces, are all princes of the empire, without being electors, we may judge how improbable it is, that either of theſe two parties will yield to the other, how unfortunate it is that ſuch a queſtion ſhould ever have been ſtarted, and how dangerous it would be to proceed to an election before this queſtion be determined, or at leaſt until the neceſſity of an election becomes manifeſt both to the diet and the electoral college; and in that caſe they would proceed to an electi D on without any ſubſidy from us, and without having the queſtion determined as to who are to be the judges of that neceſſity,

When this will happen, Sir, I do not know, and as little do I know what the Hon. gentleman means by E ſaying he truſts—it will happen next ſummer. I wiſh as much as he can do, that it may, but I do not ſo much as hope that it will; and this I will ſay, that if we, by granting ſubſidies to (which will be called bribing) a majority of the electors, F ſhould procure a king of the Romans to be choſen, whilſt ſome of the chief electors and moſt of the great princes of the empire think that there is no preſent neceſſity for any ſuch choice, we ſhall, I fear, be ſowing the ſeeds of a civil war in Germany, G and a very general one in Europe, inſtead of taking proper meaſures to prevent either the one or the other. Therefore, the procuring or haſtening the election of a king of the Romans could be no good argument for our projecting or concluding this treaty; and the other argument, or motive, as the honourable gentleman called it, is one of that ſort of arguments, which either does nothing, or does too much.

Are we to ſuppoſe, Sir, that any elector or prince of Germany is ſo extravagant, as to keep up a greater number of regular troops in time of peace, than his own proper revenue can ſpare to ſupport, and at the ſame B time, that he is ſo abandoned, that rather than retrench any part of this extravagant expence, he will unite with the enemies of his country, and ſell himſelf a ſlave to France? God forbid, Sir, that we ſhould ever have the leaſt ground for ſuch a vi- C lifying ſuppoſition: I have ſo good an opinion of thoſe princes in general, that I am convinced, no one of them will ever unite with France for any mercenary conſideration; but we know, that an apprehenſion of the houſe of Auſtria's deſigning D to encroach upon the laws and liberties of their country, has, in former times, made many of them unite with France, in order to guard againſt thoſe deſigns of that houſe, which they thought to be either ambitious or oppreſſive; and therefore E in all our meaſures we ought to be extremely cautious of giving riſe to any ſuch future apprehenſion. It is our intereſt to ſupport and preſerve the power of the houſe of Auſtria; but this intereſt we ſhall defeat, if we do not take care to purſue it in F ſuch a manner, as not to give occaſion for any ſuch jealouſy; for it is not the power of the houſe of Auſtria alone that we are to ſet up as a balance to the power of France, but the power of that houſe united with the power of the German empire; G and whilſt theſe two powers continue united, a little of our money, with the aſſiſtance of our navy, in time of actual war, will always render them an effectual balance.

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This argument therefore, Sir, proves nothing, or it proves too much; for if we ſhould refuſe to grant any ſubſidies in time of peace, the princes of the empire would retrench their expence, unleſs they are entirely abandoned; and if they be entirely abandoned, they will certainly ſell themſelves to the higheſt bidder, in which France and Spain will certainly get the better of us; for whatever we may be in fighting, this nation alone is not equal to the power of thoſe two monarchies in giving; and the Dutch, I fear, are unable to contribute any ſhare: Nay, I am afraid, that even as to the expence of this treaty, we muſt, ſome way or other, pay their ſhare as well as our own; for, I believe, they are not able to pay it without making a reduction of their army; and if any troops are to be reduced, it is certainly more for our intereſt, as well as the general intereſt of Europe, that ſome of the princes of the empire ſhould be obliged, than that the Dutch ſhould be obliged to reduce the number of their regular troops.

Having thus, Sir, given my opinion very fully, and very freely, of the treaty now under our conſideration, I ſhall conclude with declaring, that notwithſtanding what I have ſaid againſt the treaty itſelf, I ſhall concur with my Hon. friend in his motion. Gentlemen, I ſee, are ſurprized at this declaration; but they have not ſo much reaſon, as they may perhaps imagine. Care will be taken, I hope, that the treaty ſhall not produce any ill effect; and tho' the expence be, in my opinion, unneceſſary, yet ſince his majeſty has been adviſed to engage in it, I ſhall be for enabling him to make it good, becauſe our refuſal would derogate ſo much from his majeſty's credit and influence abroad, that it might be attended with conſequences much more pernicious than any that can enſue from our complying with ſuch a trifle of expence; and whoever duly conſiders this, will ceaſe wondering at the declaration I have made, and join with me in giving an affirmative to the motion now before us.

Upon this Quintus Mucius *ſtood up, and ſpoke to the following Effect.*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

ALTHO' I highly approve of what the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, was pleaſed to conclude with, yet as I have an opinion of the treaty itſelf very different from what he ſeems to entertain, I ſhall beg leave to give ſome of the reaſons for the opinion I have formed. I muſt confeſs, it is with great diffidence, that I differ from him in any opinion, but eſpecially in an opinion relating to any foreign treaty, which is a ſubject he has been ſo long converſant in, and in which he has done ſuch eminent ſervice to his country. As I am thus diffident, Sir, it will oblige me to be the more methodical in what I am to offer in favour of this treaty; and for this purpoſe I ſhall conſider the object, the view, and the principle of the treaty before us. As to the object, it is the election of a king of the Romans, in order to prevent any vacancy of the Imperial throne upon the death of the preſent emperor, whoſe life I ſhall grant may in all human appearance be, and I hope will be of long continuance; but this no man can be ſure of: He may, to the misfortune of Europe, and of this nation in particular, be ſuddenly cut off in the prime of his age, and this misfortune would be highly exaggerated, ſhould he die before any election of a king of the Romans; for will any one ſay, that the Germanick body can act with ſuch vigour, either in defending itſelf, or aſſiſting its allies, when it is without any head,

W—— M——.

head, as when it is firmly united under one head? Will any one ſay, that a country which is poſſeſſed by ſo many powerful princes, all jealous of one another, and every one thinking himſelf intitled to ſome part of the territory poſſeſſed by his neighbour? I ſay, can a country in ſuch circumſtances be preſumed to continue in peace, when it has no ſole and ſupreme judge to apply to, nor any one perſon who has either the right or the power to enforce its laws, and to puniſh thoſe who venture to tranſgreſs them?

I know it may be ſaid, Sir, that during a vacancy of the Imperial throne, the government of the empire devolves upon the two vicars; but as there is a diſpute ſtill ſubſiſting between the elector Palatine, and the elector of Bavaria, about one of theſe vicariaſhips, and as the reſpective rights of the two vicars are far from being fully ſettled and aſcertained by the laws of the empire, this very eſtabliſhment, inſtead of preſerving, might be the cauſe of diſturbing the tranquillity of that country: Nay, ſuppoſe that this eſtabliſhment were fully perfected, ſo that no conteſt could remain upon that head, yet we cannot ſuppoſe, that they would have power enough to prevent ſome of the potent princes, their neighbours, from taking that opportunity to vindicate by force of arms thoſe rights or poſſeſſions, to which they imagined they had a juſt title; or perhaps one of the vicars might himſelf be among the firſt to tranſgreſs the laws, and interrupt the peace of his country; and both theſe events we have the more reaſon to fear, becauſe both actually happened during the laſt vacancy of the Imperial throne. From all which, I think, we have the ſtrongeſt reaſon to conclude, that ſhould ſuch a vacancy again happen, it would be impoſſible to preſerve the internal quiet of Germany for ſo much as one day, and much leſs during the long interval which might happen before even a majority of the electors could be got to agree upon the choice of an emperor; for we may learn from the hiſtories of that country, that they were once for at leaſt 15 years before they could agree upon the choice of any emperor; and we are told, that during all that time, the whole empire, in Italy as well as Germany, was in the utmoſt diſorder and confuſion.

The object of this treaty is therefore, Sir, in the preſent circumſtances of Europe, of the utmoſt importance even to this kingdom, as we do not know how ſoon we may have occaſion for the aſſiſtance of the empire of Germany; conſequently the obtaining of this object is of infinitely greater value to us, than the ſmall ſubſidy which his majeſty has for this purpoſe engaged to pay to the elector of Saxony; and now, Sir, as to the view or deſign of this treaty, every one knows, that it is to get the preſent emperor's eldeſt elected king of the Romans, which is a deſign that ſeems to be univerſally approved of; and indeed, the continuance of the imperial diadem in the houſe of Auſtria is ſo much for the intereſt of this country, that I ſhould wonder at hearing it diſapproved by any gentleman in this aſſembly; for the houſe of Auſtria, by means of their dominions in Italy, in the Netherlands, and upon the Rhine, will always be the moſt uſeful, and whilſt they purſue their own intereſt, muſt be the moſt ready and willing aſſiſtant we can have in a war with the houſe of Bourbon, becauſe with the houſe of Auſtria we can never have any material conteſt, and their ſecurity depends as much upon ſupporting the power of this kingdom, as our ſecurity depends upon ſupporting theirs.

I come, in the laſt place, to the principle upon which this treaty is founded, and that evidently appears

be the preſervation of peace and
alance of power in Europe. The
ſdom or the uprightneſs of this
inciple, Sir, I hope no gentle-
n will conteſt; and that the peace,
well as the balance of power,
pends upon preventing a vacancy
the imperial throne, I have, I
nk, already demonſtated; but I
ll now go farther and aſſirm, that
h depend, indiſputably, in my
inion, upon continuing the im-
rial diadem in the houſe of Auſtria.
to the preſervation of the peace
Europe, let me ſuppoſe, that
majority of electors, through
ench influence, for it can never
through any thing elſe, ſhould,
ring the preſent emperor's life,
even upon his death, paſs by
ſon, and chuſe ſome other prince
g of the Romans or emperor,
uld the houſe of Auſtria, could
could the Dutch, or any in-
endent prince in Europe, ſub-
willingly and peaceably to ſuch
illegal election? If we did, or
we ſhould be all forced to do
, would there be any longer a
lance of power in Europe? Would
be poſſible for any nation in Eu-
pe to ſtand againſt the power of
houſe of Bourbon, after their
ving eſtabliſhed a vice emperor in
rmany? We might perhaps en-
peace, but it would be ſuch
peace as ſlaves enjoy, who ſub-
tamely and patiently to the
itrary commands of their impe-
us lords.

Thus, Sir, I have ſhewn that the
ject of this treaty is of the utmoſt
portance even to us, that the
w or deſign of it is univerſally
proved, and that the principle
on which it is founded is not only
, but ſuch a one as we muſt for
own ſafety, as well as the ſafety
Europe, neceſſarily purſue. Can
then diſapprove of the treaty
lf? This really ſeems to be a ſort
paradox; and to ſupport this pa-
ox, two arguments are made uſe
of, which to me ſeem to be incon-
ſiſtent. In the firſt place, it is ſaid,
that the treaty will defeat the end
intended by it; and to prove this,
the princes of Germany are repre-
ſented as ſuch mercenary creatures,
that they would expoſe their country
to the danger of a deſtructive civil
war, for the ſake of enjoying a
trifling ſubſidy from us for two or
three years longer. Sir, I am ſur-
priſed to hear ſuch an unjuſt inſi-
nuation: The princes of Germany
are generally known to be perſons
of great dignity as well as honour:
They may have different ways of
thinking, but I am perſuaded, there
is not one of them who would not
deſpiſe any ſum of money, when
it came in competition with the
true intereſt of their country, and
this very treaty is a manifeſt proof
of it; for the king of Poland had,
until the year 1750, a ſubſidy from
France of double the ſum he is
now to have from us, and without
doubt might have had it continued,
if he would have accepted of it
upon her terms: Every ſubſidy we
now pay, or may hereafter pay,
is a proof of the honour and pub-
lick ſpirit of the princes of Ger-
many; for there is not one of them
who might not have a higher ſub-
ſidy from France than we are able
to pay. It is amazing what ſums
of money are paid yearly by France,
by way of ſubſidy to foreign princes
and ſtates; I have lately ſeen an
authentick liſt of them, from which
it appeared that, reckoning a livre
at a ſhilling, the French now pay
yearly 300,000l. ſterling to the
king of Pruſſia, the ſame ſum to
the king of Sweden, 120,000l. to
Denmark, 50,000l. to the elector
Palatine; beſides the ſubſidies they
pay to the elector of Cologne, the
cantons of Swiſſerland, the repub-
lick of Genoa, and the princes of
Parma and Modena. Nothing there-
fore but a true regard to what they
think the intereſt of their country,

can induce any prince in Germany to accept of any ſubſidy from us; and if any gentleman thought otherwiſe, he ſhould be cautious of expreſſing his ſentiments, or rather ſuſpicions, in this houſe; for he ſhould conſider, that there are always many ſtrangers in our gallery.

But gentlemen ſeem to be conſcious, Sir, that this charge of venality againſt the princes of Germany can gain no credit, therefore they ſhift the ſcene, and then thoſe princes are repreſented as perſons acted only by a true publick ſpirit; from whence it is inferred, that if an immediate election of a king of the Romans be neceſſary for the ſafety of the empire, thoſe princes would proceed to it directly, and agree in it unanimouſly, without any ſubſidy from us; and particularly with reſpect to the king of Poland it is ſaid, that not only his regard to the true intereſt of Germany, but his regard to his own intereſt, muſt prevail with him to concur in chuſing the archduke Joſeph king of the Romans as ſoon as poſſible, becauſe he cannot otherwiſe ſecure the crown of Poland to himſelf and his ſon after him. Now, Sir, as to the general argument I muſt obſerve, that it ſeems to be the opinion of every gentleman in this houſe, not only that the archduke Joſeph ſhould be choſen king of the Romans, but that he ſhould be choſen as ſoon as may be. This, I ſay, ſeems to be the unanimous opinion here, but this, it is plain, is not the unanimous opinion of the electors and princes of Germany, otherwiſe the election would already have been made. I am far from ſuppoſing that we can, by a ſubſidy, induce any of thoſe princes to be of our opinion: No, Sir; this muſt be done by negotiation and argument; and when we have ſo far ſucceeded in this way, as to bring any one over to our opinion, is it not prudent in us, is it not our intereſt to ſtrengthen his hands as much as we can, by granting him a ſubſidy, eſpecially as we know, that France is doing the ſame with reſpect to all thoſe who are at preſent of the ſame ſentiments with her? For I have ſo good an opinion of the king of Pruſſia and the electors Palatine and Cologne as to think, that it is not the ſubſidies they have from France, that makes them refuſe to concur in the election of a king of the Romans, but becauſe they are not yet convinced of its being neceſſary for the ſafety of the empire; and as France is thus ſtrengthning the hands of all thoſe that are of the ſame ſentiments with her, I ſhall freely own, that if it were in our power, I ſhould be for our being equal with her in this reſpect; but as this is not in our power, we muſt truſt to the juſtice of our cauſe more than to the weight of our purſe; yet I cannot think, we ought to truſt entirely to the juſtice of our cauſe, for if we neglect any means we have in our power, we ſhall deſerve to be neglected by Providence.

Then, Sir, with regard to the particular argument relating to the king of Poland, conſidering his conduct in the late war, I am ſurpriſed any one ſhould think him ſo much attached to the houſe of Auſtria, as that no conſideration can ſeparate him from the intereſt of that houſe. Did he not ſoon after the beginning of the late war join in the confederacy againſt that houſe? Did he not continue to exert his utmoſt ſtrength in favour of that confederacy until he found himſelf forſaken by the Pruſſians, and the French as well as the Bavarians unable to give him any aſſiſtance? Therefore the gaining of him, who is one of the vicars, and the only indiſputed vicar in the empire, muſt be allowed to be a new, and a very conſiderable acquiſition to the common cauſe;

and

d it is of the more conſequence, as may prevent a war upon the next ction of a king of Poland, as well upon the next election of an emperor Germany; for I am of opinion, that election either of the one or other n ever now happen without a war, leſs very prudent meaſures be previ- A ſly taken for preventing it. Had he ntinued in the intereſt of France un- his death, and his ſon had ſet up on the ſame intereſt to be choſen king Poland, that election would certainly ve occaſioned a war; for neither the ſtrians nor the Ruſſians will ever al- any one in that intereſt to be peace- y eſtabliſhed upon the throne of Po- B d: Whereas now he has again at- hed himſelf to the houſe of Auſtria, y would both, in caſe of his death, port the election of his ſon; and the nch would then probably find them- es as unable to oppoſe the election of ſon, as they were before to oppoſe election of the father; therefore C y would rather peaceably ſubmit, than ge in a war which, from expe- ce they had learned, they could not y on with ſucceſs.

hope, Sir, I have now given ſuf- t reaſons for thinking this treaty of the wiſeſt and moſt uſeful we made; but if I have failed in this : If there be ſtill any gentlemen D s houſe, who do not approve of the y, I hope they will concur with my friend who ſpoke laſt, in approving he motion; for every one, I ſup- will join with him in thinking, it would be of the moſt dangerous equence to refuſe enabling his ma- to fulfil a ſolemn engagement which E as already entered into. Such a re- would render it impoſſible for his eſty, or any ſucceeding ſovereign of kingdom, to conclude any treaty required a new expence; and as en emergencies often require the ediate concluſion of expenſive trea- the many fatal effects of ſuch an F offibility, I am perſuaded, I need not ain.

is JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

acts from the LIFE *and* CHARACTER CHRISTINA, *Queen of* Sweden, *fixed to the Tranſlation of her* WORKS, G *ly publiſhed.*

HRISTINA queen of Sweden, the only ſurviving iſſue of the great avus Adolphus, the ſecond of that e, was born Nov. 8, 1626.

Her father, who was the greateſt prince in his time, the chief pillar of the proteſtant religion, and the terror of France, being killed at the battle of Lutſen near Leipſick, in the year 1633, not without violent ſuſpicion of treachery in thoſe that were about his perſon in that action, A ſhe was ſoon after declared and crowned queen of Sweden; and was the firſt female ſovereign of that kingdom.

During her minority ſhe profited ſo ſurprizingly by the inſtructions of excellent tutors, as to become the prodigy of the age. At the years of eighteen ſhe took the reins of government into her own hands; and reigned glo- B rioufly ten years. At the end of which, to the world's great ſurprize, ſhe reſigned her crown and changed her religion, turning Roman Catholick. And after making tours into different parts of Europe, during which ſhe twice reviſited Sweden, ſhe at length fixed her reſidence at Rome, where ſhe died in C the year 1689, aged ſixty-three years.

As to the ſprings and motives of ſo extraordinary a ſtep, very different opinions have been given, and very different judgments paſſed. Hear what Voltaire, in his Age of Lewis XIV. Vol. I. p. 99, ſays upon this aſtoniſhing event. "She had drawn all thoſe ingenious perſons of the age into Sweden, who could in any manner contribute to her own information (with reſpect to arts and ſciences.) The chagrin of not finding any ſuch among her own ſubjects, had given her a diſguſt againſt reigning over a people who were mere ſoldiers. She thought it better to live with men who cultivated their rational faculties, than to command over thoſe who were illiterate, and without genius. She had ſtudied all the ſciences in a climate where they were then unknown. Her deſign was to retire into the centre of them in Italy; and ſhe came into France only in her way thither; for the arts had then made but little progreſs among us. Her taſte determined her to fix at Rome; and, with this deſign, ſhe quitted the Lutheran religion for the Catholick: She was indifferent with regard to either, and made no ſcruple to conform, in appearance, to the ſentiments of the people with whom ſhe intended to paſs her life."

Her genius was one of the vaſteſt, and moſt univerſal that ever was. She underſtood, according to the publiſher of her memoirs, eleven languages (Voltaire ſays eight,) among which were Greek, and in that ſhe was a critick; Hebrew and Arabick. She wrote readily

and elegantly in French, Italian, High-Dutch and Latin, beſides the Swediſh, her mother tongue; ſhe underſtood philoſophy, hiſtory, antiquities, the mathematicks and chemiſtry. She was a good critick; ſhe wrote verſes extreme prettily: And was a connoiſſeuſe, as well as an admirer of the beaus arts.

She was the greateſt encourager of arts and ſciences, of learning and learned men, in proportion to her abilities, that ever lived. In that reſpect ſhe was generous and liberal to profuſion.

She, with infinite expence, amaſſed a prodigious collection of books, manuſcripts as well as printed; of paintings, ſtatues, bas reliefs and medals.

At the ſame time ſhe was a princeſs of buſineſs; long-headed in the cabinet, and dexterous at negotiation.

To this the Tranſlator adds the following Extracts, *tranſlated from a* Latin LETTER *of Father* MANNERSCHIED, *a Jeſuit, dated at* STOCKHOLM, Dec. 10, 1653, *being the Year before ſhe reſigned her Crown.*

I AM confident I ſhall do you an agreeable office, if I write you ſomething concerning the queen of Sweden, whom I daily ſee, and reverence as the ſingular miracle and prodigy of our age. I am an eye-witneſs of what I write of her. I have had the honour of being often in her company; and of receiving a coſtly preſent from her, to wit, a golden chain, and her medal. She is low in ſtature; her forehead is large; her eyes very full and bright, and withal very lovely. Her noſe is aquiline, her mouth middling wide and handſome. She hath nothing feminine about her but the ſex. Her voice is maſculine, and ſo is her manner of ſpeaking, her movement and geſture. I ſee her on horſeback almoſt every day; and tho' ſhe ſits in her ſaddle as ladies do, yet ſhe ſhakes and bends her body in ſuch a manner, as that one who is not very near her, would take her for a man. When ſhe rides, ſhe wears a hat, and a waiſtcoat after the Spaniſh faſhion. Her ſkirts alone diſcover her to be a woman. She keeps but one foot in the ſtirrup, and yet ſhe rides ſo hardily, that none are able to keep up with her. One would think her flying rather than running. Our maſter the king of Spain hath deſired her picture, in a riding-poſture, to be ſent him. Her riding-garb is ſo far from being coſtly, that I ſcarce believe it is worth four or five ducats. At court ſhe wears cloaths ſo very plain, that I never ſaw any gold or ſilver about her, but a ſingle ring. She takes no manner of care in decking her perſon; ſhe adjuſts her hair but once a week; and ſometimes only once a fortnight. On Sundays ſhe ſpends half an hour in dreſſing, on week days ſcarce a quarter. I have ſometimes, when I was diſcourſing with her, ſeen her ſmock ſtained with many ſpots of ink, occaſioned by her writing much; and even ſometimes torn. When ſhe is adviſed to beſtow more pains in adorning her perſon, ſhe ſays that it is an idle employment. She allots three or four hours to ſleep, and never more. She goes to bed very late and riſes early. I have known her live in this manner conſtantly for eighteen months together. When ſhe riſes in the morning, ſhe ſpends five hours in reading various books. She thinks herſelf a martyr when ſhe is obliged to eat in publick. At other times ſhe never ſits above half an hour at table; ſhe drinks water only. She hath never been heard to complain of her victuals, whether they were well or ill cooked. I have ſeen her often at meals, and obſerved the diſhes ſhe eat of; they were always plain; the reſt were ſent off untouched. I have heard her ſay ſhe never was diſturbed by any thing; that ſhe knows nothing ſo important, ſo croſs or noxious, that could rob her of her tranquility of mind. She ſays that ſhe regards death no more than ſleep. In the ſevereſt winter ſhe goes out into the fields, in her coach, in the dead of night, ſometimes four and ſometimes ſix hours together. She allots her mornings to publick affairs, and goes every day to the ſenate, or rather to her council. I have known her immediately after being let blood go to the council and there remain five hours. She was once in a feveriſh diſorder for 28 days together, and yet never in all that time omitted the management of publick affairs. She ſays that it is a duty required of her by her Maker, to take the beſt care ſhe can of the concerns of the kingdom; that ſhe will do what in her lies; that, if things ſucceed not as may be wiſhed, ſhe ſhall have this comfort, that nothing hath been wanting on her part. She adminiſters and finiſhes all publick buſineſs herſelf. The ambaſſadors of potentates tranſact every thing with her in perſon, and are remitted to no miniſter or ſecretary. When ſhe gives publick audiences to ambaſſadors, ſhe alone makes all the anſwers to them. It is ſcarcely to be believed, but it is what I ſee every day, that theſe very Swediſh generals, whoſe name and arms have ſo long made Germany tremble, in her preſence ſtand ſpeechleſs, as if they were dumb and ſeem to be in the greateſt confuſion. She was ſcarce ſeven years old when ſhe loſt her father: Who could believe that

e daughter, at the age of 27, could ſo ſtabliſh her power in a kingdom, the onſtitution whereof is pretty free, as to le alone, depend upon the wills and ouncils of none, be under the influence f none, but alone adminiſter, conduct nd finiſh every thing? She is curious of nowing every thing that relates to go- A ernment. She reads all treaties concern- ng ſtate affairs, however tedious and pro- x. I knew, upon a certain occaſion, hat when treaties were preſented to her, ontaining 28 ſheets, ſhe read them over, nd rendered them in Latin, and explain- d them to an ambaſſador in a very ſhort pace of time. She loves all nations; he loves virtue in all, and nothing elſe. B he ſays there are but two different nati- ns in the world; the one of good men, he other of bad; that ſhe hates the lat- er, and loves the former, without regard o the names by which different countries re diſtinguiſhed. She cannot bear the ention of marriage; ſhe ſays ſhe was orn free and will die free. In common C onverſation ſhe is ſo familiar, that one ho is preſent would think her, I don't y not a queen, but not even a lady of iſtinction; ſhe touches thoſe ſhe talks to, rompts them to diſcourſe, laughs and kes freely, and yet to her own people is ſo awful, that they ſtand like infants her preſence. When ſhe treats of ſe- D ious affairs, when ſhe gives audience to mbaſſadors, ſhe aſſumes ſuch ſtate as rikes fear in the boldeſt perſons. She ath noble ladies in her ſervice at court, ut more for the ſake of grandeur than or uſe. She ſeems to deſpiſe them, and ruſts all affairs to men only. Nothing is ard to her; ſhe fears neither cold, nor ain, nor heat, nor watching, nor any E hing elſe. If ſhe were at war with any ation, it is paſt doubt that ſhe would march againſt the enemy in perſon. She underſtands ten or eleven languages, to wit, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spa- niſh, High-Dutch, both the Swediſh ton- gues, the Finland, and, if I be not miſ- taken, the Daniſh. She can read likewiſe, and in ſome meaſure underſtands Hebrew nd Arabick. She hath read and under- ſtands all the ancient poets. The modern oets, both Italian and French, ſhe hath lmoſt by heart. She hath dived into all he ancient philoſophers. She hath read many of the ancient fathers—but com- mends chiefly Nazianzen.—Her memory ſeems to be more than human. She ſeems to be ignorant of nothing, and to forget nothing.—She tires out daily I know not how many ſecretaries, to whom ſhe dictates; and corrects, turns over and finiſhes every thing herſelf. She is ſo liberal, that if ſhe exceeds due bounds in any thing, it is in making preſents. She hath called into Sweden the moſt learned men, and moſt excellent artificers from Italy, France and Germany; and diſmiſſes none without large gifts. She is a moſt ſtrict obſerver of juſtice; ſhe ſays herſelf that ſhe very ſeldom pardon- ed any criminal that deſerved death; but that none was executed by her orders for whom ſhe did not ſhed tears. Her civility is ſo very extraordinary, that it muſt be owned not to fall ſhort of her other virtues. All foreigners are witneſ- ſes of this, who come to ſee her court, and are there received in the moſt obliging and polite manner.

C *The following* LETTER, *which is one of the famous Madam de* MAINTENON's *to her Brother, not only ſhew the good Senſe of the Writer, but contains ſuch moral Precepts, as ought to be remembered by many of this Age and Country* *.

To M. D'AUBIGNE'.

D NO man is unhappy but by his own fault. This ſhall always be my text, and my anſwer to your lamenta- tions. Think, my dear brother, on the voyage to America, on the misfortunes of your father, the miſeries of our in- fancy, the wretchedneſs of our youthful days; and you will bleſs Providence, in- ſtead of murmuring againſt fortune. Ten E years ago we were both very diſtant from the ſtation we are now in: Our hopes were ſo ſmall, that we limited our deſires to three thouſand livres a year. We have at preſent four times as much; and ought we to wiſh for more? We enjoy that happy competency, which formerly you ſo highly extolled. Let us be content. F If riches increaſe, let us receive them as from the hand of God; but let not our views be too vaſt. We have the neceſſa- ries and conveniences of life; all the reſt is cupidity. All this thirſt after gran- deur ariſes from the emptineſs of an un- quiet mind. All your debts are paid: You may live deliciouſly without contract- ing new ones. What elſe can you wiſh for?

* *This letter was wrote ſome time after ſhe had bought the eſtate called* Maintenon, *from which ſhe had her title, an eſtate of about* 12,000 *livres a year, for which ſhe paid* 250,000 *livres in little more than four years, after ſhe had the care of Madam de* Monteſpan's *children committed to her charge by* Lewis XIV. *from whence we may judge of the profits of her place, for ſhe was worth nothing when ſhe entered into it, but, on the contrary, both her brother and ſhe ſeem to have been deeply in debt.*

for? Muſt ſchemes to grow rich and great be purſued at the expence of your repoſe and your health? Read the life of St. Lewis, and you will ſee how little all worldly grandeur is capable of ſatisfying the heart of man. None but God is capable of filling it. I repeat it, you are unhappy only thro' your own fault. Your inquietudes impair your health, which you ſhould preſerve, were it only that I love you. Work upon your humour; if you can render it leſs bilious and gloomy, it will be a great point gained. This is not the work of reflection only; you muſt add exerciſe, diverſions, an uniform and regular life. You will never think well, whilſt you are ill: When the body is caſt down, the ſoul has no vigour. Adieu. Write to me oftener, but in a leſs moanful ſtile.

Another LETTER *of Madam de* MAINTENON, *giving an Account of the laſt Sickneſs and Death of the* French *King*, LEWIS XIV.

Madam de MAINTENON *to the Marchioneſs of* * * *.

Sept. 5, 1715.

ON the evening of our return from Marli, the king was ſo weak, it was with difficulty he crept from his cloſet to his praying deſk. Two days after he appeared to me ſo far ſpent, that I no longer doubted of his death: I talked to him of God; he readily liſtened to me, and put me ſeveral times upon the ſame topick. The 23d I entertained ſome hopes; he eat and ſlept; and the next day diſpatched ſome buſineſs with M. Voiſin. But whether application had fatigued him, or his diſtemper was come to a criſis, he fainted away; I was greatly alarmed at it, but kept myſelf in as good decorum as poſſible: When recovered from his fainting, I propoſed to him to receive the ſacraments; to which he anſwered, "It is rather too ſoon, I find myſelf well enough." I replied to him, that at all times it was a wiſe precaution; that we could never be too early in beſeeching God to pardon our offences; putting him in mind of ſome of his actions, which I had been eye-witneſs of, he ſaid to me, "You do me a piece of ſervice, I thank you for it." He confeſſed himſelf; and I uſed my utmoſt endeavours to put on that fortitude I ſo much admired in him: My chief care was to refrain from weeping, and as often as I felt the tears ready to drop, I withdrew for a moment. He called for his caſket, I brought it to him, and he ſearched it before me; finding ſome liſts of the journeys to Marli, "Theſe, ſaid he, are papers of very little conſequence; no bad uſe can be made of them;" then, taking up another paper, he added, "Let us burn this, it might occaſion great hatred and ſtrife between thoſe two miniſters." He found a chaplet, which he gave me, ſaying, "Carry it about you, not as a relique, but to keep me always in remembrance." The cardinal de Rohan gave him the viaticum; after which he ſaid, "I have lived a great many years, but very few of them have been ſpent in God's ſervice." He ſent for the royal family, and ſaid to them, "I recommend peace and unity to you." The 25th, tho' he had no fever, he was exceſſively thirſty: I gave him drink three times. M. Fagon no longer doubted that the gangrene was got into his leg, he whiſpered me that it had penetrated to the bone, and that there were no more hopes: I paſſed the night by his bed's-ſide, and talked with him about his ſpiritual concerns: He told me, that he had but three things to reproach himſelf with, and that God's mercies were ſtill greater than his ſins. The next day Marechal made two inciſions with a lancet; the king felt nothing, but fainted away. The phyſicians ſeeing him ſo reſolute and unconcerned, conſulted about cutting off his leg; M. Fagon would not propoſe it to him: I took upon me to do ſo; upon which he ſaid to them, "Do you think to ſave my life by it?" Marechal anſwered, that there was but little probability of it: "If ſo, ſaid the king, it is needleſs to put me to any pain." After which, turning to the other ſide, where the marſhal de Villeroy ſtood, he reached out his hand to him, and ſaid, "Adieu, my friend, we muſt part." The cardinal de Rohan and father le Tellier came in; he had a long conference with them; I withdrew to give free vent to my tears, and I heard only theſe words upon entering the room again, "You will anſwer for it before God." The 27th, he bid the princes draw near him: He recommended the Dauphin to the duke of Orleans, and ſaid to the duke du Maine, "Take care of his education; be as ſtrongly attached to him as you have been to me." He then deſired the duke of Bourbon and the prince of Conti not to imitate their fathers. The Dauphin having drawn near, he gave him his bleſſing, and ſaid to him, "My ſon, you are going to be a great king; be always a good chriſtian; do not follow my example in regard to war; endeavour to live in peace with your neighbours: Render to God what you owe to him; follow always the moſt moderate counſels; endeavour to reduce

e the taxes, and do that which I un-
pily have not been able to do." The
phin having withdrawn, he ordered
to be called in again, embraced him
h tears in his eyes, and added, "Take
ice, my ſon, of what I have been ſay-
to you, as my laſt precepts; and let
ſe counſels ſink deep into your mind. A
member that kings die like other men."
bid me adieu three times: The firſt
e, he aſſured me, that he regretted
hing but parting from me; but, added
with a ſigh, we ſhall ſoon meet a-
n:—I entreated him to turn his thoughts
ards God only. The ſecond time, he
d my pardon for not having lived with
ſo well as he ought, and for not hav- B
made me happy; but that he had al-
s loved and eſteemed me. He deſired
to take notice whether the attendants
not liſten; "However, added he,
ody will ever be ſurprized that I give
to tenderneſs with you." At the
d adieu, he ſaid to me, "What will
me of you? You are left deſtitute." C
horted him to mind nothing but God;
reflecting afterwards, that I could not
how the princes might treat me, I
ed him to recommend me to the duke
Orleans. He accordingly called the
and ſaid to him, "My nephew, I
mend Madam de Maintenon to your
you know what eſteem and regard
always had for her; ſhe never gave D
any but good counſels, and I repent
not having always followed them:
has been uſeful to me in all reſpects,
chiefly in turning me to God and la-
ing for my ſalvation. Grant her
tever ſhe may aſk you, whether it be
herſelf, or for her relations and friends,
will not make an abuſe of it: Let her E
y directly to yourſelf." The 30th
aid to me, "You muſt needs have a
t deal of courage to be always preſent
uch a ſpectacle." When I found he
loſt all ſenſe, and that I could be of
arther ſervice to him, being no longer
to ſtifle my grief, I reſolved to retire
his place; and in order to avoid the
ples reflections on the road, that I F
ht not be known, I deſired the marſhal
eroy to lend me his coach, and told
at parting, that my affliction was
gent, yet calm; that the king's death
a chriſtian death; that I had never
ed any thing of God but his eternal
pineſs, and that I was going to ſhut
elf up with my children. At my ar- G
, I found the community aſſembled
receive me, and at the ſight of the
ng ladies I could not refrain from
s: Behold how many fatherleſs chil-
n are here, ſaid I to the archbiſhop of
Rouen and the biſhop of Chartres, who would abſolutely wait upon me to my chamber. From all that I have been relating to you——*the reſt is wanting.*

The Life *of* FRANCIS, *afterwards Sir* FRANCIS BACON, *Baron of* VERULAM, *Viſcount of* ST. ALBANS, *and Lord High-Chancellor of* ENGLAND. *With his* HEAD *neatly engraved.*

FRANCIS Bacon was the youngeſt ſon of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper and afterwards lord high-chancellor in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by his ſecond wife, who was daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, preceptor to Edward VI. Sir Nicholas appears to have been a man of wit, as well as great integrity and learning; for when the queen, in a viſit to him at his ſeat in Hertfordſhire, told him, ſhe thought his houſe too little for him, "No Madam, replied he, but your majeſty has made me too great for my houſe." And his lady too was a woman of great learning, having tranſlated from the Latin, biſhop Jewel's apology for the church of England.

Their youngeſt ſon Francis was born at York-houſe in the Strand, Jan. 22, 1561, the brightneſs of whoſe parts began early to appear, in ſo much that queen Elizabeth herſelf, while he was but a boy, took a particular delight in trying him with queſtions, and received ſo much ſatisfaction from the good ſenſe and manlineſs of his anſwers, that ſhe was wont to call him, in mirth, her young lord-keeper: Among others, ſhe having one day aſked him, how old he was, he anſwered readily, "Juſt two years younger than your majeſty's happy reign." His proficiency in learning was ſo rapid, that in the 12th year of his age, he was entered a ſtudent of Trinity college, Cambridge, and went through all his courſes there by the time he was 16, when his father ſent him to Paris, and recommended him to Sir Amias Powlet, then the queen's ambaſſador in France, who took particular notice of him. Whilſt abroad, he did not ſpend his time, as our young gentlemen uſually do, in learning the vices, fopperies, and follies of foreigners, but in ſtudying their conſtitution of government and manners, and the characters and views of their princes and miniſters; and in the 19th year of his age he wrote a paper of obſervations on the then general ſtate of Europe, which is ſtill extant among his works.

Feb. 20. 1579, our young gentleman's father, Sir Nicholas Bacon, died, after having held the ſeals as keeper or chancellor

cellor for 20 years; but as queen Elizabeth's reign was more remarkable for her miniſters gaining honour, then for their gaining riches, he left this his ſon Francis, who was the youngeſt of five, but a very ſmall fortune, ſo that he was obliged to betake himſelf to the profeſſion of the law for a ſubſiſtence, for which purpoſe he entered himſelf of Gray's-Inn, and ſoon became ſo eminent in that profeſſion, that at the age of 28 he was appointed by queen Elizabeth her learned counſel extraordinary.

As Sir William Cecil, lord-treaſurer to queen Elizabeth, afterwards lord Burleigh, had married our young gentleman's aunt, or mother's ſiſter, he frequently applied to him for ſome place of credit and ſervice in the ſtate; but Sir William never got any thing for him, except the reverſion of the office of regiſter to the ſtar-chamber, then reckoned worth 1600l. a year, which did not fall to him till near twenty years afterwards; and as he probably thought himſelf neglected by his uncle, he attached himſelf ſtrongly to the earl of Eſſex, which of courſe made his uncle, and alſo his couſin Sir Robert Cecil, his enemy; for when the earl, a little before his fall, warmly ſollicited his being made ſollicitor-general, it was oppoſed by his couſin Sir Robert, who repreſented him to the queen, as a man of mere ſpeculation, and more likely to diſtract her affairs, than to ſerve her uſefully and with proper judgment; and as the earl found he could not ſerve him in this way, he gave him a recompence out of his own eſtate, by making him a preſent of Twitenham-park and its garden of paradiſe.

Upon this unfortunate nobleman's fall, Mr. Bacon, as one of the queen's counſel, was employed by the crown, along with Sir Edward Coke, the attorney-general, to manage the trial againſt his lordſhip; and his ambition got ſo far the better of his gratitude, that he not only accepted of the employment, but after the earl's execution, he at the deſire of the miniſters, wrote and publiſhed that piece ſtill extant among his works, intitled, *A Declaration of the Treaſons of Robert Earl of Eſſex.*

This quite ruined him in the publick eſteem, which was probably the deſign of the miniſters, and perhaps did him no ſervice in the opinion of his ſovereign; but ſuch was the brightneſs of his parts, that he ſoon recovered both in the next reign; for he was knighted by king James I. ſoon after his acceſſion, in 1607 he was made ſollicitor-general, and in 1613, when he was made attorney-general, his character with the publick was ſo well re-eſtabliſhed, that upon a queſtion in the houſe of commons, whether the attorney-general could be a member of that houſe, as he was an officer who was obliged to attend upon the other, the queſtion was carried in the affirmative out of a particular regard to him, and it was therefore declared, that it ſhould be no precedent.

With regard to politicks, Sir Francis Bacon appears to have been a mere time-ſerver, an humble ſuitor to every miniſter he thought uppermoſt, and his proſecutor as ſoon as down. His behaviour towards the earl of Eſſex we have already ſeen: After that earl's death he attached himſelf to his couſin Sir Robert Cecil, ſecretary of ſtate, and afterwards earl of Saliſbury, tho' he knew him to be privately no true friend, and accordingly during his life, he never roſe higher than to be ſollicitor-general. He then made his court to the earl of Somerſet, who had become a favourite, and was created viſcount Rocheſter, juſt before the death of Saliſbury; and by his means it probably was that Sir Francis was made attorney-general, a place then worth 600l. a year, as he himſelf acknowledged. Upon Somerſet's fall, Sir Francis Bacon, then attorney-general, became one of his chief proſecutors; and from that time began to make his court to Villiers, afterwards duke of Buckingham, to whom he was ſo ſubſervient, that he ſubmitted to be a ſort of ſteward for thoſe great eſtates beſtowed upon this young favourite by the king. However, it appears from his letters and other writings that he generally gave good advice to his patrons, but when he found they would not follow his, he was ready to follow theirs without reſerve; tho' it does not appear that he was any way concerned in the treaſonable practices of the earl of Eſſex, which was perhaps more owing to his want of courage than his want of ambition.

As Sir Francis was extremely ſubmiſſive, and often uſeful to his patrons, ſo he was diligent, and but too ready to uſe any means for getting the better of thoſe he thought his rivals, as appeared upon the reſignation of the old lord-chancellor Egerton in 1617. The ſeals he was highly ambitious of, and as he looked upon Sir Edward Coke as his rival, he took care to repreſent him to the king and Buckingham, as one who abounded in his own ſenſe, and who by an affectation of popularity was likely to court the good will of the people, at the hazard of the prerogative. In this he was the more eaſily believed, as Sir Edward had been but the year before turned out from being chief



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FLORIDA STATE MUSEUM
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FEB

ief-juſtice, becauſe the miniſters found
m not ſo ductile as they inclined he
ould. Accordingly the ſeals were de-
ered to Sir Francis with the title of
rd-keeper; and as Buckingham found
m ready to put the ſeals to every patent,
d every thing he deſired, he got him
eated lord high-chancellor of England
d baron of Verulam in 1619, and the
ar following viſcount of St. Albans.

How ſhort-lived do we often find hu-
an greatneſs! In 1621, king James was
rced to call a parliament, and as the
tion was highly diſſatisfied with the
nduct both of Buckingham and the
ancellor, the houſe of commons ſet on
ot a ſtrict ſcrutiny into the conduct of
th. King James wanted money ſo
ch, that he could not diſſolve them, but
divert them from the proſecution of
favourite Buckingham, the monopolies
d illegal patents were all cancelled and
alled by proclamation, and the court
moted under-hand the proſecution of
chancellor; in conſequence of which he
s impeached by the houſe of commons
corrupt practices, in cauſes depending
ore him, as chief judge of equity; ſo
irely had he loſt that great character,
ch but 7 years before he had among
commons, when he was made attor-
general.

the court thought that his condem-
on and puniſhment would ſatisfy the
mons, and divert them entirely from
proſecution of Buckingham, but were
he ſame time afraid, that if he appear-
and ſtood upon his defence, his elo-
nce and what he had to offer againſt
charge, might procure an acquittal,
y commanded him not to appear in
ſon, but to ſend a confeſſion of all he
accuſed of to the houſe in writing;
ich arbitrary command he was ſo faint-
rted as to comply with, truſting to
king's promiſe, that he ſhould have a
don, and a remiſſion of his fine, toge-
r with a penſion during life; and upon
confeſſion he was ſentenced to pay a
of 40,000l. to be impriſoned in the
wer during the king's pleaſure, to be
ever incapable of any office, place or
ployment in the commonwealth; and
er to ſit again in parliament, or come
hin the verge of the court.

Thus this great man was made the
e-goat, as it often happens, for a
her criminal; and tho' he had in his
time got a great deal of money by his
s and his profeſſion, for he was in
ry great cauſe that happened whilſt he
at the bar, yet he had purchaſed but
ry ſmall eſtate of about 600l. a year,
was ſo far from having any ready mo-

A ney, that he was conſiderably in debt, oc-
caſioned by his indulgence to his ſervants,
and his being cheated and defrauded by
them: Nay, his condemnation was chiefly
owing to their exactions and the bribes
they had taken whilſt he was chancellor,
tho' it is plain he was not influenced by
them in his decrees, as no one of them
was ever reverſed. And at laſt he became
ſenſible of his error with reſpect to his
ſervants; for during his proſecution, as
he was paſſing through a room where
they were ſitting, upon ſight of him they
all ſtood up, on which he cried: "Sit
down, my maſters; your riſe hath been
my fall."

B The king ſoon releaſed him from the Tow-
er, made a grant of his fine to ſome truſ-
tees for his benefit, and ſettled upon him
a penſion of 1800l. a year; but as he ap-
plied moſt of his income to the payment
of his debts, he lived always after in a
very mean condition; and tho' the king
in a ſhort time afterwards granted him a
C full and entire pardon of his whole ſen-
tence, whereupon he was ſummoned to
the firſt parliament of king Charles I.
yet he did not live long to enjoy theſe fa-
vours; for as he was making ſome expe-
riments at Highgate, he was ſuddenly
ſtruck in the head and ſtomach, and being
carried to the earl of Arundel's houſe
D there, he expired after a week's illneſs,
April 9, 1626; without any iſſue by his
wife, who was a daughter of alderman
Barnham of London, whom he married
when about the age of 40, and with
whom he received a plentiful fortune.

Notwithſtanding the great hurry and
buſtle he appears to have been concerned
in, from his firſt entering upon buſineſs,
E to the moment of his condemnation, yet
even during that buſy time he often em-
ployed himſelf in making experiments,
and publiſhed ſome of his philoſophical
works, which is a proof of the vaſt ex-
tent of his genius. From them it appears,
that he may juſtly be reckoned the chief
among thoſe who firſt began to free the
F world from the ſlaviſh chains of the old
ſcholaſtick learning, and to introduce true
philoſophy, and uſeful knowledge; there-
fore, whatever he may have deſerved for
his politicks from the generation in which
he lived, to poſterity his memory has been,
and will always be ſacred.

To conclude, his character ſeems to
have been a perfect contraſt; for he ap-
G pears to have been ambitious, yet daſtard-
ly; ſtudious, yet buſtling; avaritious, yet
negligent of money; virtuous, yet venal;
fond of a character, yet ready to ſacrifice
it upon every occaſion; and of a pene-
trating and ſolid judgment in all ſorts of

literature, but weak in the conduct of life. If he had confined his ambition to that of being a great philoſopher and a learned man, as he had friends enough to have provided for him in ſome fine-cure poſt that would have furniſhed him a handſome ſubſiſtence, he might have lived happily, and died with glory unſullied; but he affected to be a ſtateſman, and might indeed have been an uſeful miniſter to a great and wiſe prince; but as his lot was under a weak one, and as he had not the reſolution to adhere to the counſels he gave, he lived in continual agonies, and died under a publick reproach. How common is it for men, even of the moſt ſhining talents, to miſtake the true road to happineſs!

On Jan. 4, *a new Paper, intitled,* The WORLD, *by* ADAM FITZ-ADAM, *made its firſt Appearance, to be continued every* Thurſday *. *Its deſign is, humorouſly to expoſe and correct the Vices and Follies of the Age; which will appear by the following Extract from this firſt Paper.*

WHoever is acquainted with the writings of thoſe eminent practitioners in phyſick, who make their appearance either in hand-bills, or in the weekly or daily papers, will ſee clearly that there is a certain and invariable method of ſpeaking of one's ſelf to every body's ſatisfaction. I ſhall therefore introduce my own importance to the publick, as near as I can, in the manner and words of thoſe gentlemen; not doubting of the ſame credit, and the ſame advantages.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be ſpoke with every Thurſday at Tully's head, in Pall-mall, Adam Fitz-Adam; who after 40 years travel thro' all the parts of the known and unknown world; after having inveſtigated all ſciences, acquired all languages, and entered into the deepeſt receſſes of nature and the paſſions, is at laſt, for the emolument and glory of his native country, returned to England; where he undertakes to cure all the diſeaſes of the human mind. He cures lying, cheating, ſwearing, drinking, gaming, avarice and ambition in the men; and envy, ſlander, coquetry, prudery, vanity, wantonneſs and inconſtancy in the women. He undertakes, by a ſafe, pleaſant and ſpeedy method, to get huſbands for young maids, and good-humour for old ones. He inſtructs wives, after the eaſieſt and neweſt faſhion, in the art of pleaſing, and widows in the art of mourning. He gives common ſenſe to philoſophers, candour to diſputants, modeſty to criticks, decency to men of faſhion, and frugality to tradeſmen. For farther particulars, enquire at the place above-mentioned, or of any of the kings and princes in Europe, Aſia, Africa, or America.

N. B. The doctor performs his operations by lenitives and alteratives; never applying corroſives, but when inveterate ill habits have rendered gentler methods ineffectual.

Having thus ſatisfied the publick of my amazing abilities, and having, no doubt, raiſed its curioſity to an extraordinary height, I ſhall deſcend, all at once, from my doctorial dignity, to addreſs myſelf to my readers as the the author of a weekly paper of amuſement, called, *The* WORLD.

My deſign in this paper is to ridicule, with novelty and good-humour, the faſhions, follies, vices and abſurdities of that part of the human ſpecies which calls itſelf the WORLD, and to trace it thro' all its buſineſs, pleaſures and amuſements. But tho' my ſubjects will chiefly confine me to the town, I do not mean never to make excurſions into the country; on the contrary, when the profits of theſe lucubrations have enabled me to ſet up a one-horſe chair, I ſhall take frequent occaſions of inviting my reader to a ſeat in it, and of driving him to ſcenes of pure air, tranquillity and innocence, from ſmoke, hurry and intrigue.

My readers will, I hope, excuſe me, if they ſhould find me very ſparing of motto's to theſe eſſays. I know very well, that a little Latin or Greek, to thoſe who underſtand no language but Engliſh, is both ſatisfactory and entertaining. It gives an air of dignity to a paper, and is a convincing proof that the author is a perſon of profound learning and erudition. But in the opinion of thoſe who are in the ſecret of ſuch motto's, the cuſtom is, as Shakepear ſays, more honoured in the breach than the obſervance; a motto being generally choſen after the eſſay is written, and hardly ever having affinity to it thro' two paragraphs together. But I have a ſtronger reaſon for declining this cuſtom: It is, that the follies I intend frequently to treat of, and the characters I ſhall from time to time exhibit to my readers, will be ſuch as the Greeks and Romans were entirely unacquainted with.

It may perhaps be expected, before I diſmiſs this paper, that I ſhould take a little

* *Printed for* R. Dodſley, *in* Pall-Mall.

le notice of my ingenious brother au-
ors, who are obliging the publick with
ir daily and periodical labours. With
these gentlemen I desire to live in
ace, friendship and good neighbour-
od; or if any one of them should
nk proper to declare war against me
provoked, I hope he will not insist A
on my taking farther notice of him,
an only to say, as the old serjeant did
his ensign who was beating him, *I*
eech your honour not to hurt yourself.

The WORLD, Jan. 11.

N this paper the writer humourously B
sets forth the usefulness and neces-
y of vanity and assurance in an author,
d informs the criticks that he has the
asure of standing extremely high in
own opinion; but then he chuses
temper vanity with humility; having
metimes found, that a man may be
o arrogant, as well as too humble:
o' it must always be acknowledged, that C
affairs of enterprize, which require
ength, genius or activity, assurance
ll succeed where modesty will fail.
o set forth the utility of blending
e two virtues, and to exemplify in
rticular instance the superiority of
former, he gives us the following
le.

Modesty, the daughter of knowledge, D
nd Assurance, the offspring of igno-
ce, met accidentally upon the road;
as both had a long way to go, and
d experienced from former hardships,
t they were alike unqualified to pur-
that journey alone, they agreed, not-
hstanding the opposition in their na-
es, to lay aside all animosities, and E
their mutual advantage, to travel
gether. It was in a country where
re were no inns for entertainment;
that to their own address, and to the
spitality of the inhabitants, they were
ntinually to be obliged for provision
d lodging.

Assurance had never failed getting ad-
ttance to the houses of the great; but F
had frequently been her misfortune to
turned out of doors, at a time when
was promising herself an elegant
ertainment, or a bed of down to rest
on. Modesty had been excluded from
such houses, and compelled to take
lter in the cottages of the poor;
ere, tho' she had leave to continue G
long as she pleased, a truss of straw
d been her usual bed, and roots, or
coarsest provision her constant re-
t. But as both, by this accidental
cting, were become friends and fel-
low travellers, they entertained hopes
of assisting each other, and of short-
ning the way by dividing the cares of it.

Assurance, who was dressed lightly in
a summer silk and short petticoats, and
who had something commanding in her
voice and presence, found the same easy
access as before to the castles and palaces
upon the way; while Modesty, who
followed her in a russet gown, speaking
low, and casting her eyes upon the
ground, was, as usual, pushed back by
the porter at the gate, till introduced by
her companion; whose fashionable appear-
ance and familiar address got admission for
both.

And now, by the endeavours of each
to support the other, their difficulties
vanished, and they saw themselves the
favourites of all companies, and the
parties of their pleasures, festivals and
amusements. The sallies of Assurance
were continually checked by the delicacy
of Modesty; and the blushes of Mo-
desty were frequently relieved by the vi-
vacity of Assurance; who, tho' she was
sometimes detected at her old pranks,
which always put her companion out
of countenance, was yet so awed by
her presence, as to stop short of offence.

Thus in the company of Modesty, As-
surance gained that reception and esteem,
which she had vainly hoped for in her
absence; while Modesty, by means of
her new acquaintance, kept the best com-
pany, feasted upon delicacies, and slept
in the chambers of state. Assurance,
indeed, had in one particular the as-
cendency over her companion: For if
any one asked Modesty whose daughter
she was, she blushed and made no an-
swer; while Assurance took the advan-
tage of her silence, and imposed herself
upon the world as the offspring of
knowledge.

In this manner did the travellers pur-
sue their journey; Assurance taking the
lead thro' the great towns and cities,
and apologizing for the rusticity of her
companion; while Modesty went fore-
most thro' the villages and hamlets, and
excused the odd behaviour of Assurance
by presenting her as a courtier.

It happened one day, after having
measured a tedious length of road, that
they came to a narrow river, which by
a hasty swell had washed away the bridge
that was built over it. As they stood upon
the bank, casting their eyes upon the op-
posite shore, they saw at a little distance a
magnificent castle, and a crowd of people
inviting them to come over. Assurance,
who stopped at nothing, throwing aside
the covering from her limbs, plunged

almoſt naked into the ſtream, and ſwam ſafely to the other ſide. Modeſty, offended at the indecency of her companion, and diffident of her own ſtrength, would have declined the danger; but being urged by Aſſurance, and derided for her cowardice by the people on the other ſide, ſhe unfortunately ventured beyond her depth, and oppreſſed by her fears, as well as entangled by her cloaths, which were bound tightly about her, immediately diſappeared, and was driven by the current none knows whither. It is ſaid, indeed, that ſhe was afterwards taken up alive by a fiſherman upon the Engliſh coaſt, and that ſhortly ſhe will be brought to this metropolis, and ſhewn to the curious of both ſexes with the *ſurprizing Oronuto Savage*, and the *wonderful Panther Mare*.

Aſſurance, not in the leaſt daunted, purſued her journey alone; and tho' not altogether as ſucceſsfully as with her companion, yet having learnt, in particular companies, and upon particular occaſions, to aſſume the air and manner of Modeſty, ſhe was received kindly at every houſe, and at laſt arriving at the end of her travels, ſhe became a very great lady, and roſe to be firſt maid of honour to the queen of the country.

ON Thurſday, Jan. 11, the parliament met, when his majeſty made a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, in which he tells both houſes, that he had received ſo many proofs of the good affections and zeal of his people for his perſon and government, that every opportunity of meeting them in parliament gave him a new ſatisfaction: That the maintenance of the general peace, was ſo deſirable for all Europe, that all his views and negotiations had been entirely calculated and directed to preſerve it, and ſecure its duration: That he was ſtill proceeding, and ſhould continue to act, upon the ſame principle; nothing being capable of giving him ſo much comfort, as that his good ſubjects may long enjoy the happy fruits of the preſent tranquillity: And that he had the ſatisfaction to be aſſured of a good diſpoſition in all the powers in alliance with him, to adhere to the ſame ſalutary object.

Then his majeſty acquaints the houſe of commons, that he had no ſupplies to aſk of them, but what ſhould be neceſſary for the ordinary ſervices, and ſuch as had been already communicated to them, and for the ſecurity of the nation, and the ſupport of its trade and commerce; and earneſtly recommends the continuance of their attention to the reduction of the national debt, the improvement of the publick revenue, and augmenting the ſinking fund.

Then having taken notice of the laws made laſt ſeſſion, for ſuppreſſing thoſe crimes and diſorders which had been ſo juſtly complained of, he tells both houſes, that whatever was further neceſſary to perfect ſo laudable a work, deſerved their ſerious conſideration; that whilſt we enjoy peace abroad, we may maintain good order and regularity at home: And concludes with aſſuring them, that his hearty concurrence and endeavours ſhould never be wanting in any thing that may promote their welfare and proſperity.

The LORDS ADDRESS, *preſented on* Jan. 12.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Your majeſty's paternal care of your people, in eſtabliſhing the peace, can receive no addition, but from your conſtant and vigilant endeavours to preſerve to them the happy fruits of it. Whilſt we gratefully remember the one, and feel the good effects of the other, we do, with the juſteſt confidence, rely on your majeſty's experienced wiſdom and goodneſs, in directing all your views and negotiations to that deſirable end.

It gives us great ſatisfaction to be informed from the throne, of the good diſpoſition of all the powers in alliance with your majeſty to maintain the preſent tranquillity. Convinced that this is the real intereſt of the other nations of Europe, as well as our own, we rejoice in every event that may give ſtrength and ſolidity to the proviſions made by the general definitive treaty. We are deeply ſenſible, that nothing can ſo much contribute to theſe purpoſes, as the influence of your majeſty, and the crown of Great-Britain: And we beg leave to aſſure you of our reſolution and earneſtneſs to ſtrengthen your majeſty's hands; and, ſo far as depends upon us, to add weight to your meaſures to render the peace durable, for the common good of Europe; the laſting benefit of your own kingdoms; and the ſecurity of our commerce and navigation: The ſupport and advancement whereof, we conſider as the great ſource and ſolid baſis of our riches and ſtrength.

Your majeſty's concern for our domeſtick happineſs appears in nothing more, than in ſo graciouſly recommending to your

r parliament the ſalutary work of intaining good order and regularity ongſt the people. We look upon it as ntial to the national happineſs; and he moſt likely means, not only to en- e us to your majeſty's gracious appro- ion, but to draw down upon us the tection of the divine Providence.

To repeat only our ſolemn aſſurances unfeigned gratitude, for the ineſtima- bleſſings we enjoy under your auſpici- government, would not ſufficiently reſs the warmth of thoſe ſentiments ich we feel in our hearts. Our loyal- duty, and affection, to your ſacred ſon, are raiſed to the greateſt height: d our zeal for the eaſe, proſperity, true glory of your reign, and for per- uating the ſucceſſion to this crown, ich you wear with ſo much luſtre, in ce of princes deſcended from yourſelf, ncapable of any addition.

His MAJESTY's *moſt Gracious* Anſwer.

My Lords,

Return you my thanks for this very loyal and dutiful addreſs. Nothing give me greater ſatisfaction, than ſolemn aſſurances of the continuance our zeal and affection for my perſon, y, and government. I firmly rely your ſupport; and you may depend y hearty concern for your true inte-

The COMMONS ADDRESS, *preſented* Jan. 13.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of at-Britain in parliament aſſembled, mbly beg leave to return your majeſty hearty thanks for your moſt gracious ech from the throne; and to congra- ate your majeſty upon your ſafe and ppy arrival in this kingdom.

Permit us, Sir, to expreſs our ſincere , that the dutiful conduct of your ma- y's faithful commons has been reward- with your royal approbation, and to re your majeſty of the continuance of t zeal and affection for your perſon and ernment, which your majeſty's con- nt attention to the happineſs of your ple ſo juſtly demands.

We muſt ever acknowledge your maje- s wiſdom, as well as goodneſs, in pur- g ſuch meaſures as may beſt contri- e to maintain, and render permanent, general tranquillity in Europe. And fer us, Sir, at the ſame time, to de- re our ſatisfaction at the aſſurances ich your majeſty has received from your allies, of their good diſpoſition to adhere to the ſame ſalutary object.

Your faithful commons, with the trueſt zeal and duty, promiſe your majeſty to raiſe with chearfulneſs, unanimity, and diſpatch, ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be found neceſſary for the ſecurity of the nation, and the ſupport of its trade and commerce, ſo eſſential to the well-being of this country.

We cannot ſufficiently teſtify our grateful ſenſe of your majeſty's provident concern for the welfare of this nation, in recommending again to our attention the leſſening of the national debt; and do aſſure your majeſty, that we will take into our ſerious conſideration the beſt means to improve the publick revenue, whereby the heavy load of our debts may be put in a method of being gradually reduced, and the national credit, already in a flouriſhing condition, be firmly eſtabliſhed.

We further beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that, whilſt we reflect with gratitude upon the bleſſings of peace abroad, and enjoy the daily fruits of the continuance of it, we will not be wanting in our endeavours to preſerve good order and regularity at home; happy in this conviction, that, from the whole tenor of your majeſty's auſpicious reign, we are ſure of your majeſty's hearty concurrence in every meaſure, which may tend to promote the true intereſts and proſperity of your people.

His MAJESTY's *moſt Gracious* ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I THANK you moſt heartily for this very affectionate addreſs: Your zeal for the good of the publick, and for my government, cannot but afford me the higheſt ſatisfaction. My chief concern will always be for the happineſs of my people.

The INSPECTOR, Jan. 18.

Nunquam aliud natura aliud ſapientia dixit.
JUVENAL.

CONSTANTIA was poſſeſſed of many amiable qualities; and but for love could not perhaps have been accuſed of one human frailty. It was her fortune to be born in Holland, daughter to a man of affluent fortune amaſſed by commerce, and ſiſter to an officer of rank; the father could not be more devoted to his wealth, than the brother jealous of his honour. Conſtantia was the care and the delight of both; ſhe inherited from her father, prudence; and

from

from her brother, that chaſte reſerve, and elevated dignity, which, if they are noble in our own ſex, always appear with a ſuperior luſtre in the other.

Born to ſuch qualities, poſſeſſed of ſo many virtues, what was there could ſubdue Conſtantia's heart? One thing alone, but that famous for levelling all ranks, and burying diſtinction. A Britiſh officer, a man who had inherited from an illuſtrious family all their ſpirit and greatneſs, but none of their poſſeſſions; whoſe heart was rich in nobleneſs, but whoſe ſword, like the poor Chamont's, was all his portion, ſerved in the troops commanded by her brother. It was eaſy to diſtinguiſh in him a ſoul and a deſcent, ill ſuited to his fortune. His colonel did not want the ſpirit to diſcern on ſuch occaſions: He pitied, he honoured, and he loved him. The reſpect with which he was received in the family, firſt drew Conſtantia's eyes upon him: She thought it merit to compaſſionate, and glory to reverence what her brother pitied and admired; and love, that follows ſwift upon the heels of tenderneſs, when joined with true eſteem, ſoon took the place of every other paſſion.

Lyſander, whoſe modeſty would not have aſpired to love, whoſe gratitude and friendſhip would not have ſuffered him to be ambitious on ſuch terms, could not be ſorry that he was beloved. He ſaw the firſt of her ſex in merit, as well as quality, regard him with a look of tenderneſs, beyond the power of friendſhip or of compaſſion: He ſuffered that flame to glow unto the full height, whoſe firſt ſparks he had ſmothered; he watched his opportunity, and he diſcloſed his gratitude and adoration: He pleaded with ſucceſs; and the lady, above all diſguiſe, did not affect to hide her willingneſs to hear him, and to be perſuaded.

When there are greater difficulties, the leſſer vaniſh: Had there been no conditions neceſſary to Lyſander's happineſs but the conſent of Conſtantia, that had perhaps been for a time with-held; and form prevailed againſt a real inclination: But before a neceſſity of the conſent of a father, and the approbation of a brother, both neceſſary, and both at leaſt not eaſily obtained, this was as nothing.

The taſk was difficult; but it muſt be attempted. Succeſs was eagerly deſired; and form ſubmitted to neceſſity. What muſt have been denied to the lover, the lady ſollicited with her own voice: The brother was the moſt likely to be gained, and he was firſt addreſſed. He honoured her for her judgment, and he applauded her diſintereſted paſſion: He congratulated his friend; but he told them, that he expected the due regard on one hand, and the obedience on the other, ſhould be paid to whatſoever were the deciſions of his father.

No paſſion is ſo eaſily flattered as love. None hopes ſo ſoon; nor does any bear a diſappointment worſe. What was ſo eaſily obtained from the brother, the father abſolutely refuſed: And the ſon, in whom a filial obedience was a firſt principle, exacted from his friend a promiſe, under that ſanction, more ſacred to a ſoldier than an oath, his honour, never to ſollicit the object of his wiſhes afterward. Lyſander would at any time have ſacrificed his life to ſuch an engagement; but here was more, his love; and that proved too powerful.

The fury of a Romiſh perſecution had juſt at this time driven the worthy Mira, a pattern of firm friendſhip and true piety, with her little family, to Holland: The friendly heart of our Conſtantia had renewed an early intimacy; and misfortune had thrown in an additional claim of tenderneſs to her affection. In all things but her love Mira had been the confidante of her fair friend: She had ſollicited to know the cauſe of a melancholy that was now grown almoſt to deſpair; but ſhe had preſſed in vain. At length what ſhe had ſo often requeſted ineffectually, the miſerable friend communicated. "You have ſeen Lyſander—interrupt me not with his praiſes—I am with child."

If her religious friend ſtarted at this, with what horror did ſhe attend to the reſolves that followed. "I know, continued the deſpairing Conſtantia, the fury of my brother will not be contented with a leſs ſacrifice than my life, that of the unregarded unborn infant, and its unhappy father. No leſs atonement will in his rigid eye wipe off the infamy from his family. Great ills muſt be ſuffered to obviate greater: I have reſolved what courſe to take. There is but one way, and I conjure your eternal and inviolable ſecrecy when I have diſcloſed it. I ſhall retire to Harlem. I ſhall live there unknown, if poſſible unſeen and unattended: I muſt encounter the hour of pain alone; and if I ſurvive, theſe hands muſt kill the offſpring of our tenderneſs.—If I return, be ſecret; if not, I do require it of you to tell Lyſander how it was I periſhed."

The ſtream of tears that ran unwip'd along the cheeks, the neck of the devoted Conſtantia, were hardly more than thoſe of her aſtoniſhed friend. "I have bound myſelf to ſecrecy, replied ſhe, and on one condition I will keep it. It is not a difficult one, and if you deny me, God, before whom I made the oath, be witneſs between


BRITISH MUSEUM
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For the London Mag.



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ween you and me, it is no crime to
ak it. Promiſe me, that before you
the hands of death upon the poor in-
ent, you will dreſs it, kiſs its little
, and once give it ſuck." The pro-
e was made, and the unhappy fair one
nt her way.

All people were amazed; the family A
s diſtreſſed; the lover diſtracted. A
weeks called him away on private af-
s to Britain. It was many months be-
e the diſconſolate Mira heard from her
nd: At length a ſhort letter, barren
circumſtance, invited her to Harlem.
knew the hand of her Conſtantia,
ſhe trembled at the ſilence to all inci-
ts. She went in private: She ſtop- B
half dead with agony at the little
tage: Her pale friend opened the ho-
able door to her with one hand, and
he other held the ſmiling pledge of her
violated promiſe: "I have obeyed you,
ra, ſaid ſhe, ſmiling in all her weak-
, I have obeyed the terms which you
poſed;—and nature has done all the C
."

ar from diſcovery, there was not ſuſ-
on. All was ſecret that had happened.
ſtantia was received with rapture by
family; but that was little: Lyſander
returned, poſſeſſed of an ample for-
. He married the reſcued object of
ue paſſion; he brought her to his
try, in which ſhe lived and died, an D
ur to an honourable family.

COUNTRYMAN'S COMPLAINT *againſt the* GAME-ACT.

U R,

AM a pleain countree fellho, and
tho'ff I ſaay't that ſhowd not ſaay't, E
honeſt won. I love my countree,
ow my plough, get my own children,
to church on a Sunday, and read the
rnal once a weeck to my countree nigh-
rs. We find theerby that, when foke
aggrieved, they apply themſels to
me ſuk foke as yeo to maake their
e knoown. The matter is thus—we
r the parl-meant (but how trew it
we knoow no') is gooing to maake it
honey and transformation to kill the
me. Now, yeo muſt knoow that I
monny of us countree foke dan't
it at all, I have a ſmaal cott of my
wn, with a tin'y bit a graund to't, F
con voat for kneet o'th' ſhier, and
very hard that I may'nt be toller- G
ed to kill a pæter-hedge, or hayer,
mony oown graund, tho'ff ſhe ſpoiled
eat me more green coorn and gard-
ſtuff than her head's worth; whilſt
b'oobie ſquoire, and half the reakes
ooff th' countree, ſhall breake down my
fences, tread my coorn under foote,
and threaten maw in to'th' bargin, if
I dar but oppen my mouth. We reed
i'th' ſkripture, that the beeſts of the
feeld, and the fowls of the yair, wore
meade for the yeuſe of man, but not
for the yeuſe of gentilmen. I have read
aw the acks oore and oore, and odſheart,
I conno find one word of the bi-bill in
'um. If they wowd maack a law 'gainſt
pochin, let 'um begin with th' parſon,
o'th' parriſh, for he's the greateſt i'th'
hole countree; but, how'd theer, if they
ſhow'd infringe his pre-rogue-alive, as
like as not, he maack a bilthy buſtle
abaut it, cry out the church was in den-
ger, as he do's for the loſs of a toithpig,
and ſo draw the whole countree to our
ſcide, and prevent monny a poor fell-
ho from going to the Waſh-Hinges.

So, having made my kaſe knoown to
ye, I arreſt myſell, Sur,

Your very umbell ſarvant.'

The Life *of the Moſt Reverend Dr.* JOHN TILLOTSON, *Archbiſhop of* CANTERBURY. *With his* HEAD *curiouſly engraved.*

DR. John Tillotſon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was lineally deſcended from a younger branch of the ancient family of Tilſton, of Tilſton in Cheſhire, the Doctor's great grandfather having been the firſt who changed his name to Tillotſon, and was ſucceeded by his ſon George, whoſe ſon and heir was Robert the father of the archbiſhop. This Robert was a conſiderable clothier, and lived at a houſe called Haugh-End in Sowerby, in the pariſh of Halifax, Yorkſhire, where his eldeſt ſon John was born, the latter end of September or the beginning of October 1630, having been baptized the 3d of October that year, as appears by the regiſter of that pariſh, tho' his father was a zealous Calviniſt, or Puritan, as they were then called, and by ſome ſaid to have been an Anabaptiſt, which afterwards gave ground for the calumny, that his ſon John was never baptized.

Tho' Robert had but a ſmall eſtate, yet he gave this his eldeſt ſon John a liberal education, and in 1647, got him admitted penſioner of Clare-hall in the univerſity of Cambridge, under the tutorſhip of Mr. David Clarkſon, who was afterwards a famous diſſenting teacher. In 1651, Mr. Clarkſon having got a living, his pupil Mr. John Tillotſon ſucceeded him in his fellowſhip, being then bachelor of arts, and in 1654 he commenced maſter of arts. In 1656, or the beginning of 1657, he came to London, and was made precep-

tor

tor to the eldeſt ſon of Edmund Prideaux of Ford-Abbey in Devonſhire, Eſq; then attorney-general to Oliver Cromwell, which ſon was afterwards made famous by the perſecution he met with after Monmouth's rebellion.

Thus it appears that Mr. Tillotſon, during the firſt part of his life, was bred up amongſt the diſſenters, and among them he firſt began to preach; for the firſt of his ſermons that appeared in print, was preached at the morning exerciſe at Cripplegate, and with ſeveral other ſermons preached there, publiſhed in 1661; but having loſt his fellowſhip at the reſtoration, the ſame having been reſtored to Dr. Gunning, who had been expelled by the rump parliament, he about this time took orders from Dr. Sydſerf, who had been biſhop of Galloway in Scotland, and being then at London, ordained all thoſe of the Engliſh clergy that came to him, without demanding of them either oaths or ſubſcriptions.

From this time Mr. Tillotſon dedicated himſelf to the church, and became curate at Cheſhunt in Hertfordſhire; ſoon after which, viz. in June 1663, he was preſented to the rectory of Keddington in Suffolk, worth 200l. a year, on which he gave up his curacy; but in this living he continued a very ſhort while, for Nov. 26. following, he was choſen preacher of Lincoln's-Inn, whereupon he reſigned his rectorſhip, tho' he might very well have held both, together with the lectureſhip at St. Lawrence Jewry, where he preached only on Tueſday, and to which he was elected by the truſtees the year following.

This lectureſhip brought on an intimacy between him and Dr. Wilkins, afterwards biſhop of Cheſter, who was at that time rector of St. Lawrence Jewry; and by this means he came acquainted with Miſs Elizabeth French, Dr. Wilkins's daughter-in-law, and neice to Oliver Cromwell; for the doctor had married her mother, Mrs. French, Oliver's ſiſter, after the death of her firſt huſband, Dr. French, canon of Chriſt-church in Oxford; and this young lady Mr. Tillotſon married ſome time after their firſt acquaintance.

In 1666 Mr. Tillotſon took the degree of doctor in divinity; and in the beginning of 1668, he was one of the principal perſons concerned in the ſcheme for a comprehenſion of all proteſtants, which can never take effect whilſt creeds and confeſſions of faith are made a part of the eſtabliſhment. March 14, 1669-70, the Doctor was admitted to the prebend of the ſecond ſtall in the cathedral of Canterbury, which he held until he was advanced to the deanery of that church in October 1672, by king Charles II. with whom he was, it ſeems, a great favourite, tho' biſhop Burnet has aſſerted the contrary; and it is probable that about this time he was made one of the king's chaplains.

In 1674, the dean was again concerned with ſeveral eminent divines, in forming a new ſcheme for the comprehenſion of all proteſtants, which proved ſatisfactory to many of the diſſenters, but the majority of the biſhops refuſing to agree to many particulars in it, this ſcheme likewiſe proved abortive.

Dec. 18, 1675, he was preſented to the prebend of Ealdland, in the cathedral of St. Paul's, which on Feb. 14, 1677-8, he reſigned for that of Oxgate, and a reſidentiariſhip in the ſame church.

In 1680, the dean, by a ſermon he preached, drew upon himſelf a ſtorm both from churchmen and diſſenters, for being accidentally called upon to preach before the king at Whitehall April 2, in his ſermon, which was upon Joſh. xxiv. 15, and was printed by the king's order, he affirmed that no pretence of conſcience can warrant a man to affront the eſtabliſhed religion of a nation, though it be falſe, and openly to draw men off from the profeſſion of it, in contempt of the magiſtrate and the law; unleſs ſuch man be extraordinarily commiſſioned by God Almighty, and can juſtify that commiſſion by miracles. This doctrine, which even the dean himſelf ſeemed afterwards to retract, gave of courſe offence to all the diſſenters, and the churchmen ſaid, it condemned not only the reformers, but moſt of the planters of chriſtianity after the apoſtles. But if the dean had confined his doctrine to an eſtabliſhed church which requires no active obedience, under the pain of being deprived of many of the advantages of ſociety, he might eaſily have juſtified it, as it would neither have condemned the firſt reformers, nor the firſt planters of chriſtianity after the apoſtles; but then this would have been an excuſe for thoſe who diſſented from even our own eſtabliſhed church, which in many caſes requires active obedience under heavy deprivations at leaſt, if not puniſhments.

In 1683, another affair happened that brought great cenſure upon the dean, which was thus: When the lord Ruſſel was condemned for high treaſon, he ſent for the dean and Dr. Gilbert Burnet, afterwards biſhop of Saliſbury, to attend him, as clergymen, in priſon, which they accordingly did; and, as it was inſinuated,

nuated, that his lordſhip might be doned if he would acknowledge the trine of non-reſiſtance in its full ex-t, and declare that, in his opinion, hing could juſtify a rebellion or con-racy againſt the government, both ſe divines endeavoured to perſuade to do ſo, and the former went ſo as to write him a letter upon the ject, in which he endeavoured to ve both from reaſon, ſcripture, and , that reſiſtance is not lawful, even our religion and rights ſhould be aded. As that noble lord, notwith-ding the temptation of his two ſpi-al guides, bravely diſdained to pur-e his life by a profeſſion which would been of ſuch dangerous conſe-nce to the liberties of his country, as the government had got poſſeſſion his letter, they, without the dean's ſent, publiſhed it by way of anſwer he noble lord's ſpeech to the ſheriffs his execution; and this expoſed the to much contumely from one y at that time, and from another y afterwards; but it probably pre-ed his being obliged to fly beyond as Dr. Burnet ſoon after was obliged , for his ſafety.

if theſe were ſincerely the dean's ments at that time, the violence madneſs of the next reign made change them; for he was one of firſt to approve not only of the re-tion, but of the ſettlement of king William and queen Mary upon the throne; March 27, 1689, he was appointed of the cloſet to the king.

ſeveral biſhopricks became vacant he incumbents refuſing to take the to the new government, (and pity as that ſuch oaths were appointed, did no ſervice to the government, great harm to religion) the dean preſently thought of for one of them; as he was neither ambitious nor itious, he abſolutely refuſed the fa-, contenting himſelf with the deanery t. Paul's inſtead of Canterbury, as former was more convenient for and was then vacant by the pro-on of Dr. Stillingfleet to the bi-rick of Worceſter, upon the death Dr. Thomas, one of the nonjuring ps; and he was accordingly inſtalled ov. 21, 1689.

pt. 13, 1689, his majeſty, in pur-e of an addreſs from the houſe of mons, ſummoned a convocation to , Nov. 21, following, and at the time, in purſuance of a propoſal by the dean, he iſſued a commiſſion n biſhops, and 20 divines, of whom January, 1753.

the dean was one, to prepare matters to be conſidered by the convocation.

Accordingly the convocation met on the ſaid day, and the dean was propoſed by the moderate party, to be choſen prolocutor of the lower houſe; but the high church party, who had now transferred their fears from Popery to Preſbytery, having a great majority in this aſſembly, Dr. Jane was propoſed by them, and choſen by two to one, which put an end to whatever had been agreed on by the commiſſioners, as they thought it needleſs to lay any moderating regulations before ſuch an immoderate aſſembly; nor have we now any authentick account of the proceedings of this commiſſion; but in the dean's common-place book, there is a copy of 8 conceſſions, which he thought would probably be made by the church of England for the union of Proteſtants, and which, he there ſays, he had ſent to the earl of Portland the ſaid 13th of September; the chief of which is, that inſtead of all former declarations and ſubſcriptions to be made by miniſters, they ſhould only ſubſcribe one general declaration, and promiſe as follows: That we do ſubmit to the doctrine, diſcipline, and worſhip of the church of England, as it ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, and promiſe to teach and practiſe accordingly.

Notwithſtanding the dean's appearing to be no favourite with the clergy, yet the king continued fixt in the reſolution he had ſeven months before taken, to make him archbiſhop of Canterbury, in caſe Dr. Sancroft, the then archbiſhop, ſhould allow himſelf to be deprived rather than take the oaths; and the dean for a long time continued obſtinate in refuſing this high promotion; ſo that in the uſual words *nolo epiſcopari* he was either ſincere, or a moſt extraordinary hypocrite, the laſt of which we have no reaſon to ſuſpect. However, upon the king's inſiſting, he was at laſt obliged to accept, upon Dr. Sancroft's being deprived, and by due courſe of law ejected out of the palace of Lambeth, which till then he would not quit. Accordingly, April 23, 1691, the dean was nominated to the archbiſhoprick in council, elected by the chapter, May 16, and conſecrated the laſt day of that month. June 4, he was ſworn of the privy council; July 11, he had a reſtitution of the temporalities, and at the ſame time the queen granted him all the profits of the ſee from the Michaelmas preceding, which amounted to 2500l. but he did not go to reſide at the palace till the 26th of next November.

If he was before pelted by the nonjuring clergy, and his letter to lord Ruſſel

often thrown in his teeth, they became now outrageous, and even ſent ſome of their libels to his lady; but tho' many of them were printed, he was ſo far from ſeeking any legal revenge, that he uſed all his intereſt with the government to prevent proſecution; yet notwithſtanding this moderation, he was one of thoſe excepted in the abdicated king's declaration of pardon, ſent over here in April, 1692, before the affair of La Hogue.

He did not live long to enjoy his high preferment; for on Sunday, Nov. 18, 1694, he was taken ill while he was at chapel at Whitehall, but did not interrupt the ſervice: When it was over he was carried home, and his illneſs ſoon turning to a dead palſy, he died the 22d, and was buried in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry.

Notwithſtanding the conſiderable benefices he held for ſo long a time, and tho' he never lived in any grand or voluptuous manner, yet his private charities were ſuch that he died poor, ſo poor that king William was forced to grant a penſion of 400l. a year to his widow, to which his majeſty afterwards added 200l. a year more, upon her ſon-in-law Mr. Chadwick's dying ſo poor as not to leave any thing for his younger children, and 1000l. in her debt, which he had not left aſſets to pay; this Mr. Chadwick, a merchant of London, having married the archbiſhop's only child; for his grace had but two daughters, one of whom died unmarried in 1681; ſo that we cannot ſuppoſe, that he impaired his fortune by extravagant proviſions for his children.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for Oct. laſt, p. 463, Mr. Noorthouck endeavours to anſwer a queſtion in your Magazine, p. 367: He not only cenſures me for being remarkably tedious in my anſwer, but alſo taxes me for forgetting 18 Eucl. 5, upon which authority, he ſays, he founded his proportions: And it might have been as well if Mr. Noorthouck had not remembered it, as to have put it to ſo contrary an uſe, and at the ſame time had well informed himſelf of the 4th and 5th of Eucl. 6, which would have prevented his publiſhing ſo groſs a miſtake; for had not the figure propoſed been nearly rectangular, his erroneous principles would have brought out anſwers much wider from truth than they did——Mr. Noorthouck ſeemingly exults on his conciſe method of calculation; but on reflection he will be ſenſible of his miſtake, and that Euclid hath no where endeavoured to prove, that triangles not ſtanding on the ſame baſe between the ſame parallels, or equiangular, are ſimilar. But allowing Mr. Noorthouck to have truly found the two ſides by his two firſt propoſitions (which I deny) I dare affirm he is the only gentleman that values himſelf for his knowledge in lines, that ever, by having three ſides of a trapezium, propoſed to find the fourth by ſimilar proportion of ſides, as Mr. Noorthouck's third proportion (founded upon miſtaken principles) would inſinuate; for it is ſelf-evident, that the three ſides of any trapezium might be the ſame length; and the fourth, to compleat the figure, ten times, &c. longer or ſhorter.——I hope the gentleman will not be diſcouraged, but as probably his taſte may be more refined for conſtruction, than calculation, he will oblige me with a geometrical conſtruction of the ſame queſtion.

You will conclude, Sir, from the above, that Mr. Noorthouck is miſtaken in his proportions: I ſhould be wanting to myſelf, did I not endeavour to make him ſenſible of it; which I thought could not be ſo properly done as by your Magazine. I am, SIR,

Cheſham, Your very humble ſervant,
Dec. 24, 1752. ABRAHAM STONE.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for December, 1752, p. 537, you favoured us with part of Mr. Freke's Treatiſe on the Nature and Property of Fire; wherein that gentleman aſſerts, that the ſame fire which is univerſal in nature, is demonſtrably the ſame which gives life to all creatures on this earth; which he ſeems to prove by the following experiment, viz. "Let a cat or any creature by placed with a lighted candle, or any other portion of fire, in a certain ſpace of common air, and you will find, that the life of the candle and that of the cat, equally depended on the exiſtence of the fire in the air univerſally diſperſed." Of which having a mind to be convinced by ocular demonſtration, I put a mouſe and a candle into a glaſs receiver containing two gallons and a half, cutting off all communication with the external air, by a large cork cloſely luted. The candle was ſoon extinguiſhed, the mouſe remaining as lively as before. The experiment was ſeveral times repeated, the event always the ſame. Now how it happens that the conſequence of the experiment made in an ove

(which

which Mr. Freke particularly mentions) ould differ from that made in a glaſs re- ver; is, I confeſs, beyond the reach of y capacity. I beg, Sir, that you will ſert the above in your next Magazine, ping that Mr. Freke will aſſign ſome isfactory reaſons, and you will oblige

Yours, &c.

P. P.

rom the INSPECTOR, Jan. 23.

Gold and Silver LACE, *and why the foreign, to the great Detriment of the Na- tion, is preferred; with ſome curious Ob- ſervations on that Manufacture.*

ASHION is againſt our own manu- factures; but that the pleaſure of ſovereign may overcome. The gold es of Paris continue longer bright n thoſe of London; and the ſilver es of Lyons are originally of a better lour, and they continue ſo. The rea- is in plain words this: More gold put upon the lace of Paris than on rs, and the ſilver of Lyons is purer. e difference between their gold lace ours is however leſs than is imagined; ho' that between the ſilver of France England is great: The ſource of is therefore the moſt worthy of en- y, and it is the more ſo, as the ma- cture of ſilver is the foundation of ther; and the beauty or imperfection ooth, in a great meaſure owing to care and ſkill, or the neglect and rance, in the working of that article. ll lace is made of ſilk covered with ted wire, and this wire is ſilver: In ſilver laces this wire is plain: Their our at firſt, and their retaining the our in the wear, will principally be ing to the purity of that metal; and s is the buſineſs of the refiner. For making of gold laces, that wire is ded: This alſo is done by the refiner; the colour, and duration of colour theſe will be owing, in great part, the different quantity of gold em- oyed, which is proportioned to the ce paid by the laceman; but it will in ſome degree owing alſo to the rity or hardneſs of the ſilver, which kes the wire. As this is firmer 'tis re eaſily wrought, and this firmneſs owing to the alloy; but as it is ſofter, t is, purer, it will both ſhew and pre- ve the gold better, provided a proper e be taken in the working of it.

The courſe of the manufacture is this. he refiner delivers the ſilver in a bar, t or plain: The wire-drawer forms it o a round wire, which is afterwards tted; This is twiſted round ſilk by the ſpinner, or in the engine, and the ſilk thus covered is made into lace by the weaver. Theſe are the four hands thro' which the manufacture paſſes: Our gold, our ſilver, and our ſilk are the ſame with thoſe uſed by the French; therefore if the produce be inferior, the fault muſt lie in one of theſe.

I ſhall begin with the refiner, and enquire whether it is there: As to the gilding, it is too eaſy for miſtakes; and as the degree of it is proportioned to the price paid, the refiner is not chargeable with any thing about it. It is his ſilver on which it depends: And this the purchaſers expect of a proper quality; there being no difference of price. It has been ſuppoſed, that the putting too great a quantity of the alloy into this, has debaſed it ſo much below the French: The alloy is copper, but the utmoſt quantity of this that can be introduced is ſo little, that the profit amounts to nothing; the ſuſpicion of their mixing lead is yet more idle; and as for thoſe who have fancied that they debaſe the metal with tin, the ſuſpicion is owing to ignorance alone: A ſingle grain of tin would render ten pound weight of ſilver as brittle as ſo much ice. If there be a fault therefore in the perſons of this profeſſion, it is not from want of integrity, but from inattention: Whether any thing of that be the caſe, themſelves will judge from the ſucceeding obſervations; in which I ſhall trace this metal from its moſt rude appearance, to its greateſt degree of perfection.

Silver is found in almoſt all parts of the world, but in different forms, and different degrees of purity and perfection: Simple, or mixed with other ſubſtances. In America it is found in vaſt abundance, pure, and running in threads and plates, along the cracks of ſtones. This requires little more than once melting to fit it for uſe. We have ſome of this alſo in Europe, but little. In other places the natural ſilver is diſguiſed and blended with other minerals, and art muſt be uſed to ſeparate it. In Germany it is frequent in a form like lead, brown, ſoft, and flexible: In this the ſilver is mixed with ſulphur. In Hungary it is often found in lumps like roſin, yellowiſh, and brittle: This is yet more full of ſulphur, and has a little copper in it. In Tranſylvania it is met with in angular lumps of a fine red colour; this is full of arſenick, and has ſome iron in it. In Norway they have a little pure, but they find moſt of it in white clods, where it is mixed with copper. In England our lead ore contains a great deal of it, and we extract it thence.

These different ſubſtances contained with ſilver in the particular ores I have mentioned, are not eſtabliſhed as mixed with them, on ſuſpicion, or from report: I ſpeak from experience, having ſeparated them. Nor is this, tho' hitherto wholly unregarded, a ſubject of little conſideration. It may appear to many, that ſilver, when pure, and perfectly refined, is the ſame from whatſoever ore it have been extracted: But either this is not the caſe, or elſe our workmen never do perfectly refine it; for the ſilverſmith, and for all other works, it is indeed the ſame from whatſoever ore it be extracted: But for the lace trade, when the colour is to be preſerved to ſuch a nicety, it is not; the leaſt thing in the world affects that, and all depends upon it.

Our refiners are convinced, that the Engliſh-made ſilver, that is, the ſilver extracted from lead, will never be brought to the true purity and brilliance of colour: This is owing to ſome particles of the lead ſtill remaining in it, and giving it a bluiſh caſt. From this, which is what they know upon experience, I ſhall reaſon with regard to the reſt.

As the Engliſh ſilver retains ſome tincture of the lead, which makes it blue, the German will retain ſome tinge of its ſulphur, which will make it quickly tarniſh. The Hungarian will retain more of this, as it has more ſulphur in it, and therefore it will tarniſh ſooner. The Tranſylvanian will retain ſome of its arſenick; and the metal, tho' well coloured, will be harſh, for arſenick has the effect of tin; and finally, the Norway ſilver, retaining ſomewhat of its copper tint, will ſuffer more than by a triple quantity of alloy. This is not ſpeculation; the refiners are convinced of one part of it, the reſt I have proved, by expoſing to the air plates of the metal from the different ores, and they have tarniſhed accordingly.

It is evident therefore, that if our refiners would uſe for the wire trade, only the American ſilver, they would furniſh wire of a better colour, and more laſting.

Among other Obſervations of BRITANNICUS, *upon* OATHS, *in the* London Evening Poſt *of* Jan. 16, *are the following.*

IF men would but rightly conſider the true nature of an oath, they would never take it without trembling, even tho' what they were about to ſwear was truth. Whenever men appear before an earthly king, who is but their fellow creature, do they not always approach with awe and reverence? With what awe, with what reverence, ought we then to appear before the preſence of the Almighty King, our Creator? If mortals ſhould never approach his preſence without trembling, even tho' they intend to declare the truth: How audaciouſly impious, how wonderfully wicked, muſt that man be, who dares to appear before him with, and call upon to be a witneſs to, a falſhood!

There is no ſin whatſoever, not even murder itſelf, that ſo ſurely, and in ſo particular a manner, calls down its own puniſhment in this life, as perjury: And the reaſon for it is very plain and evident; becauſe that abominable crime muſt, in many caſes, be hidden from, and eſcape the judgment of mankind, and be known only to the heart of the criminal, and to God, whoſe holy name he has proſtituted, and made ſubſervient to injuſtice: And therefore if God did not, in a moſt particular manner, puniſh it in this world, men would be too apt to conclude, he did not regard, rule and govern it; nor would indeed the puniſhment of that horrible ſin in the next world only, anſwer his wiſe ends in the moral rectitude of this.

The man who dares to take a falſe oath muſt, one ſhould think, believe that God does not either know or regard it; and therefore God, who is all goodneſs, will ſurely convince him of the contrary, by a juſt and remarkable puniſhment. The perjurer, who calls God to witneſs his falſhood, does ſurely, at the ſame time, call down his own puniſhment. Perjury, like poiſon, certainly deſtroys the guilty taker. As the perjurer diſclaims all future help from God, ſo all the evils of the world muſt ſurround him; his gold will diſſolve into air, and all his poſſeſſions vaniſh like a dream: Inſtead of health, rottenneſs will ſeize his bones, and age ſuddenly ſurprize him, like a midnight thief; ſickneſs and ſorrows will ſink him to the grave.—It is a great concern to me to ſay, but it is a truth, that this horrid crime is become too general in this nation. The adminiſtring an oath on every ſlight occaſion, and the indecent and irreverent manner in which it is adminiſtred, tends not only to promote perjury, but to ſubvert all truth and juſtice. The ſpirit therefore that now appears among ſome gentlemen of virtue, to alter and aboliſh ſome obſolete and inconſiſtent oaths, cannot be too much commended *. If oaths were ſeldomer taken, and in a more awful manner adminiſtered, it would, in ſome meaſure, ſuppreſs that dreadful ſin. And ſurely, if we view it only in a political light, it is the intereſt of every ſtate, to render oaths as inviolable as words and ceremonies can poſſibly make them.

IANTHI

* *See our* Magazine *for laſt year, p.* 575, 591, 592.

A SONG, *New ſet to Muſick.*



2.

paſſion ſo happy alarm'd all the plain,
e envy'd the nymph, but more en-
vy'd the ſwain; [invade,
e ſwore 'twould be pity their loves to
t the lovers alone for each other were
made:
all, all, conſented that none ever knew
ymph yet ſo kind, or a ſhepherd ſo true,

3.

Love ſaw them with pleaſure, and vow'd
to take care [pair;
Of the faithful, the tender, the innocent
What either did want, he bid either to move,
But they wanted nothing but ever to love;
Said 'twas all that to pleaſe them his god-
head could do, [might be true.
That they ſtill might be kind, and they ſtill

A New COUNTRY DANCE.
The IRISH LOTTERY.



The firſt man takes his partner with his right hand and leads her round the ſeco
man ⁞, then round the ſecond woman ⁞, all four foot it and turn hands qu
round ⁞, then right and left with the ſecond couple quite round ⁞, and hands acr
with the third ⁞, lead thro' the top couple and meet your partner, turn arms acroſs
all ſix foot it, and turn with your own partners ⁞, lead thro' the third couple, c
up, meet and turn partners ⁞.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* JANUARY, 1753.

A Tranſlation of a POEM *in the* Muſæ Anglicanæ, *entitled,* Dantur Spectra. *By Mr.* HACKETT.

NOR Delian godhead, nor Pierian maid,
(Poetic dreams) I call unto my aid;
Thee, Quarle, I follow; ſhed thy ſpirit down, [*thy own.*
My numbers fire, and make them like
Huſh, huſh, ye nurſes, huſh your tender young;
And gently rock your cradles to my ſong;
Your gifts I ſing.—Thro' ruin'd tow'rs I go, [woe:
Thro' lonely ſhades, the dreary walks of
View yawning graves, and in the time-ſhook fane, [plain.
At midnight hear the reſtleſs ghoſt com-
Lo! at my wiſh Quarle riſes for my guide,
And age-bent nurſes *totter* to my ſide;
Behold! the ſilver moon with quiv'ring rays
On the green ſurface of the meadow plays;
Innumerable ſpirits all around
Flit in the air, and ſkim along the ground;
Such as old aunts raiſe in the winter tale,
whilſt children with attentive fear turn pale;
With pleaſing horror they each other view,
Here the doors creak, and ſee the lights burn blue. [band,
But ſee! of boys and girls a harmleſs
Cropt e'er their prime by death's relentleſs hand; [ſport,
By the pale glimpſes of the moon they
And to the fountains flow'ry banks reſort:
Again unto the well-known plain they throng,
Again exult in dance, and join in ſong.
Hence *Hodge* and *Lobbin* the fond tale a
vance, [dance
That tripping fairies there at midnig
Freſh flow'rs at morn the verdant cir
grace, [race
And ſhew the footſteps of the *pig*
They're gone; as when the light's plum
herald crows,
Or early Phœbus on their ſports hath ro
For ſee! a female form with furio
pace
Impetuous hurries onward to the place:
A flaming brand ſhe wields, her eye-ba
rowl. [fo
And ſtrongly ſpeak the anguiſh of h
She 'gainſt her will a joyleſs life had le
Nor knew the pleaſures of the nupti
bed:
Hence pining diſcontent her mind invade
And peeviſhneſs—*the eſſence of old maid*
Hence a fixt hate of fortune, who deny
The joys of love—both to her luſt a
pride. [ſtrives to bl
Youth and its ſports ſhe hates, a
Thoſe harmleſs pleaſures which ſhe cann
taſte. [new
For here the ghoſt his former care r
And the paſt labours of his life purſue
Death changes not his mind, on the ſa
plan
Intent he works, *a ſhadow and a man.*
Glory *e'en here* the warrior's boſo
warms [arm
And ſtirs him up to ſhadowy feats
See, how his fiery courſer ſhakes h
main, [plai
See, like a tempeſt, how he ſcours
With what vaſt ſtrength his tough y
bow he bends!
With what rapidity his ſword deſcends!
Hen

ce in the air we oft ſurvey with fear
mbattled ridges of grim war appear;
adverſe knights, and ſteed oppos'd
to ſteed,
with diſmay behold *the battle bleed.*
ophetic Partridge, by ſuch omen
taught, [fought;
Churchill's victories, e'er Churchill
Lewis, ſpoil'd of empire and of fame,
nit his hopes to Anna's juſter claim.
lf, had fate like omen giv'n, had
ſtrung [ſung
loſty-ſounding lyre; myſelf had
indred ſtrain, how bravely Vernon
fought, [*ought.*
bravely Britain conquer'd, where ſhe
t flying from the diſmal din of arms,
re yonder peaceful valley's verdure
charms,
ld the lover's melancholy ſhade,
how he gazes on the beauteous maid!
how his eyes devour her charming
face! [t'embrace!
his arms ſtrain her lovely form
ain:—The inſubſtantial air denies,
es his graſp, and from his wiſhes flies.
re the old ſage, his philoſophic pride,
gravity of motion laid aſide,
ſwiftly o'er the plain;—behind, ap-
pears [ears,
urſt Xantippe thund'ring in his
ting after death the plagues of life,
proves herſelf e'en here a *very wife.*
oph, her well-known thunder to ap-
peaſe, [knees.
tears implores her mercy on his
t now far other voices reach mine
ear,
other ſhades, a noble train comes here,
brother bards, Blackmore and all the
hoſt, [ſons doth boaſt.
om Grub-ſtreet 'mongſt her fav'rite
e as on earth they moſt *divinely* ſing;
e as on earth they touch the *heavenly*
ſtring; [feel,
ure and blithe ne'er *pinching hunger*
dread approach of dun with *vocal*
heel.
here from criticiſm's rigid laws,
y live moſt happy in their own ap-
plauſe: [for ſong,
om mayſt thou join, great Colley fam'd
worthy minion of the Grub-ſtreet
throng;
in theſe peaceful and ſecure abodes,
Cæſar's glories, and repeat—thy *odes:*
Ogilvy reproves thy long delays,
Quarle and Withers, fam'd for loſty
lays, [crowd
on thee, to be gone: the learned
peat the word, and Colley call aloud.
! call'd he comes! with conſcious
pride elate, [*reate.*
his ſtrut plainly ſpeaks him—*lau-*

Myſelf, ſo glory bids, in equal ſtrain
Enliſt myſelf among the glorious train;
Who with loud acclamations rend the
ſky,
And weave the laurel for their new ally.
Oh! how my heart with gen'rous love of
fame [name.
Diſtends, and Colley's but a meaner
'*Tis gone:*—and like the duſky ſhades of
night,
My glory fades at the return of light.
My dear companions from my ſide are
torn,
And hapleſs I am left alone to mourn.
Thus when at ſet of day the hungry
clown [down,
In the refreſhing arms of ſleep lies
Reaſon and all her powers *ſound re-*
treat,
And mimick fancy leaps into her ſeat:
Tranſports the half-ſtarv'd wretch an
happy gueſt,
Unto the pleaſures of a lord-may'r's feaſt.
He furiouſly attacks the *knighted loin,*
And quaffs triumphantly the ſprightly
wine.
—He wakes: *the pomp of luxury* is
flown, [ſtone,
He ſtares aghaſt, immoveable as
While his guts grumble out a melan-
choly groan.

A PASTORAL DIALOGUE, *ſet to Muſick by Mr.* ARNE, *and ſung by Mrs* LOWE *and Mrs.* LAMPE.

Damon.

CAST, my love, thine eyes around,
See the ſportive lambkins play;
Nature gayly decks the ground,
All in honour of the May:
Like the ſparrow and the dove,
Liſten to the voice of love.

Florella.

Damon, thou haſt found me long
Liſt'ning to thy ſoothing tale,
And thy ſoft perſuaſive ſong
Often held me in the dale:
Take, O! Damon, while I live,
All which virtue ought to give.

Damon.

Not the verdure of the grove,
Nor the garden's faireſt flow'rs,
Nor the meads were lovers rove,
Tempted by the vernal hours,
Can delight thy Damon's eye,
If Florella is not by.

Florella.

Not the water's gentle fall
By the bank with poplars crown'd,
Not the feather'd ſongſters all,
Nor the flute's melodious ſound,
Can delight Florella's ear,
If her Damon is not near.

Both

Both.

Let us love, and let us live,
Like the chearful ſeaſon gay;
Baniſh care, and let us give
Tribute to the fragrant May:
Like the ſparrow and the dove,
Liſten to the voice of love.

ODE *for* NEW-YEAR'S DAY, *compoſed by* COLLEY CIBBER, *Eſq; Poet Laureat, ſet to Muſick by Dr.* GREENE, *and performed before his Majeſty and the Royal Family.*

RECITATIVE, *Mr.* SAVAGE.

WHAT warriour king,
What chief renown'd,
Whom, raptur'd Clio, ſhall we ſing,
What patriots praiſe reſound?
What empire of the earth explor'd,
Can hope to raiſe,
A pyramid of praiſe,
Superior to Britannia's lord?

CHORUS.

To patriot Cæſar, then devote the day,
And conſecrate, with loyal ſtrains, the lay.

RECITATIVE, *Mr.* BAILDON.

When Greece and Rome, with waſtful power,
Gave laws to wailing worlds ſubdu'd,
Inglorious were the wreaths they wore;
Wreaths are rewards for publick good.

RECITATIVE *and* AIR, *Mr.* WASS.

Not from the wide extended realm,
Or fortune fatally victorious;
But where firm virtue holds the helm,
Then, then alone is empire glorious.

DUET, *Mr.* WASS *and Mr.* BAILDON.

Be thine this glory, Cæſar! thine;
Thy radiant iſle ſhall gild the main;
Shall fix'd, as nature's ſea-mark, ſhine,
Directing kings remote to reign.

RECITATIVE, *Mr.* BEARD.

To Lydian ſtrains now tune the lyre,
Such as, enjoy'd, delights inſpire.

AIR, *Mr.* BEARD.

In blooming paradiſe when plac'd,
So the firſt parent monarch ſway'd;
His will gave happineſs confeſs'd,
And grateful happineſs obey'd.

CHORUS.

The whole creation lov'd his ſight,
And mutual was the full delight.

AIR, *Mr.* BEARD.

Within the vernal verdant lawn,
The lion and the lamb were laid;
The tyger, and the fearleſs fawn,
In herds, ſecure, around him play'd.

CHORUS. The whole creation, &c.

AIR, *Mr.* BEARD.

Aſſembled in the ſhaded vale,
The liſt'ning vulture, and the dove;
The hawk, and warbling nightingale,
On ſocial ſprays enjoy the grove.

CHORUS. The whole creation, &c.

RECITATIVE, *Mr.* SAVAGE.

Alike, the lawleſs human creature,
Where Cæſar reigns forgets his hoſtile nature;
And from the ſame inſtinctive ſpring,
Inclines to freedom, and reveres his king.

CHORUS.

Refulgent thus in Cæſar's line,
May one immortal glory ſhine;
That ages yet unborn may ſing,
Long, long and glorious live the king.

Hey for the Sorcerer!
Which is the way to the gallery?

HASTE old men and young men, ol
ladies and laſſes! [of your places
Run as if the de'il drove, or you're nich
Well—belief of magicians now ſure muſ
go down: [whole town
Since one Sorcerer thus can enchant th
H—tt.

Epitaph *on Mrs.* COLQUHOUN *of* LUSS.

UNblam'd, O ſacred ſhrine, let m
draw near,
A ſiſter's aſhes claim a brother's tear,
No ſemblant arts this copious ſpring ſup
ply, [ſhip's eye
'Tis nature's drops, that ſwell in friend
O'er this ſad tomb, ſee kneeling brothe
bend,
Who wail a ſiſter, that excell'd a friend
A child like this each parent's wiſh en
gage,
Grace of his youth and ſolace of his age:
Hence the chaſte virgin learn each piou
art [heart
Who ſighs ſincere to bleſs a virtuous
The faithful youth, when heaven th
choice inſpires,
Such hope the partner of his kind deſire
Oh early loſt! yet early all fulfill'd,
Each tender office of wife, ſiſter, child;
All theſe in early youth, thou hadſt ob
tain'd;
The fair maternal pattern yet remain'd;
Heav'n ſought not that—elſe heav'n ha
bid to ſpare,
To thine ſucceeds now Providence's care—
Amidſt the pomp that to the dead we giv
To ſooth the vanity of thoſe that live,
Receive thy deſtin'd place, a hallow'd
grave, [crave;
'Tis all we can beſtow, or thou can'ſt
Be theſe the honours that imbalm thy
name, [ſame;
The matron's praiſe, woman's beſt filent
Such to remembrance dear, thy worth be
found, [around,
When queens, and flatterers ſleep forgot
Till awful ſounds ſhall break the ſolemn
reſt, [bleſt.
Then wake amongſt the bleſt, for ever
Mean while, upon this ſtone, thy name
ſhall live, [vive,
Sure heaven will let this pious verſe ſur-

T. H

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

WILLIAMSBOURG in Virginia, Oct. 27. William Trent, Esq; sent by this government with a present to the Twigtwees, arrived in town this week, and gives the following account of an engagement between them and the French Indians. On June about nine in the morning, 240 French and French Indians surprized the Twigtwees in their corn fields, and came suddenly on them, that the white men who were in their houses, had the utmost difficulty to reach the fort. Three not being able to get in, shut themselves up in one of the houses adjoining. There were about 20 men and boys, including the white men, in the fort. The Indians having taken possession of the white men's houses, advanced towards the fort, fired very briskly, which was as warmly returned; then attacked the log-house where the three men were shut up, who having plenty of arms and ammunition, and being well secured by the strength of the house, might have defended themselves against the whole body of the enemy: Notwithstanding which they could not be prevailed on to fire a gun, but cowardly hid themselves under skins, suffered the house to be taken, and themselves made prisoners; and then discovered to the enemy the weakness of the fort.

The French and Indians in the afterwards informed the Twigtwees, that if they would deliver up the white men that were in the fort, they would break up the siege and go home. After a consultation, it was agreed by the Indians and Whites, that as there were so few men, and no water in the fort, it was better to deliver up the white men, with powder and Wampum, to the Indians, on condition they would do them no further injury, than let the fort be taken, and all be at their mercy. The white men were delivered up accordingly, except Burney and Andrew, whom the Indians hid. One of the white men delivered up to them, being wounded in the belly, they stabbed and scalped him, cut out his heart and eat it; and as they had a considerable reward for killing an Englishman, they cut off his fingers and carried them with them to Canada, to receive him such. The Indians upon returning the white men (whom they carried as prisoners) delivered up all the Indian women whom they had taken, and set off with their plunder, amounting to above 3000l. They killed one Englishman, and took six prisoners. One Mingoe, one Shawnesse, and three Twigtwees, they killed; among whom was the old Panguisha king, called by the English, Old Briton, whom they boiled and eat. The French and Indians lost 15 in the battle. They carried off all their dead, except four of the Chapawas, whose custom is to leave the dead: One of them is the head king, and the other of them the next head man of that nation. The other Indians that assisted the French, were called Ottowawas.—One hundred of the Chapawas went over to the six nations, because they would not help the French. The six nations have not yet declared war, but have called in all their warriors, and are making such preparations, that we have reason to expect a declaration very soon.

The abstract we gave in our Magazine for September last, p. 408—411, of Mr. La Touche's address to the duke of Dorset, in behalf of the citizens of Dublin, occasions our inserting the following address to his majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the merchants, traders, and citizens of your faithful city of Dublin, beg leave, in the most sincere manner, to blend our joy with that of our fellow subjects, for your majesty's safe return to your British dominions.

Your majesty's extensive care of the liberties and tranquillity of Europe, in opposition to the ambitious views of other princes, who grasp at dominion rather than true glory, and your benevolence to mankind, which are the consolation of your subjects during your majesty's absence, make your return more glorious and joyful to your faithful people, who must love and admire a prince whom the world admires; a prince, who, far from borrowing lustre, daily gives it to his crown, and lives but for his people and mankind.

From such unwearied application to the publick service, we are encouraged to hope your majesty will one day take into your gracious consideration the case of this great metropolis, and the administration thereof; that, when after-ages shall admire the annals of this reign,

they may conclude no action was too great for your majeſty's magnanimity to undertake, too tedious for your patient vigilance to accompliſh, nor any grievance of your ſubjects too minute for your enquiry and redreſs.

We beg leave to conclude this our humble addreſs with aſſurances of our loyalty and unſhaken fidelity to your royal perſon and your illuſtrious houſe, of our ſteady attachment to the preſent happy eſtabliſhment, and with ſincere prayers for your private happineſs, for the proſperity of your kingdoms, and the future glory of your reign.

There were buried laſt year in the city and ſuburbs of Dublin, males 854; females 990: In all 1844. Of which 999 died above 16 years old, and 845 under 16. Chriſtened males 814; females 919: In all 1733. Decreaſed in the burials 186, in the chriſtenings 11.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11.

The king went with the uſual ſtate to the houſe of peers, and the commons being ſent for up and attending, his majeſty opened the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes, (of which we have given the ſubſtance, p. 28.)

FRIDAY, 12.

The Rt. Hon. the houſe of peers waited on his majeſty at St. James's, with their addreſs of thanks for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne. (See this addreſs, with his majeſty's anſwer, p. 28, 29.)

This night, about 12 o'clock, the publick houſe, known by the ſign of the Heathcock in the Strand, fell down to the ground in a ſhelving manner, into an adjoining court, which was thought to be occaſioned by ſome houſes being rebuilding on the other ſide. It ſo fortunately happened that all the company were juſt gone, and nobody was hurt, tho' the miſtreſs of the houſe who was in bed fell from the ſecond floor into the court, but the bed falling under her, and the timber lying hollow, ſhe got little or no hurt.

SATURDAY, 13.

The Hon. houſe of commons waited on the king with their humble addreſs for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne. (See the addreſs, with his majeſty's anſwer, p. 29.)

A fire broke out at the houſe of Mrs. Gore, a widow lady, at Kingſton in Surrey. It began about ten o'clock at night, and was occaſioned by Mrs. Gore's mother-in-law (an old lady of fourſcore) ſetting her candle by her bedſide, while ſhe went to call the maid to warm her bed; which being of cotton, before her return the curtains had caught fire, and the old gentlewoman, who was weak and feeble, could not put it out. As ſoon as the maid got up ſtairs, ſhe found the room in a flame, and with difficulty helped the old lady out. The fire ſpread in ſo ſurprizing a manner that Mrs. Gore and her daughter, who were below in the parlour, had but juſt time to eſcape; and the ladies loſt their cloaths, and every thing valuable; ſcarce any thing being ſaved as the houſe was burnt down in leſs than half an hour. One circumſtance was very remarkable: A gentleman's ſon in the neighbourhood lay up two pair of ſtairs ill, his maid, altho' ſhe did not hear any cry of fire, but ſmelt it, and thought there was a vaſt crackling, took the little boy out of bed, wrapt him up in her apron, and run down ſtairs with him, and ſo carried him ſafe home: But ſhe had come down firſt to enquire what was the matter, ſhe never could have gone back for him, the fire catching hold of the ſtair-caſe inſtantly.

The oath uſually taken by ſcavengers, queſtmen, &c. was this year diſpenſed with by a worthy alderman, who only adviſed them to act as honeſt men in their ſeveral ſtations. (See p. 36.)

MONDAY, 15.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when the five following criminals received ſentence of death, viz. John Brian, for a ſtreet robbery; Patrick Nugent, for a burglary; William Baldwin, for robbing Thomas Mott of a watch and ſhillings in the dwelling-houſe of Rob Sykes; Joſeph Hall for a burglary; and Timothy Murphy for forging and publiſhing a ſeaman's will, and thereby defrauding the agent, Mr. Henry Caſimajor of 37l. 12s. 6d. In the courſe of the trial, which laſted upwards of ſix hours, there was laid open to the court a ſcene of iniquity, wherein the lives of Mr. Thomas Noads, clerk to the agent, who apprehended and proſecuted Murphy, and Robert Carter an evidence, were wickedly and artfully attempted to be taken away. One who appeared as ſolicitor and agent for this Murphy, but called himſelf a merchant, turning evidence, and causing them to be indicted for this very forgery, immediately after Murphy's trial theirs came on, when the ſaid perſon being then in court, he was called on to give his evidence againſt them; but not having the leaſt accuſation to lay to their charge, they were honourably acquitted and had copies of their indictments granted them.

TUESDAY, 16.

Came on in the portico of the parish church of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, the elec-

ection of member of parliament for the
y and liberty of Weſtminſter, in the
om of Sir Peter Warren, deceaſed, when
e Hon. Edward Cornwallis, Eſq; (colo-
l of one of his majeſty's regiments of
ot now at Nova-Scotia, and late go-
rnor of the ſaid place) was choſen with-
t oppoſition; Sir George Vandeput,
rt. having declined ſtanding a candi-
te a few days before the election.

Edinburgh, Jan. 16. Saturday laſt a
hale, of about 56 feet long was caſt
hore upon the ſands about a mile eaſt-
rd of Cockenzy, which has been ſince
ited by numbers of people of all ranks,
m this city and the neighbourhood.
e whale-fiſhing company are now buſy
cutting it down, for the intereſt of
ſe concerned. It is ſaid ſeveral more
hales have been ſeen in the Firth within
ſe few days paſt.

THURSDAY, 25.

At a general court of the S. S. compa-
a dividend of 2 per cent. was declared
their capital ſtock, for the half year
ing the 5th Inſt. being Old Chriſtmas-
, payable on Feb. 14.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

1. WILLIAM Weſtbrook Ri-
chardſon, of the middle
ple, to Miſs Johnſon, of Great
n-ſtreet, Lincolns-Inn fields.

. Charles Victor, of Cork-ſtreet,
ington-gardens, to Miſs Fanny King,
hter of Alderman King, of Saliſbury.

George Blount, of Henley upon
mes, Eſq; to Mrs. Thibou, relict of
b Thibou, of Antigua, Eſq;

tephen Pitt, of Kenſington, Eſq; to
Arthington, of Yorkſhire.

. Thomas Pellet, Eſq; to Miſs Lawly,
Bond-ſtreet.

oel Milward, Eſq; to Miſs Harpur,
Queen-ſtreet.

. John Fry Huſſey, Eſq; to Miſs Abbeſs
Crouched-Friers, a 12,000l. fortune.

. Rev. Thomas Harriſon, D. D. rec-
of Bridge Caſterton in Rutlandſhire,
Miſs Margaret Wingfield, of Stamford
Lincolnſhire.

Capt. Wallis, of Limehouſe, formerly
the African trade, to Mrs. Wilkins,
ct of Charles Wilkins, Eſq; a Spaniſh
rchant.

Dr. Roſs, an eminent phyſician, to
s Middleton, a 10,000l. fortune.

1. James Garland of Michael-Stow-
l, near Harwich, Eſq; to Miſs Do-
hy Allan, a 20,000l. fortune.

16. Mr. Zachariah Butten, of Muchin-
, in Eſſex, to Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller,
Hornchurch in the ſame county.

17. Mr. Monteſiori, an Italian mer-
nt in Lime-ſtreet, to Miſs Harris.

John Shelley, Eſq; of Field-place, near
rſham in Suſſex, to Miſs White, of
rſham.

John Fenwick, of Burrow-Hall, in Lan-
caſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Benniſon, of Hornby,
near that place.

26. John Pitt, Eſq; member for Dorche-
ſter, to Miſs Morgan, of St. James's ſtreet.

Jan. 3. The lady of Lancelot Allgood,
Eſq; knight of the ſhire for Northumber-
land, delivered of a daughter.

4. The lady of the hereditary prince
of Modena, of a prince.

6. The lady of Barnaby Backwell, Eſq;
of a ſon and heir.

9. The lady of Thomas Slauter King,
of Catling-hall in Cambridgſhire, of a
ſon and heir.

16. The lady of Thomas Selby, jun.
Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

21. The lady of Sir Richard Bampfield,
Bart. of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. MISS Leſſy Gunning, ſiſter to
the dutcheſs of Hamilton,
and to the counteſs of Coventry.

William Pye, Eſq; principal regiſter of
the cathedral church of Durham, and au-
ditor to the biſhop.

2. Miſs Bridges, an heireſs of 30,000l.
fortune, at her houſe in Great Ormond-
ſtreet.

Col. Charles Whiteford, at Galway in
Ireland, lately appointed colonel of the
regiment of foot, late general Irwin's.

George Speke, Eſq; at his ſeat at Dil-
lington in Somerſetſhire, who repreſent-
ed in the four laſt parliaments, Milbourn-
Port, Taunton, and Wells.

Capt. Joſeph Pringle, at Bergen-op-
Zoom, captain of a company in the earl
of Drumlanrig's regiment of Scotch Hol-
landers.

John Rawlinſon, Eſq; at Little-Leigh
in Cheſhire, fourth ſon of Sir Thomas
Rawlinſon, Knt. ſome time lord-mayor
of London.

7. Sir Thomas Burnet, one of the
judges of his majeſty's court of Com-
mon-Pleas, and fellow of the Royal So-
ciety. He was the youngeſt ſon of Dr.
Gilbert Burnet, ſometime ſince biſhop of
Saliſbury; was ſeveral years his maje-
ſty's conſul at Liſbon; and in November,
1741, was made one of the judges of the
Common-Pleas, in the room of judge
Forteſcue, who was appointed maſter of
the Rolls. By his death the publick has
loſt an able and upright judge, his friends a
ſincere, ſenſible, and agreeable companion,
and the poor a great benefactor. His
corpſe was privately interred near the re-
mains of his late father, in the pariſh
church of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

Rev. Dr. Wright, miniſter of St.
John's at Hackney.

8. —— Hayes, Eſq; many years de-
puty governor of Languard fort.

11. Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. firſt phy-
ſician to the king, and many years

preſident of the Royal Society. He died at his houſe at Chelſea, in a very advanced age, but bleſt with all the faculties of underſtanding to the laſt of his life. He has left two daughters, one the lady of the Rt. Hon. the lord Cadogan, and the other the widow of —— Stanley, Eſq; of Hants. His corpſe was interred with great funeral pomp in his family vault at Chelſea. The biſhop of Bangor preached a very affecting diſcourſe to a crowded audience, from Pſal. XC. 12. *So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wiſdom.* Several members of the royal ſociety, &c. attended as mourners, and the following gentlemen, all of that learned body, ſupported the pall, viz. Sir John Heathcote, Bart. Sir John Evelyn, Bart. general Oglethorpe, James Weſt, Eſq; James Theobald, Eſq; Hon. —— Southwell, Eſq; When the will of Sir Hans was proved, adminiſtration was granted to the lord Cadogan and Dr. Sloane Elſmere, rector of Chelſea. It contains five ſheets of paper, all written with the deceaſed's own hand, and witneſſed by four perſons in the year 1739, and again publiſhed and ſigned by the teſtator in the preſence of three other perſons, in the year 1751. There are nine codicils to it, the third of which is two large ſkins of parchment. The medals, gems, and curioſities, excluſive of thoſe preſented to him, Sir Hans ſays, coſt upwards of 50,000l. and that they may be preſerved together intire, he deſires they may be offered to his majeſty at 20,000l. and ſix months are allowed to know his majeſty's pleaſure; if his majeſty declines accepting them at the price fixed, they are then to be offered at the above price, 1ſt, to the Royal Society; 2dly, to the Univerſity of Oxford; 3dly, to the College of Edinburgh; 4thly, to the Royal Accademy at Paris; 5thly, to the Academy at Peterſburg; 6thly, to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Madrid; and 7thly, to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin.

In the third codicil Sir Hans omits the Royal Society, the Univerſity of Oxford, and the College of Edinburgh, to whom he had directed by the will itſelf, his collection of medals, gems, &c. to be offered. In this codicil he nominates truſtees, whom he deſires to offer them to the king or parliament, the firſt ſeſſion after his deceaſe, at 20,000l. which he believes not to be a fourth part of their real and intrinſick value. If the king and parliament decline accepting them within 12 months, they are to be offered at the ſame price; 1ſt, to the Academy of Sciences at Peterſburgh; 2dly, to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; 3dly, to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin; and, laſtly, to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Madrid; each of which is to be allowed 12 months from the time notice is given to the ambaſſador or reſident of each reſpective court in England.

If the king and parliament accept of the offer, the truſtees are to apply for a power to enable them to preſerve, maintain, and continue the collection at Chelſea, where they are to be ſhewn under proper regulations for the ſatisfaction of the curious, and improvement of knowledge. [*A further account, with the names of the truſtees, in our next.*]

12. Albert Neſbitt, Eſq; an eminent merchant of London, and member of parliament for St. Michael's in Cornwall.

Roberd Holford, Eſq; late ſenior maſter in Chancery.

Rev. Sir Simon Every, Bart. rector of Naumby in Lincolnſhire, aged 93.

Hon. George Gore, Eſq; who was made attorney-general in Ireland, on the demiſe of Q. Anne, and ſome time after one of the judges of the Common-Pleas there, which office he reſigned in 1744, on account of his infirm ſtate of health.

14. That excellent prelate, Dr. George Berkeley, biſhop of Cloyne in Ireland. He died of an apoplexy, at Oxford, to which place he came a few months ſince to enjoy what he called a learned retirement. He was far advanced in years, and well known to the world for his piety, charity, and learning, and his many theological and philoſophical pieces.

15. Hon. Mrs. Olivia Davell, aged 81, relict of the late John Davell, of Colehill in Kent, Eſq; and daughter of the Rt. Hon. Philip lord viſcount Strangford in the kingdom of Ireland.

16. Mr. Samuel Norris, aged 80, one of the proctors of the eccleſiaſtical court at Canterbury, auditor to the dean and chapter, and deputy-regiſter of the archdeacon's court.

18. Rev. Mr. Slocock, rector of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Rt. Hon. the earl of Strathmore, in Scotland.

William Chambers, Eſq; a rear-admiral of the Red.

20. Mrs. Mary Jenkins, aged 110, in the clothworkers almſhouſe, White-Friars.

22. Signior Angelo Antonio Bartholomeo Balthazar, a moſt eminent maſter of the ſmall ſword, and author of a treatiſe on that art, dedicated to the duke of Cumberland.

23. Rev. Mr. Goodwin, rector of Clapham in Surrey.

There was advice from Dunkirk of the death

of Cranſtoun at Furnes; that he by the name of Dunbar, and the nly before he expired informed the n with whom he lodged, that he he unfortunate Cranſtoun ſo often ioned in the affair of Miſs Blandy's cide. His death has been ſince con- d, with ſeveral particulars, which uſt defer to our next.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

R. Parfect, choſen lecturer of Al- hallows in Lombard-ſtreet.—Dr. rt Downes, biſhop of Down and or, tranſlated to the biſhoprick of oe in Ireland, vacant by the death Dr. Philip Twyſden.—Dr. Arthur h, biſhop of Clonfert and Kilmac- h, tranſlated to the united biſhopricks own and Connor.—William Carmi- , L L. D. promoted to the united pricks of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh. Taylor, chancellor of Lincoln, col- to the archdeaconry of Bucking- in the room of Dr. Carmichael.— Lowth M. A. preſented by the of Winchelſea and Nottingham, to ectory of Middleton Keynds, in nghamſhire.—Mr. Coles, M. A. by Willis, L L. D. to the rectory of ley, Bucks.—Hon. and Rev. Fre- Hamilton, ſecond ſon of lord Ar- Hamilton, by the earl Brooke, vicarage of Wellingborough in mptonſhire.—Mr. Corn. Thryſte, lord of the manor, to the vicarage John at Hackney.—Mr. Kay, cho- turer of the united pariſhes of St. el Wood-ſtreet and St. Mary Stain- —Mr. John Cleoburg, preſented by rine Bertie, Eſq; to the Vicarage of burn in Bucks.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

ICHARD Hallet Wincombe, Eſq; made a captain in the royal reg. of e-guards, blue.—Capt. Brett, com- der of the Caroline yacht, had the ho- of knighthood conferred on him by majeſty.——— Corbett, Eſq; ſworn igh-bailiff of Weſtminſter, in the of Peter Leigh, Eſq;—Rt. Rev. Dr. Thomas, biſhop of Peterborough, e preceptor to their royal highneſſes prince of Wales and prince Edward, e room of the biſhop of Norwich, who reſigned.—George Auguſtus Selwyn, made clerk of the crown in the iſland arbadoes, &c.—George Thomas, Eſq; e governor of the Leeward Caribbee ds.—Sir Richard Adams, Knt. re- er of London, made a baron of the hequer in the room of Mr. baron e, made a judge in the court of mmon-Pleas, in the room of Sir mas Burnet, deceaſed.—Mr. Joſeph Wright, made clerk aſſiſtant in the houſe of lords, in the room of Mr. Mereſt, deceaſed. — Arthur Dobbs, Eſq; made captain-general and governor in chief of North-Carolina.—Sir John Ligonier, made colonel of the royal reg. of horſe-guards blue, in the room of the late duke of Richmond.

New MEMBERS.

WESTMINSTER, Edward Cornwallis, Eſq; in the room of Sir Peter Warren, deceaſed.

Bridgewater, Robert Balch, Eſq;——Hon. Peregrine Paulet, Eſq; deceaſed.

Weſtbury, Peregrine Bertie, Eſq;——Matthew Mitchell, Eſq; deceaſed.

Buckingham, Commodore Weſt,——lord viſc. Cobham, now earl Temple.

Lyme, Henry Fane, Eſq;——John Scrope, Eſq; deceaſed.

Wendover, earl Verney——his father, deceaſed.

Rutlandſhire, Thomas Noel, Eſq;——James Noel, Eſq; his brother, deceaſed.

Cheſhire, Charles Crewe, Eſq;——John Crewe, Eſq; his brother, deceaſed.

Bodmin, Hon. Charles Hunt, Eſq;——John Laroche, Eſq; deceaſed.

Biſhop's-Caſtle, —— Daſhwood, Eſq;——Samuel Child, Eſq; deceaſed.

St. Maws, Charles Medlicott, Eſq;——lord Sundon, deceaſed.

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2	144 1/4 3/8			108 5/8	108	107 7/8	107 7/8 108			71. 9s	1	15	0	E.	froſt
3	144 1/8 1/4		124 3/4	108 5/8		107 7/8	107 7/8 108			71. 9s	1	15	0	E. by S.	froſt
4	144 1/8			108 5/8		107 7/8	107 7/8			71. 8s	1	15	0	N. N. E.	cold thaw
5	144 143 7/8		124 1/8	108 5/8		107 3/4	107 3/4			71. 3s	1	15	0	S. W.	clou. cold
6				108 5/8		107 3/4	107 3/4			71. 4s	1	17	6	S. by W.	clou. cold
7	Sunday													N. W.	clou. cold
8		196 3/4		108 1/2		107 5/8 3/4	107 5/8 3/4			71. 4s	1	15	0	W. by N.	clou. fleet
9	143 7/8 3/4	196 1/4		108 1/2		107 3/4 7/8	107 3/4 7/8			71. 5s	1	17	6	S. W.	fair
10	144	197 1/4		108 1/2		107 7/8 108	107 7/8 108			71. 7s	1	17	6	S. by W.	wind rain
11	144 1/4			108 1/2		107 7/8 108	107 7/8 108			71. 9s	1	17	6	W. by S.	rain fair
12	144	197 1/4		108 1/2		107 7/8	107 7/8		106 1/4	71. 9s	1	17	6	S. E.	fair
13	144			108 1/2		107 7/8	107 7/8			71. 10s	1	17	6	S.S.E. hard	rain wind
14	Sunday													W. by N.	clou. cold
15	144			108 1/2		107 3/4	107 3/4			71. 9s	1	17	6	N.W. by W	wind fair
16	143 7/8	197 1/8		108 1/2		107 3/4 7/8	107 3/4 7/8			71. 9s	1	17	6	S. W.	raw cold
17	144			108 1/2		107 3/4	107 3/4		106 1/8	71. 7s	1	17	6	E. S. E.	cloudy
18	144	197 1/4		108 1/2		107 7/8	107 7/8	106 1/4	106 1/4		1	17	6	N. E. by N.	fair
19	144 1/8	193		108 1/2	108 3/4	107 7/8 108	107 7/8 108	106 1/8	106 1/4 1/8	71. 7s	1	17	6	N. E.	ſnow
20	144 1/8	193		108 1/2		107 7/8	107 7/8			71. 8s	1	17	6	N. E. by S.	fair cold
21	Sunday													S. S. W.	clou. cold
22	144 1/8 144	192 1/2		108 1/4		108 107 7/8	107 108		104 1/4 1/2	71. 8s	1	17	6	S. W.	fair cold
23	144 143 7/8	192 1/2 1/4		108 1/4 1/8		107 1/8 1/4	107 1/8 1/4		104 1/4	71. 7s	1	17	6	N. E.	ſnow
24	143 1/4	192		108		107 1/4 5/8	107 1/4 5/8		104	71. 7s	1	17	6	S. by W.	foggy fair
25	143 1/8	192		107 3/4		107 1/8	107 1/8		103 7/8	71. 5s	1	17	6	S. by W.	fair
26	143 1/8	191	123 122 1/2	107 1/4 107		107 1/4 106 1/4	107 1/4 106 3/4	104 3/4	103 1/4 102 7/8	71. 7s	1	17	6	S. W.	fair
27	143			106 3/4		106 1/8	106 3/8	105	103 1/4	61.	1	12	6	E. N. E.	froſt fair
28	Sunday													N. E.	froſt
29	143 1/2 3/4	192 1/4		107 1/2 3/4		106 1/4 107	106 1/4 107	105 1/2	103 1/2 104	71.	1	17	6	N. by E.	froſt
30	143 1/4	192		107 1/4		107 1/4	107 1/4	105	103 1/4 104	71.	1	17	6	N. W.	rain
31	143 1/2			107 1/2		107	107	105 1/4	104	71.	1	17	6	N. N. W.	cloudy

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 26. to Jan. 23.

Chriſt.	Males 614	Femal. 580	1194
Buried	Males 780	Femal. 822	1602

Died under 2 Years old 625

Between	2 and 5	128
	5 and 10	42
	10 and 20	43
	20 and 30	100
	30 and 40	127
	40 and 50	152
	50 and 60	135
	60 and 70	106
	70 and 80	77
	80 and 90	54
	90 and 100	7
		1602

Buried

Within the Walls	124
Without the Walls	394
In Mid. and Surrey	752
City & Sub. Weſt.	332
	1602

Weekly Jan. 2	421
9	423
16	385
23	373
	1602

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s.
Peaſe 20s. to 23s. per Quar.
Tares 23s. to 26s. per Quar.

Price of corn

	Mark-lane Exchange.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.
Wheat	30s to 32s qu	08l. 15s load	09l. 17s load	09l. 10s load	09l. 10s load	09l. 07s load	34s to 42 qr	34s to 42 qr	5s od buſh.	4s to 4 8d buſh.
Barley	14s to 18s od.	17s to 00 qr	20s to 00 qr	17s to 19 qr	20s to 21 qr	16s to 17	16s to 23	17s to 22	2s 03d	2s 4d to 2 8d
Oats	10s od to 13s	14s to 14 6d	16s to 17	16s to 15s	14s to 16	15s to 14 6d	14s to 15	16s to 16	1s 6d to 2s	1s 04d to 1s 7d
Beans	16s to 20s od	25s to 24 od	20s to 24	23s to 26s	20s to 24	28s to 30	30s to 28	24s to 32	2s 3d to 0s	3s 2d to 3s 6d

AGUE, Jan. 16. In conſequence of a propoſition made by her royal high- e princeſs governante, a reduction 2 men has been made in the life- s, 224 men in the regiment of foot- s, and 352 men in that of the Swiſs- s, which will be an annual ſaving pet 80 florins; and compute at the ſavings which epublick makes by the reduction of rmy, and leſſening ſome other ex- es, ſince the concluſion of the peace, nt to two millions of florins year- At the ſame time her royal highneſs ſhewn her regard for the poor, for der to free them of ſome of the that lie heavy upon them, ſhe has njunction with the ſtates of the pro- of Utrecht, publiſhed an ordinance, eby a tax of one and a half per cent. id on all ſuch of the inhabitants as eſtates of 400 florins per annum, upwards. Thoſe who reſide in other tries, and have eſtates in this pro- , are liable to the ſame tax; as are ll employments, fees and penſions. to prevent diſputes, every perſon tax himſelf, according to the beſt of dgment, and to deliver the ſame in oath.

s, Jan. 19. A new incident has ned, which is like to bring our ec- ical diſputes to a criſis, as follows: e 12th of laſt month, the parlia- being informed, that the rector of edard had refuſed the ſacraments to named S. Perpetua, of the houſe Agatha, ordered that the rector and o curates ſhould immediately attend. rector could not be found, but the tes appeared, and ſaid, the refuſal he ſacraments was in conſequence of archbiſhop of Paris's expreſs orders. n which M. Iſabeau, one of the ſecre- s of the parliament, was ſent to that te, to deſire him to cauſe the ſacra- ts to be adminiſtered to the nun. On 13th the ſecretary reported, that hav- waited on the archbiſhop that morn- about half an hour after ſix, he made the following anſwer: "The rector . Medard has followed the light of his conſcience and my orders. Beſides, he adminiſtration of the ſacraments matter purely ſpiritual, I am properly untable to God alone for the power which he has intruſted me. And to e but the king will I ever think my- bound to account for it." M. Iſabeau ſent back to the archbiſhop, to en- him to regard the preſſing ſtate of the perſon; and at four in the afternoon orted to the parliament, that he had been in with that prelate, who ſaid to him; told you my ſentiments this morning. I am ſtill of the ſame mind; nor ſhall I alter my conduct or my language." Upon this a motion was made, and agreed to, that the archbiſhop ſhould be ordered, upon pain of having his temporalities ſeized (which amount to 120000 livres) to give directions for putting an immediate ſtop to the ſcandal occaſioned by the repeated publick refuſals of the ſacraments of the church to the nun Perpetua, under pretence that ſhe would not preſent a billet of confeſſion, nor tell who was her confeſſor; that the curates of S. Medard ſhould be enjoined to diſcharge the duties of their function to the ſick perſon; and that the king's counſel ſhould ſee theſe orders executed; and, by a majority of 98 to 35, it was ordered, that the peers ſhould be ſummoned for the 18th at ten in the morning, to take into farther conſideration the archbiſhop's anſwers, and the proceedings of the day before.

On the 14th all the biſhops then in Paris had a meeting, and ſent a deputation to the archbiſhop, to aſſure him, that the clergy of France made his cauſe their own, and would ſupport him to the utmoſt of their power. On the 15th the parliament ordered, that as the archbiſhop had not conformed to their arret of the 13th, his temporalities ſhould be ſeized; but on the 16th the firſt preſident reported, that having been ſent for, he had that day waited upon the king, and that his majeſty diſapproving of their proceedings, had reſtored to the archbiſhop his temporalities. At the ſame time he preſented to them a letter from the king, which informed them, that his majeſty being reſolved to bring the whole affair before his council, he therefore expreſsly forbid the peers to attend on the 18th. Againſt this not only the parliament have remonſtrated in very ſtrong terms, but the princes of the blood and the peers of the kingdom look upon it as an incroachment upon their privileges; and the king having in his anſwer to the remonſtrances of the parliament, ordered them to explain themſelves to his chancellor, who would inform them of his intentions, they, on the 23d came to the following reſolutions: 1. That the removal of which the court was informred by the firſt preſident being irregular both in matter and form, had rendered new ſummonſes to the peers indiſpenſable. 2. That the forms claimed by the parliament were laws of the realm, and that on their obſervation depended the maintenance of the royal authotity and the publick tranquillity. 3. That the parliament knew no middle perſon between the king and them, and neither could nor ought to addreſs themſelves to any but the ſovereign alone.

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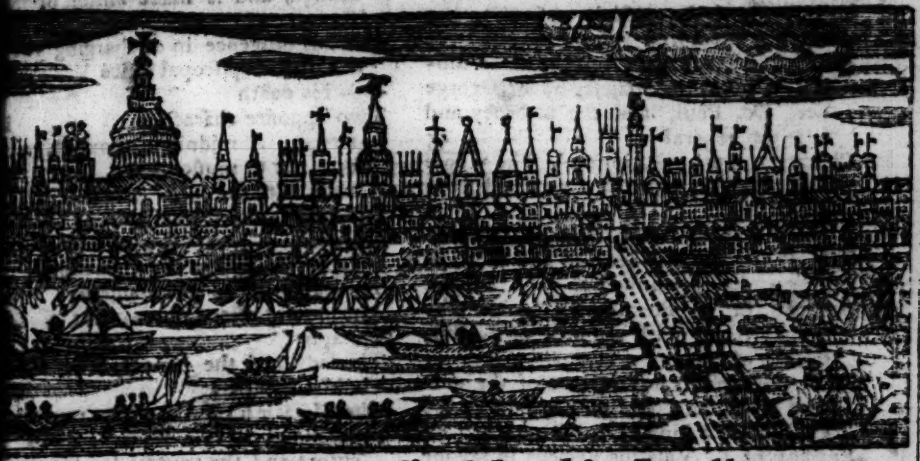
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The Hebrew criticiſm on a paſſage in Geneſis, the letter from Nottingham, the letter concerning a mathematical queſtion, the rhyming queſtion, &c. ſhall be in our next. Eugenio's obſervations on Tacitus, the verſes from Euſebius, &c. ſhall be conſidered.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1753.

ccount *of the* GAMESTER, *a new Tragedy.* (*See the* Prologue *and* Epilogue, p. 86.)

The Characters are

Beverly, a young fellow of an open ree diſpoſition, but violently addicted to aming. Mr. Garrick.

Lewſon, his friend, in love with Char- A otte. Mr. Moſſop.

Stukely an infamous gameſter. Mr. Davies.

Bates, Mr. Burton, } both gameſters
Dawſon, Mr. Blakes, } and tools of Stukely.

Jarvis, an old man, late ſteward to everly. Mr. Berry. B

Waiter. Mr. Ackman.

Mrs. Beverly, Beverly's wife. Mrs. richard.

Charlotte, his ſiſter. Miſs Haughton.

Lucy, Mrs. Beverly's maid. Mrs. Price.

MR. Beverly had been a man of large fortune, bleſt with a tender wife C and beauteous child. Charlotte his ſiſter was under his guardianſhip, who was beloved by Lewſon, to whom ſhe ad conſented to be married. Mr. Beverly was not only rich in poſſeſſions, ut in hope, as he had an aged uncle, who ad declared him his heir. Things were D this ſtate, when Mr. Stukely, one who ad been ſchool-fellow with Mr. Beverly, red with love of Mrs. Beverly, and nowing the only foible of her huſband as love of play, contrived the ruin of m to pave the way for his poſſeſſing the ife of his confiding friend. In order E this, he cloaths ſome ſharpers, and ith his money enabled them to appear gentlemen; he then introduced them Beverly, who loſt vaſt ſums to them, ſomuch that Stukely having lent his luded dupe Beverly ſtill freſh ſupplies ruin, the latter could not ſee the fraud, thinking Stukely was as deep a loſer as himſelf. Things came to that extremity, Beverly's houſe, goods, every thing was ſold to defray ſuch curſed expences, and his wife, child, and ſiſter forced to retire to lodgings.

Act I. Mrs. Beverly and Charlotte lament their diſtreſs in their new abode. Beverly had been all night out, which fills them with fear, when Charlotte endeavours to alleviate her ſiſter's ſorrows, by aſſuring her of keeping her from want, while ſhe poſſeſſed any thing, but hints her fear of her brother's having loſt her fortune, which was committed to his care. Jarvis, who had been ſteward to Beverly's father, and in his proſperity to him, alſo enters, enquires for his maſter, begs not to be diſcarded, and knowing their calamities, generouſly offers what his whole ſervitude had ſcraped together. A loud knock at the door alarms them with aſſurance it is a dun, and Jarvis exits to quiet him, after having aſked Mr. Stukely, who juſt enters, of his maſter, whom he goes to ſeek. Stukely denies his having ſeen him ſince night, and drops ſome hints to alarm Mrs. Beverly's jealouſy, and by urging her not to believe falſe reports to her huſband's prejudice, raiſes ſome doubts in her, which ſo diſorders her, that ſhe retires to reſt. After another knocking enters Mr. Lewſon, who meeting with Stukely, they exchange ſome ambiguous ſpeeches, among which Lewſon aſſures him, that *he knows him*, and Stukely retires confounded. Lewſon addreſſes Charlotte, enquires for her ſiſter, who hearing his voice comes to him; he then acquaints her, that yeſterday her houſe, &c. was ſold, but that thoſe things he knew moſt valuable to her he had purchaſed, that they might be ſafe for her, and they go out to ſpeak to one, who he tells her will prove a friend.

The next ſcene is Stukely's chamber. After a ſoliloquy, diſcovering his baſe-

neſs, enters Bates, one of his minions, to whom he relates, that he was to carry money to the gaming-houſe to Beverly, but would not, as he wanted theſe jewels his wife had ſtill preſerved.

Act II Mr. Beverly is diſcovered ſitting in a room at the gaming-houſe, full of the deepeſt conſternation at his loſſes; Jarvis enters to him, intreats him to return home; he promiſes he will. Stukely comes in, and ſends Jarvis to tell the dun, who had called in the morning, that he would pay him; he then relates to Beverly, that he hath no more money, that lenders want ſecurity, and he can get no more, that he expects nothing but a priſon, as he was totally ruined, yet drops hints it is in Beverly's power to pay them, with means to venture a recovery, preſſes him to take Jarvis's money, which, when he refuſes, he tells him his wife hath jewels, which, after ſome reflections, Beverly promiſes to get. The next ſcene ſhews Beverly returned home, and with his ſiſter; ſhe claims her fortune, he with heat evades it, but promiſes he will reckon with her to-morrow; then Mrs. Beverly returns with Lewſon, who endeavours to give Beverly an inſight into Stukely's treachery, exits with Charlotte. After ſome endearments, Beverly tells his wife he hath ruined his friend, that he hath borrowed his all from him, and now muſt ſuffer him to periſh in a priſon, but reſolves not to aſk his wife for her jewels; but that reſolution is broke by the receipt of a letter from Stukely, in which he artfully begs him not to urge it, for that night he ſhould leave England; ſhe preſſes to know what was meant by thoſe expreſſions, which when he diſcovers, ſhe tenderly prefers his peace to her ornaments, and takes him to her cloſet to tender him the jewels, but cautions him to huſband them, as that is their laſt reſource from ſtarving.

Act III. Stukely enters with Bates, to whom he gives bills to pay to Beverly for the reverſion of his uncle's eſtate, which he declares he will draw him in to ſell. Beverly enters with bills for the jewels, which he gives to Stukely, who pretends to be fired by an internal impulſe to hazard a recovery of his fortune. Beverly refuſes to join him, but by the artful perſuaſion of the villain at laſt conſents. But all this time Stukely intermixes words to enrage Beverly againſt Lewſon, declaring, that the latter hath ſpread abroad that he had ſpent his ſiſter's fortune, and he would call him to account for it.

The next ſcene ſhews Mr. Beverly and Charlotte in the lodging, to them Lewſon; he, after the departure of Beverly, urges his love to Charlotte, reminds her of her promiſe of marriage, from which (if ſhe repents) he ſays he will acquit her; ſhe being from him aſſured this propoſition aroſe from honour, he re-confeſſes his love; he then promiſes to diſcloſe a mighty ſecret, if ſhe'll firſt give her word to marry him to-morrow, which when ſhe grants, he tells her, "All her fortune's loſt," and comforts her for it with the exceſs of his love.

We next ſee Stukely and Beverly coming in deſpair from the loſs of not only all the purchaſe of the jewels, but a large ſum on honour. Beverly is in the utmoſt rage and fire, cools, ſeizes Stukely by the throat, draws on him, then ſinks to aſking pardon, and exquiſitely ſhews all the various paſſions of a loſing ruined gameſter; but yet by Stukely is artfully worked up to ſell the reverſion of his eſtate, which he goes out to do.

Act IV. Mrs. Beverly appears diſconſolate with her maid. Mr. Stukely, enters to her, acquaints her that her huſband is falſe to her, that he had forged that letter to rob her of her jewels, which he hath beſtowed upon a ſtrumpet; and when he thinks he hath ſufficiently fired her to revenge, he then offers to receive her in his houſe, and keep her ſumptuouſly; ſhe is enraged at his baſe propoſal, and threatning to tell her huſband, drives him from her. She returns with Lewſon and Charlotte; having told them of Stukely, Lewſon declares he will call him to account, ſhe promiſes to deal calmly, he exits for that purpoſe, and Jarvis enters affrighted with the news, that Stukely hath taken out an action againſt his maſter.

We next ſee Stukely at his lodgings, Bates enters, tells him Beverly hath ſold his eſtate, and hath loſt all the money, and deſcribes his behaviour on that occaſion. Somebody entring, Stukely puts out Bates, but is ſurpriſed at ſeeing Lewſon, who declares he comes a profeſſed enemy. Stukely runs to the door to call his ſervants, which Lewſon ſhuts and prevents him. An exquiſite ſcene is here, and a high contraſt between the brave good man, and the baſe cowardly villain. Lewſon draws thrice on him, which he as oft meanly declines, and after ſufficient reproaches Lewſon leaves him. Stukely then calls in Bates, prompts him to murder Lewſon in the ſtreet, which he promiſes, in conſideration of a vaſt reward.

The next ſcene is the ſtreet, thro' which Beverly is returning home in agonies not to be conceived without ſeeing them repreſented

nted by Mr. Garrick, in the words
e Author. Lewſon too coming acroſs
Beverly, who, prompted by his de-
quarrels with him for reporting he
loſt his ſiſter's fortune. Lewſon de-
the charge, and avoids a duel, tho'
n upon, and promiſing ſatisfaction
e morrow, departs. Jarvis and Bates A
ing, ſee the quarrel, but only Jarvis
es to him, begs him to come home,
taking from him his ſword, prevents
murder. Beverly raves, throws him-
on the ground in agonies, till raiſed
ſoothed by Jarvis; they exit. Then
ee Stukely ordering Dawſon, another
is gang, to get two officers, and ex-
e the writ on Beverly.
& V. Enter Stukely, Bates and Daw-
Bates diſſembling with Stukely, re-
s how he overtook Lewſon, accompa-
him home, and ſtabbed him as he B
reaching his bell, and that the watch
found him in the ſtreet. Dawſon al-
gives an account how he executed his
miſſion, entered Beverly's lodging C
h two officers, tore him from his wife
ſiſter, and lodged him in a priſon.
kely comparing the times of the
rrel betwixt Beverly and Lewſon,
latter being ſuppoſed murdered, re-
ed to father it on Beverly, and per-
es him he arreſted him thro' love, to
him from the officers; and then
s ſhall accuſe him, and call for wit- D
of the quarrel his ſervant Jarvis.
cene the lodgings. Mrs. Beverly and
rlotte are diſcovered lamenting the im-
onment of Beverly. Jarvis enters,
s how he loſt his maſter in the priſon,
gives them a joyful account that the
le is dead, and now joy will ſucceed,
they all exit to the priſon, to cheer E
erly with the news.
cene the priſon. Beverly is diſcover-
here alone, and after a long debate
ſuicide drinks poiſon; they enter to
, tell him the news, which now adds
his agony, in the midſt of which he
uaints them, he hath ſold that eſtate
a paltry ſum, and loſt it. Stukely
rs to them, brings him a diſcharge, F
with a ſhew of love acquaints him he
him ſecured to ſave him, on account
ewſon's murder. Charlotte is alarm-
t this, and on Stukely's perſiſting in
ſing Beverly, Bates and Dawſon enter,
produce Lewſon alive. Stukely is
d by his own ſervants, and carried
to juſtice; then Beverly accuſes him- G
of too much haſte, acknowledges his
oning himſelf, and commending his
ily to Lewſon's care, dies a terrible
mple to all gameſters.

In our laſt we gave a Copy of the King of Pruſſia's *Memorial in Relation to the* Sileſia Loan; *and now we ſhall give the Anſwer made to it by his Majeſty's Order, which was by way of Letter from the Duke of* Newcaſtle *to the* Pruſſian *Miniſter here, as follows*, viz.

Whitehall, Feb. 8, 1753.

SIR.

I LOST no time in laying before the king, the memorial, which you delivered to me on the 23d of November laſt, with the papers, that accompanied it.

His majeſty found the contents of it ſo extraordinary, that he would not return an anſwer to it, or take any reſolution upon it, till he had cauſed both the Memorial, and the Expoſition des Motifs, &c. which you put into my hands ſoon after, by way of juſtification of what had paſſed at Berlin, to be maturely conſidered; and till his majeſty ſhould thereby be enabled to ſet the proceedings of the courts of admiralty here, in their true light; to the end, that his Pruſſian majeſty, and the whole world, might be rightly informed of the regularity of their conduct; in which they appear to have followed the only method, which has ever been practiſed by nations, where diſputes of this nature could happen; and ſtrictly to have conformed themſelves to the law of nations, univerſally allowed to be the only rule, in ſuch caſes, when there is nothing ſtipulated to the contrary, by particular treaties between the parties concerned.

This examination, and the full knowledge of the facts reſulting from it, will ſhew, ſo clearly, the irregularity of the proceedings of thoſe perſons, to whom this affair was referred at Berlin, that it is not doubted, from his Pruſſian majeſty's juſtice and diſcernment, but that he will be convinced thereof, and will revoke the detention of the ſums aſſigned upon Sileſia; the payment of which, his Pruſſian majeſty engaged to the empreſs-queen to take upon himſelf, and of which the reimburſement was an expreſs article in the treaties, by which the ceſſion of that dutchy was made.

I, therefore, have the king's orders to ſend you the report, made to his majeſty, upon the papers abovementioned, by Sir George Lee, judge of the prerogative court; Dr. Paul, his majeſty's advocate-general in the courts of civil law; Sir Dudley Ryder, and Mr. Murray, his majeſty's attorney, and ſollicitor-general. This report is founded on the principles of the law of nations, received and acknowledged

knowledged by authorities, of the greateſt weight, in all countries; ſo that his majeſty does not doubt, but that it will have the effect deſired.

The points, upon which this whole affair turns, and which are deciſive, are,

1. That affairs of this kind are, and can be, cognizable, only in the courts belonging to that power, where the ſeizure is made; and, conſequently, that the erecting foreign courts, or juriſdictions elſewhere, to take cognizance thereof, is contrary to the known practice of all nations, in the like caſes; and, therefore, a proceeding which none can admit.

2. That thoſe courts, which are generally ſtiled courts of admiralty, and which include both the inferior courts, and the courts of appeal, always decide according to the univerſal law of nations only; except in thoſe caſes, where there are particular treaties between the powers concerned, which have altered the diſpoſitions of the law of nations, or deviate from them.

3. That the deciſions, in the caſes complained of, appear, by the incloſed report, to have been made ſingly, upon the rule preſcribed by the law of nations; which rule is clearly eſtabliſhed, by the conſtant practice of other nations, and by the authority of the greateſt men.

4. That, in the caſe in queſtion, there cannot even be pretended to be any treaty, that has altered this rule, or by virtue of which, the parties could claim any privileges, which the law of nations does not allow them.

5. That as, in the preſent caſe, no juſt grievance can be alledged, nor the leaſt reaſon given, for ſaying, that juſtice has been denied, when regularly demanded; and as, in moſt of the caſes complained of, it was the complainants themſelves, who neglected the only proper means of procuring it; there cannot, conſequently, be any juſt cauſe, or foundation, for repriſals.

6. That, even though repriſals might be juſtified by the known and general rules of the law of nations; it appears, by the report, and indeed from conſiderations, which muſt concur to every body, that ſums, due to the king's ſubjects by the empreſs-queen, and aſſigned by her upon Sileſia; of which ſums his Pruſſian majeſty took upon himſelf the payment, both by the treaty of Breſlau, and by that of Dreſden, in conſideration of the ceſſion of that country, and which, by virtue of that very ceſſion, ought to have been fully, and abſolutely diſcharged, in the year 1745, that is to ſay, one year before any of the facts complained of did happen; could not, either in juſtice or reaſon, or according to what the conſtant practice between all the moſt reſpectable powers, be ſeized, or ſtopped by way of repriſals.

The ſeveral facts, which are particularly mentioned above, are ſo clearly ſtated, and proved, in the incloſed report, that I ſhall not repeat the particular reaſons and authorities alledged in ſupport of them, and in juſtification of the conduct and proceedings in queſtion. The king is perſuaded, that theſe reaſons will be ſufficient alſo, to determine the judgment of all impartial people, in the preſent caſe.

It is material to obſerve, upon this ſubject, that this debt on Sileſia, was contracted by the late emperor Charles VI. who engaged, not only to fulfil the conditions expreſſed in the contract, but even to give the creditors ſuch further ſecurity as they might afterwards reaſonably aſk. This condition had been very ill performed by a tranſfer of the debt, which had put it in the power of a third perſon to ſeize, and confiſcate it.

You will not be ſurpriſed, Sir, that, in an affair, which has ſo greatly alarmed the whole nation, who are entitled to the protection, which his majeſty cannot diſpenſe with himſelf from granting; the king has taken time, to have things examined to the bottom; and that his majeſty finds himſelf obliged, by the facts to adhere to the juſtice, and legality, of what has been done in his courts, and not to admit the irregular proceedings which have been carried on elſewhere.

The late war furniſhed many inſtances which ought to have convinced all Europe how ſcrupulouſly the courts here do juſtice, upon ſuch occaſions. They did not even avail themſelves of an open war, to ſeize, or detain, the effects of the enemy when it appeared that thoſe effects were taken wrongfully before the war. This circumſtance muſt do honour to their proceedings; and will, at the ſame time, ſhew, that it was as little neceſſary as proper, to have recourſe elſewhere to proceedings, entirely new, and unuſual.

The king is fully perſuaded, that what has paſſed at Berlin, has been occaſioned ſingly, by the ill-grounded informations which his Pruſſian majeſty has received of theſe affairs: And does not at all doubt, but that, when his Pruſſian majeſty ſhall ſee them in their true light, his natural diſpoſition to juſtice and equity will induce him, immediately to retrace the ſteps, which have been occaſioned by thoſe informations; and to complete the payment of the debt charged on the

by of Silesia, according to his engagements for that purpose. I am,

With much consideration, SIR,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

nd by the report mentioned in, and exed to this memorial, it appears, A t by the law of nations, when two ers are at war, all ships are liable e stopt, and examined to whom they ng, and whether they are carrying traband to the enemy. That the ds of an enemy on board the ship friend, may be taken. That contra- d goods going to the enemy, tho' the perty of a friend, may be taken as B e; because supplying the enemy with t enables him better to carry on the , is a departure from neutrality. That eſtabliſhed method of determination, ether the capture be, or be not, law- prize, is by a regular judicial pro- ing in the court of admiralty of that e to whom the captor belongs, judg- C by the law of nations. That the ence must come from the papers on rd, and oath of the master and prin- l officers. That if there be false olourable papers; if the master or ers grosly prevaricate; if proper papers are not on board; or if the er and crew cannot say whether she ngs to a friend or enemy, the law of D ons allows, according to the different ees of suspicion, arising from the fault he ship taken, &c. costs to be paid, or received, by the claimant. That in y maritime country there is a superior rt of review, to which there lies an eal; and if no appeal is offered, it n acknowledgment of the justice of E sentence.

hat of the eighteen ships in the first ffian list, four, if ever taken, were ored by the captors themselves, to satisfaction of the Prussians, who e never complained in any court of ice here.

One was restored by sentence, with F costs and damages.

hree were restored by sentence; h freight for such goods belonging he enemy as were condemned.

our ships were restored by sentence; the cargoes or part of them con- ned as contraband, and are not now dged to have been Prussian property.

ive ships and cargoes were restored G sentence; but the claimant subjected pay costs, because, from the ship- ers, &c. there was ground to have demned; and the restitution was de- d merely on the faith of affidavits rwards allowed.

One ship (the last of the 18) was restored upon an appeal; but, from the circumstances of the capture, without costs on either side.

That as to the list of thirty-three neutral ships, in whose cargoes the subjects of Prussia claim to have been interested,

Two of them never came before a court of justice in England, but (if taken) were restored by the captors themselves, to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

In sixteen of them, the goods claimed by the Prussian subjects appear to have been actually restored, by sentence, to the masters of the ships in which they were laden; and by the customs of the sea, the master is in the place of the lader.

In fourteen of the cases the Prussian property was not verified by the ships papers, or preparatory examinations, or the claimant's own affidavit, which he was allowed to make.

The remaining cause with respect to part of the goods, was depending when the memorial and list was delivered to the British secretary of state; and the goods have since been restored by sentence.

So conscious were the claimants, that the court of admiralty did right, there is not an appeal, in a single instance, in the second list, and but one in the first. Yet the Prussian king founds the justice and propriety of his having recourse to reprisals—"because his subjects have not hitherto been able to obtain any redress, either from the English tribunals, to whom they applied, or from the government, before whom they laid their complaints,"—The law of nations founded upon justice, equity, and convenience, and the reason of the thing, do not allow reprisals, except in case of violent injuries, directed or supported by the state, and justice absolutely denied *in re minime dubia*, by all the tribunals, and afterwards by the prince. (Grotius, L. iii. c. 2. Sect. 4, 5.)

When judges are left free, and give sentence according to their conscience, though it should be erroneous, that would be no ground for reprisals. Upon doubtful questions, different men think and judge differently; and all a friend can desire, is, that justice should be as impartially administered to him, as it is to the subjects of that prince, in whose courts the matter is tried.

As to the Prussian commission to examine these cases, *ex parte*, upon new suggestions, the like was never attempted in any country of the world before. Prize, or not prize, must be determined by courts of admiralty belonging to the power whose subjects make the capture; and

and even the principle this extraordinary commiſſion profeſſed to proceed on, that tho' theſe cargoes belonged to the enemy, yet being on board any neutral ſhip, they were not liable to enquiry, ſeizure, or confiſcation, is evidently falſe; by the authorities of every writer on the law of nations, and the conſtant practice, ancient and modern.

[*The Concluſion of the* Report *in our next.*]

An ingenious Piece is juſt publiſhed, intitled, The WHOLE DUTY *of* WOMAN. *By a* LADY. *Written at the Deſire of a noble* LORD. *Of this Work the following is a juſt Character.*

IT is compoſed in the ſtile and manner of the *OEconomy of human Life*, and contains conciſe, eaſy and agreeable rules and inſtructions for the conduct of the fair ſex; ſo that we ſhould be very much wanting in our regard for them, if we did not recommend it to their peruſal. It is calculated to preſerve them from thoſe ſnares and temptations, that tend to plunge them in vice, folly, and miſery; and furniſhes them with ſuch amiable leſſons of prudence, virtue, and agreeable behaviour in every ſtation, as, if put in practice, will make their lives comfortable and happy. It is divided into ſeveral ſections under proper heads; and for a ſpecimen of the performance, we ſhall give our readers the following.

EMPLOYMENT.

From whom cometh evil, from whom poverty and dejection of ſpirit?

Idleneſs is the mother of miſchief; idleneſs is the parent of ſhame and diſeaſe.

The ſlothful ſpendeth the day in ſlumber, ſhe waketh at noon, ſhe drinketh her cordial, and enquireth the time of the morning.

She turneth again to ſleep, and awaketh not till the dinner of the evening.

She converteth the night into day, and keepeth the light of the ſun hid from her eyes.

Her houſe is a ſcene of riot and confuſion, ſhe hath eye-ſervants.

Her appetite faileth, and the phyſician is daily ſet down at her door.

Induſtry is up with the ſun, ſhe awaketh at the crowing of the cock, and walketh abroad to taſte the ſweetneſs of the morning.

She is ruddy as the daughter of health: her ears are delighted with the muſick of the ſhrill lark.

Her garment ſweepeth the dewdrop from the new ſtubble and the green graſs, and her path is by the murmuring of the purling brook.

Her appetite is keen; her blood is [illegible] and temperate, and her pulſe beateth [illegible]

Her houſe is elegant, her hand[illegible] are the daughters of neatneſs, and pl[illegible] ſmileth at her table.

She ſaunters not; neither ſtretch[illegible] herſelf out on the couch of indolence.

She crieth not, what have I to [illegible] but the work of her hands is the tho[illegible] of a moment.

She liſteneth not to the goſſip's [illegible] ſhe ſippeth not her tea in ſcandal; [illegible] employment is the matter of her diſco[illegible]

Her work is done at the evening, [illegible] the work of the ſlothful is put off [illegible] to-morrow.

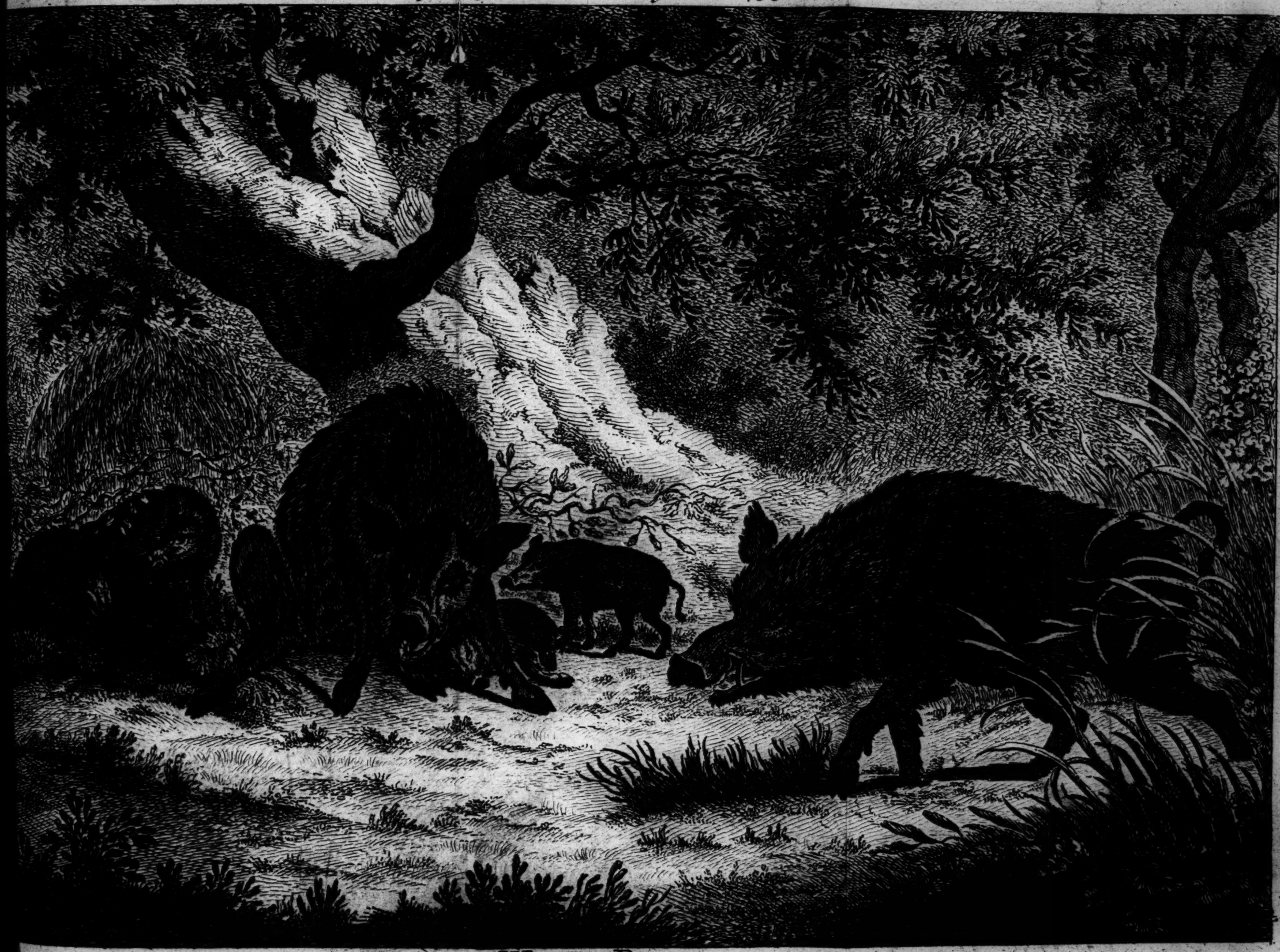
A DESCRIPTION *of the* WILD BOA[illegible]

See the CUT.

THESE beaſts fight with one ano[illegible] during the rutting ſeaſon, whic[illegible] in December; and, when wounded, [illegible] the afflicted part againſt trees, wh[illegible] pitch diſtils. The male never quit[illegible] mate whilſt ſhe is pregnant. Under [illegible] buſhes or coverts they prepare a [illegible] with moſs and leaves, where they [illegible] forth 7, 8, 9 or 10 young ones at [illegible] ter; which are at firſt reddiſh with [illegible] and whitiſh ſtreaks. At the appr[illegible] of men, the female makes a ſignal [illegible] her young, who hide themſelves fro[illegible] and at another ſignal, when the da[illegible] is over, they return to their dam, [illegible] ſuckles them during ſummer. In ſeek[illegible] their food, the young boars march [illegible] front; and do thus till the time of ano[illegible] litter, when the old ones drive them a[illegible] Their teeth grow to the length of [illegible] inches, and become curved. Their [illegible] turns grey about the head and ſho[illegible] These animals do great miſchief to fru[illegible] fields, meadows, vineyards, &c. and [illegible] abode is in woods and foreſts, w[illegible] their darling food is acorns; but w[illegible] ſharp ſet, they will prey on dead [illegible] caſes. Experienced huntſmen know [illegible] ſex, age and ſize by the track. T[illegible] fleſh is very delicate, and ſome [illegible] weigh 700lb. To cool themſelves [illegible] wallow in puddles, and by rubbing ag[illegible] trees, mix ſo much pitch with their [illegible] as enables their hides to reſiſt a [illegible] except it go in a right line. Sport[illegible] commonly aim at their head and br[illegible] Boars are very numerous in Denm[illegible] Norway, Germany, &c. and the hun[illegible] them is a great diverſion among per[illegible] of diſtinction. The hunting time [illegible] its glory in November, December, [illegible] January. Theſe creatures are either [illegible] or taken with toils and a ſpear. This [illegible] is very dangerous; and many dogs [illegible] in armour, are often killed.

[illegible]

Engrav'd for the London Magazine. 1753.



WILD BOARS.

OURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 19.

e next Speech I ſhall give you in the Debate begun in your laſt, was that made by A. Bœculonius, *which was in Subſtance as follows*, viz.

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

I SIT here as an Engliſh gentleman, and as ſuch I have a right to talk freely of the greateſt ſubt of this kingdom, much more the greateſt ſubject of any foreign te: I ſhall therefore deliver my timents upon this ſubject without reſerve: If there be perſons in s houſe belonging to any of the nces of Germany, they ought to be here; and if they are, y muſt take it for their pains; their preſence will never, I pe, keep any member of this uſe ſo much in awe, as to pret that freedom of ſpeech, which allowed even by our own ſovegn; and whatever ſome genmen may think, it muſt be alved, when duly conſidered, that debate of the kind now before can tend much to the honour of princes of Germany: We deſire nothing of the princes of Gerny, nor of any prince in Europe, to concur in ſuch meaſures as be neceſſary for preſerving their liberty and independency. On other hand, what is deſired by nce? What does ſhe ſcatter her idies for among the princes of ope, but to get them to be inmental in forging their own ns? If this be truly the caſe, can it be for the honour of any ce of Germany, or of Europe, ſuppoſe, that he will accept of ubſidy from France, unleſs we ce to grant him one? And if this be not the caſe: If our miniſters be deſiring them to concur in any meaſure, which is not neceſſary for the preſervation of their own liberty and independency, I am ſure, no member of this houſe, who thinks ſo, will conſent to the granting of the ſubſidy, unleſs he be ſubſidized himſelf as well as the prince for whom the ſubſidy is required.

Now, Sir, with regard to the meaſure, for which the preſent ſubſidy is required, I mean the election of a king of the Romans; whatever I may think, whatever any gentleman of this houſe may think of that meaſure, we muſt for the honour of the princes of Germany ſuppoſe, that few or none of them think it abſolutely neceſſary for preſerving the liberties and privileges of the German empire, becauſe I do not find that any of them will concur in it without a ſubſidy from us. From their behaviour upon this occaſion I muſt ſuppoſe, that ſome of them think it a meaſure of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the liberties and privileges of the German empire, and that others of them think it a matter of ſuch abſolute indifference, as no way to tend either to the deſtruction or the preſervation of the liberties and privileges of that empire. Theſe laſt may think themſelves at liberty to concur in it, in conſideration of a ſubſidy from us; but if they be right in their opinion, ſurely we ought not to load our conſtituents with any ſuch unneceſſary expence, even ſuppoſing that the nation were not only free of debt, but alſo in the moſt flouriſhing circumſtances; and I muſt be of opinion, that in prudence as well as modeſty, we ought to allow, that the princes of Germany are better judges than we are of the conſtitution and true intereſt of their own

W—— B——.

February, 1753.

country. I ſay, Sir, in prudence as well as modeſty; for if we ſhould pretend to be better judges than they, and to compel them or any of them to be of our opinion, we ſhall of courſe furniſh France with a party in Germany, which may enable her to overturn the liberties of Europe as well as of Germany; becauſe the diſpute will not then be about liberty and independency, but whether they ſhall be obliged to ſubmit to the two houſes of Bourbon, or to the two houſes of Brunſwick and Auſtria.

From what I have heard in this debate, Sir, it ſeems to be almoſt the unanimous opinion of this aſſembly, that an election of a king of the Romans would be an additional ſecurity for the peace of Europe and tranquillity of Germany, without being of any dangerous conſequence to the liberties and privileges of the empire; but it is certain, that this is not the unanimous opinion of the electors and princes of that empire; for if it were, we ſhould have no occaſion to grant any ſubſidy. With regard to them, the caſe, in my opinion, appears plainly to be thus: There are three electors and many princes, who think an election of a king of the Romans, during the life of the emperor, of ſuch dangerous conſequence to the liberties and privileges of the Germanick body, that it ought never to be made, without an abſolute and apparent neceſſity, for which there is not, they think, the leaſt pretence at preſent: There are two, and I believe no more than two electors, who think, or pretend to think, that ſuch a neceſſity now exiſts; And the reſt of the electors and princes think the election itſelf a matter of ſuch indifference, that they may allow themſelves to be determined by a ſubſidy from us. In theſe circumſtances we may ſee, that by granting ſubſidies to all theſe indifferent gentlemen, we may perhaps get at laſt a majority to concur in the election of the archduke Joſeph, even during the life of his father, the preſent emperor. I ſay, perhaps; becauſe as the queſtion has now been ſtarted, whether the electoral college or the diet of the empire be judges of this neceſſity, I doubt much if the elector of Mentz will venture to convoke a diet of election, before this queſtion be determined, even tho' a majority of the electors ſhould concur in requiring it. But ſuppoſe that we ſhould, by means of our ſubſidies, obtain a majority of the electors, and that we ſhould get the elector of Mentz to run the riſk of convoking a diet of election at their requeſt, the queſtion is, whether ſuch an election would not rather precipitate a war than protract the peace. We may, I think, be well aſſured, that thoſe who think the election of a king of the Romans a matter indifference, will never join in raiſing any diſturbance on account of its being delayed, and indeed the delay can furniſh no ſort of pretence for a war: But will it be the ſame, in caſe an election be made againſt the declared will of three of the moſt powerful electors of the empire, and before the diet of the empire has come to any determination with reſpect to ſuch an election's being neceſſary? Will not theſe three electors think their rights invaded? Will not all the princes of the empire, who are not electors, think their rights invaded? And will not both have at leaſt a pretence for ſaying, that the houſes of Auſtria and Brunſwick, with the help of Engliſh money, are going to oppreſs the liberties of the Germanick body? Can we think, that thoſe electors and princes would ſit quietly down under ſuch a ſuppoſed uſurpation of their rights; Can we expect that France would not preſently ſend her armies again into Germany,

under

nder pretence of being called upon
s guaranty of the treaty of West-
phalia?

Such an election, Sir, if it could
e brought about, would therefore,
n my opinion, be ſo far from being
n additional ſecurity for the peace
f Europe, or the tranquillity of
Germany, that I am convinced, it
would produce an immediate war
n Europe, with this diſadvantage,
hat the greateſt part of Germany,
nd probably both the northern
rowns, who are both princes of
he empire, would join with France
gainſt us; in which caſe the Dutch,
believe, would be wiſe enough
o ſecure themſelves by a neutra-
ty, as they did in the year 1734,
r perhaps, embrace that project ſo
ften offered to them by France,
f dividing what is now called the
uſtrian Netherlands between them.
Thus, Sir, our ſucceſs in bringing
bout ſuch an election would, in
y opinion, be one of the moſt
nlucky events that could happen
us; but this, I confeſs, I do not
uch apprehend, becauſe whilſt
ere is a diviſion in the empire
bout the neceſſity of chuſing a king
f the Romans, I believe, the elec-
r of Mentz will never venture to
mmon a diet of election. Con-
quently I muſt think, that whilſt
ch a diviſion ſubſiſts, our granting
any ſubſidy on account of get-
ng the archduke Joſeph choſen king
the Romans, will be an endea-
our to purchaſe what it is not
oſſible to purchaſe, and conſe-
uently will be a ſquandering of
e publick money, which inſtead
agreeing to, we are in duty
ound to prevent. Nay, ſuppoſing,
r, that there were no ſuch diviſion
the empire: Suppoſing that all
e electors and princes thereof
ought it neceſſary for the ſecurity
the empire to proceed to an im-
ediate election, and to chuſe the
chduke Joſeph king of the Romans,
t ſtill I ſhould think, that our
ranting of any ſubſidy upon that
account, would be a ſquandering of
the publick money; becauſe it would
be giving away our money for do-
ing that which would certainly be
done without our putting ourſelves
to any ſuch expence. Again, if we
ſuppoſe, that all or moſt of the
electors and princes of Germany
think, that the electing of the arch-
duke Joſeph king of the Romans
is a matter of ſuch indifference, that
they may without any danger pro-
ceed to it directly, or let it alone till
after his father's death; I will ſay,
that in this caſe, our granting a
ſubſidy to any one of them, for the
ſake of haſtening the election, would
be worſe than ſquandering, becauſe
it would rather retard than forward
the election, as every one of the
reſt would be for delaying the elec-
tion, in hopes of getting a like ſub-
ſidy from us; and ſurely, it is not
to be imagined, that we can, or
ought to grant ſubſidies to every
elector and prince of Germany upon
any account whatſoever.

I have hitherto ſuppoſed, Sir,
that all the electors and princes of
the empire are men of true honour
and publick ſpirit, and that none
of them can be biaſſed by any mer-
cenary conſideration to act againſt
what they think the true intereſt
of their country: The fartheſt I
have yet gone is to ſuppoſe, that
ſome of them are not men of ſuch
great foreſight and deep penetration
as our wiſe miniſters, which is the
cauſe they think that a mere mat-
ter of indifference, which our mi-
niſters in their great wiſdom clearly
perceive to be of the higheſt im-
portance: But really from the ar-
guments made uſe of by the ad-
vocates for this motion, one would
be apt to imagine, that the electors
and princes of Germany, or ſome
of them at leaſt, are as venal as any
of our little boroughs in England,
and that if we did not bribe them
to act for the intereſt of their coun-
try, they would accept of bribes

from France to act againſt the intereſt of their country; therefore if any in this houſe have occaſion to be cautious how they expreſs themſelves upon this ſubject, it is thoſe who plead for this motion, not thoſe who plead againſt it; for I defy any man to advance one ſolid argument for our giving money for the ſake of getting a king of the Romans choſen, without making a ſuppoſition, that can no way tend to the honour of the electors at that election; therefore, I hope, the gentlemen who pretend to have ſo great a regard for the honour and dignity of the electors and princes of the empire, will drop the reaſon they have aſſigned for our granting the ſubſidy propoſed, and furniſh us with ſome other reaſon, before they deſire our concurrence with their motion; for, I think, I have clearly ſhewn, that if the electors and princes of the empire are men of true honour and publick ſpirit, the election of a king of the Romans could neither be the object or the view of the treaty now under conſideration, nor the principle upon which it was founded.

But, Sir, that I may conſider this treaty in every poſſible light, I hope, I may now join with its advocates, without offence to any member of this houſe, whatever may happen as to others, in ſuppoſing, that the electors and princes of the empire, or ſome of them at leaſt, would join with France againſt us and the true intereſt of their country, if we did not prevent it by granting them ſubſidies in time of peace as well as war. I confeſs, Sir, that in time of war we have long acted in ſuch a manner, as if we alone were concerned in preſerving a balance of power in Europe; but I think we never before laſt year began to act ſo in time of peace, and when no immediate rupture was ſo much as apprehended. In ſhort, Sir, we have ſo long acted in this manner, and have thereby ſo much exhauſted our ſtrength, that we can no longer continue to act in the ſame manner; therefore, if the princes of Germany, and ſome of the other princes of Europe, think of throwing always the labouring oar upon us, we muſt reſolve to drop our oar, and betake ourſelves to our own bottom, before our ſtrength be ſo much impaired as not to be able to take care of ourſelves. This, I truſt in God! we may ſtill do, if we confine ourſelves to our own element, and reſolve to carry on no war but by ſea. If we cannot do this: If we cannot defend ourſelves by ſea both againſt France and Spain, ſhould both join againſt us, we muſt be undone; for it is impoſſible for us to carry on a new land war upon the continent of Europe, at the ſame expence we did the laſt. *La derniere Guinea l'emportera* was an expreſſion of Lewis XIV. who underſtood the methods of carrying on a war as well as any man; and by the high intereſt of money we are forced to borrow, the expence of tranſporting troops, paying ſubſidies, and often paying for troops which do us very little ſervice, an army upon the continent of Europe will always coſt us more than double the number coſts the French and Spaniards; therefore, conſidering our preſent load of debt and mortgage of our publick revenue, we ſhall be in any ſuch war reduced to the laſt guinea, long before our enemies. This we had like to have fatally felt in the laſt war; for had it not been for our great ſucceſs at ſea, and the difficulties and danger which the French colonies and commerce were thereby reduced to, we ſhould have been obliged to have offered a *carte blanche* to our enemies, becauſe it would have been impoſſible to have raiſed money for carrying on the war during another campaign, without ſeizing upon that fund which is appropriated to pay the intereſt, &c.

well as that which is appropriated to pay the principal of our publick debts.

We muſt therefore reſolve, Sir, never from henceforth to be the firſt to take the alarum at the balance of power's being in danger, nor to ſuppoſe that it is, when no ſtate in Europe thinks ſo but ourſelves, at leaſt none but ſuch as have ſome particular and private intereſt in view, which they diſguiſe under the maſk of that publick intereſt, called the balance of power. When this balance is in real and apparent danger, the princes of Europe will be ready enough to exert the utmoſt of their ſtrength, without any ſubſidy from us, even in time of war; and when this balance is not in any real and apparent danger, no ſubſidy in time of peace can ſecure their concurrence with us in any future meaſure, which we may think neceſſary for guarding againſt a danger they are not ſenſible of. This we may learn from experience as well as common ſenſe; for the late behaviour of the elector of Cologn is a proof of the little dependence we can have upon any previous ſubſidy; and ſome others may perhaps act with leſs candour than he has done; becauſe he openly and candidly threw up his ſubſidy, as ſoon as he reſolved not to concur with us, whereas ſome others may for years continue to receive our money, and yet find from time to time an excuſe for delaying to concur in that meaſure, for which the money was granted.

Having now, Sir, conſidered this ſubſidy in every poſſible light, and having ſhewn, that in every one it muſt be deemed a ſquandering or worſe than ſquandering the publick money of this nation, I hope, my aſſent to the motion will not be expected; for ſurely we are not to lay it down as a maxim, that we muſt grant every foreign ſubſidy which our ſovereign may be adviſed by his miniſters to promiſe, and a refuſal can never be attended with leſs dangerous conſequences than in the caſe now before us.

The next that ſpoke was L. Valerius Flaccus, *whoſe Speech was to this Effect:*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

ALTHOUGH the Hon. gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, was not pleaſed to give us his own opinion, whether he thought an immediate election of the archduke Joſeph a right or a wrong meaſure, yet he found himſelf obliged to acknowledge, that its being a right meaſure ſeemed to be the unanimous opinion of this houſe; and indeed, the caſe is ſo clear, that I do not ſee how it could be otherwiſe; for if a vacancy in the Imperial throne be an event that muſt always be attended with the utmoſt danger of cauſing a civil war in Germany, two chances againſt that event is certainly better than one. Beſides, Sir, that it is a right meaſure, and that it will tend to preſerve the tranquillity of Germany, and conſequently the peace of Europe, is evident from the monſtrous ſubſidies granted by France to ſome of the princes of the empire: To whom does France grant her ſubſidies? Not to any of thoſe princes that are for chuſing the archduke Joſeph king of the Romans, but to thoſe only who declare themſelves againſt it. Theſe two conſiderations, Sir, muſt convince every unbiaſſed man in Europe, that it is the intereſt of the empire to have the archduke Joſeph elected king of the Romans as ſoon as poſſible: But princes are like other men; they are often biaſſed, and their underſtandings hoodwinked by their paſſions. Some of them are governed by their ambition, their jealouſy, or their reſentment; and this prevents their ſeeing what ſo clearly appears to

Sir W—— Y——;

to be the true intereſt of their country: Theſe have been carefully culled out by France, and by large ſubſidies enabled to keep numerous armies on foot, in order to intimidate the reſt, or at leaſt to render it dangerous for them to purſue the true intereſt of their country, by proceeding to an election, and chuſing the archduke Joſeph king of the Romans.

Theſe, Sir, are the true circumſtances of Germany at preſent, and in ſuch circumſtances how are we to behave? Will any gentleman ſay, that it is not the intereſt of this nation to prevent a civil war in Germany? Will any one ſay, that it is not our intereſt to preſerve not only the union but the activity of the Germanick body? Can it be ſuppoſed, that the empire is not more expoſed to the danger of a civil war during a vacancy of the Imperial throne, than when it is full? Can it be ſuppoſed, that the Germanick body can be ſo well united or ſo active without a head, as with one? What are we then to do? Certainly, to prevent any ſuch vacancy if poſſible. How are we to do this? The method is plain and obvious: By negotiation, by reaſon and argument, we muſt endeavour to remove the prejudices, to overcome the paſſions, and to convince the underſtanding of the electors and princes of the empire, that it is their own intereſt to proceed as ſoon as poſſible to an election of a king of the Romans, and to make that choice fall upon the archduke Joſeph. But this is not all we have to do; When we have ſucceeded in this with any one or more of them, they will of courſe anſwer: We approve of what you ſay: We ſee that what you propoſe is right; but there is ſuch a one has a great ſtanding army on foot, and he will preſently invade us, and ſwallow up our whole territory before we can poſſibly provide for our defence, ſhould we comply with what you deſire, and what we ourſelves allow to be right. What reply can we make? Can we make any other, than that we will by a ſubſidy enable you to keep up ſuch an army as may be ſufficient for your defence, until we and our allies can come to your aſſiſtance?

Thus, Sir, gentlemen may ſee, that the ſubſidy is not given, nor accepted, out of any mercenary view. It is given only to enable our friends to act freely, and to deſpiſe the menaces of thoſe, who by their ambition, jealouſy, or reſentment are led to oppoſe the true intereſt of their country, and are hired by France to declare themſelves enemies to this nation. As we deſire nothing of any of the princes of Germany but what is for their own intereſt as well as ours, it is to be hoped that we ſhall ſoon engage ſuch a party in Germany as will be able to deſpiſe the menaces of the French party in that country, and when we have done this, we have done our buſineſs; for they will be able to protect the reſt, and then all true German patriots may act freely, and may without danger declare themſelves in favour of an election of king of the Romans: Nay, even thoſe who are now led by their paſſions to oppoſe that election, when they ſee that they can thereby gratify none of their governing paſſions, they may give up their oppoſition, and join with the reſt of their countrymen in ſecuring the future quiet of their country. But ſuppoſe, Sir, that we ſhould not ſucceed in getting the archduke Joſeph choſen king of the Romans in the life-time of his father, do gentlemen think that the ſubſidies we now grant will be of no ſervice? Sir, next to preventing a vacancy in the Imperial throne, the principal thing we are to take care of is, that if ſuch a misfortune ſhould happen, it ſhall be of as ſhort a continuance as poſſible; and for this purpoſe the beſt thing we can do, is to engage beforehand a majority of

the

e electors to chuſe that prince for
mperor, who will be leaſt under the
idance of France, and moſt at-
ched to the intereſt of this king-
om; and at the ſame time to for-
y that majority, ſo as to render
y forcible oppoſition to their choice
the moſt dangerous conſequence
o the undertakers.

I think, Sir, it is unanimouſly
greed not only in this houſe, but
all the princes of Europe who
e friends to a balance of power,
hat in caſe the preſent emperor
ould die before the election of a
ing of the Romans, the only me-
hod for preſerving the peace and
balance of power in Europe, would
e to chuſe his ſon the preſent arch-
uke Joſeph to be emperor, even
ho' he ſhould be at that time under
ge. This choice, I am ſure, it would
e the intereſt of this nation to re-
ommend and ſupport; and I am as
ure, that France will leave no ſtone
nturned for the preventing this
hoice. As I am no way acquaint-
d with the ſecrets of the cabinet,
cannot poſitively ſay, but I
rewdly ſuſpect, that ſhe is already
aking meaſures for this purpoſe.
erhaps ſhe has already a prince in
er eye, who by her influence, and
nder her ſupport, is to declare
imſelf a candidate for the imperial
iadem. This may be the cauſe
hat ſhe is already doling out her
ubſidies ſo bountifully to the princes
f Germany; and we know, that
nleſs the three eccleſiaſtical elec-
ors be ſecure of an immediate and
owerful aſſiſtance, they muſt either
y their reſpective territories, or
ote at the next election according
o the orders ſent them by the court
f Verſailles. When we know
his, or at leaſt when we have great
eaſon to ſuſpect ſuch ſecret prac-
ces, would it not be madneſs in
s to think of no previous meaſures
or defeating them? The houſe
f Auſtria will certainly do all they
an; but they are by themſelves
alone as little able to withſtand the
influence of France in time of peace,
as her power in time of war. We
muſt give them our aſſiſtance in time
of peace as well as war, if we are
reſolved to preſerve a balance of
power in Europe, and conſequently
our own independency. How are
we to do this? Is there any other
way than that of perſuading as
many of the electoral and other
princes of Germany as we can, that
it is there intereſt as well as ours to
continue the imperial diadem in the
houſe of Auſtria; and to enable
ſuch of them as yield to our reaſons,
to have always ſuch a body of re-
gular troops on foot, as joined with
the armies of Auſtria, may pre-
vent them or any prince in Ger-
many from being forced by their
powerful neighbours to act againſt
the true intereſt of their country?

In this light, Sir, I conſider the
treaty and the ſubſidy now under
conſideration, and in this light I
muſt look upon it as a moſt prudent
ſtep, whether we ſucceed or not
in the deſign of getting the arch-
duke Joſeph choſen king of the
Romans during the life of his father,
the preſent emperor. I ſhould be
glad that a balance of power could
be preſerved in Europe without our
intermeddling in the affair, or be-
ing at any expence upon that ac-
count; but whilſt France is at a
great expence in time of peace as
well as war, for carrying on her
ambitious deſign of overturning that
balance, and rendering herſelf the
ſole arbitreſs of all the affairs of
Europe, we muſt be at ſome ex-
pence in time of peace as well as
war, in order to defeat that deſign.
As her deſign is contrary to the real
and remote intereſt of all the princes
of Europe, however much ſome of
them may be blinded by an ima-
ginary and immediate intereſt, ſhe
muſt carry it on with great art, and
her expence muſt always vaſtly exceed
any expence we may have occaſion

to

to be at; but ſtill we muſt be at ſome, otherwiſe when her deſign comes to be ripe for execution, ſhe may have ſuch a number of the princes of Europe pre-engaged to aſſiſt her, that it will be impoſſible for us and the few allies we have left, to oppoſe, much leſs to prevent, the execution, which will certainly be immediately directed either againſt the houſe of Auſtria or againſt this nation; becauſe the deſtruction of either would be an accompliſhment of her deſign, as it would then be impoſſible for any potentate of Europe, or even for any confederacy that could be formed in Europe, to withſtand the power of France, or to dare to diſobey her orders.

This, Sir, the houſe of Auſtria are fully ſenſible of, and therefore, if we ſhould ever be attacked by France or Spain, or by both at once, we may depend upon it, that at our deſire the whole power of that houſe, and of all the allies that either of us could engage, would be employed in attackiug France, or the Spaniſh branches of the houſe of Bourbon ſettled in Italy, at land; and whilſt this continues to be the caſe, we have no occaſion to be afraid of being attacked, not even by all the branches of the houſe of Bourbon together; for when they are engaged in a heavy war at land, it will be eaſy for us to encounter them all together at ſea. But I confeſs, I have not ſuch an opinion even of our naval ſtrength, as to imagine that we ſhould be able to carry on with ſucceſs a naval war againſt the united force of the houſe of Bourbon, if their force were no way diverted by a land war. And let us conſider, Sir, that if they ſhould, by any accidental misfortune happening to us, become ſuperior to us but for one month or two at ſea, we ſhould be undone; becauſe in that time, France would pour in her numerous armies upon us, and by that means put it out of our power to defend ourſelves either by ſea or land.

For this reaſon, Sir, whilſt the ſeveral branches of the houſe of Bourbon continue to be ſo united as they ſeem to be at preſent, and whilſt the two chief branches of that houſe are attempting to make ſuch incroachments upon us, I think we ſhould take care not to be obliged to ſtand alone in a war againſt the united power of that houſe; and this we can only do by preſerving the power of the houſe of Auſtria, by continuing that houſe in the poſſeſſion not only of all its preſent dominions, but alſo of the imperial diadem, and by cultivating as much as poſſible a cordial union between the head and the ſeveral members of the Germanick body. This union it has always been the buſineſs of France to interrupt: For this purpoſe ſhe has omitted no art, ſhe has ſpared no expence; and on this account ſhe is now more diligent, and at a greater expence, than ſhe ever was heretofore. Is this therefore a time for us to betake ourſelves to our own bottom, or to grudge the expence of two or three ſmall ſubſidies, when the fate of Europe, and conſequently of this nation, hangs upon the ſingle threat of the preſent emperor's life; when it is almoſt certain that this fatal would be determined againſt us, if we do not take care to attach to the houſe of Auſtria as many of the princes of the empire, as we can poſſibly prevail with to embark in that cauſe?

This is ſo evident, Sir, and ſo obvious to every gentleman who conſiders the preſent circumſtances of Europe, that I was ſurpriſed to hear the leaſt objection made to the treaty or ſubſidy now under conſideration; and I am perſuaded, that the oppoſition ariſes from gentlemens not duly attending to the great change that has been occaſioned in the ſtate of affairs in Europe, by the whole Spaniſh monarchy's being

being brought under the dominion of a branch of the houſe of Bourbon. Whilſt that monarchy was under the dominion of a branch of the houſe of Auſtria, that houſe was of itſelf a match for the houſe of Bourbon; and therefore it was not neceſſary for this nation, or any of the other powers of Europe, to give themſelves much trouble about the quarrels between theſe two houſes; but the Auſtrian ſcale is now become ſo light, and the other ſo heavy, that other ſtates, and in particular this nation, muſt upon every occaſion throw themſelves into the former; and the more of the ſtates of Europe we can get to join with us in doing ſo, the leſs of our own weight will it be neceſſary for us to throw in; conſequently, this treaty, with the ſubſidy attending it, I muſt look on as a piece of the greateſt œconomy, inſtead of being a piece of extravagance. It is a preſent expence of a few thouſands, which may hereafter ſave us the expending of millions; for which reaſon I ſhall moſt heartily give it my concurrence.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

The following Experiments lately publiſhed at EDINBURGH *in a little Tract, intitled,* A Diſſertation on Quick-Lime, and Lime-Water, by CHARLES ALSTON, M. D. *very much deſerve the Attention of the People of this Kingdom, and therefore we have given them a place in our* Magazine.

LIME-WATER, ſays this ingenious phyſician, prevents, or long protracts the putrefaction of animal ſubſtances. The 22d January 1752, having in one phial ſtone lime-water, and in another fountain-water, I put into each a little bit of freſh beef, and corked them up. I did not draw the corks till the 1ſt of February, when the fountain-water was become very fœtid, but the lime-water not in the leaſt tainted. And thus it continued till the 1ſt of May, when I took both out. That in the fountain-water was corrupted and abominably fœtid; but the other quite ſound, and not at all putrid, more than when put into the lime-water. There were adhering to the ſides of this lime-water phial, numerous little cryſtalline bodies formerly deſcribed. Which are very different from what Leeuwenhoek calls a ſalt, in his *Obſervationes de figuris ſalis*, p. 137—143. Where he gives the figures of ſome ſmall particles, of the lime probably, which in glaſſes diſcovered, both in water wherein he put ſome *calx lapidea quæ Leodio advehitur*; and alſo water with which he mixed ſome *calx ex conchis marinis*. But at the ſame time he notices, that they do not, like other ſalts, diſſolve in water. *Nam quemadmodum* (ſays he) *diverſæ particulæ ſalis, quæ ex cineribus conficiuntur, pleræque omnes minimo humore diſſolvuntur, aut in aquoſam commutantur ſubſtantiam, ſic hæ particulæ ſalis, ex calce provenientes, e contrario in ſummo humore obdurantur ſive rigeſcunt, adeo ut eaſdem rurſus in aquoſum converti humorem nunquam viderim.*

September the 7th I began the ſame experiment on fiſh, putting into each of the phials a dram weight of a freſh haddock; there being in the one five ounces of ſhell lime-water, and as much fountain-water in the other. The fountain-water ſtunk in two days time; but the lime-water ſmelled only of freſh fiſh, and continued ſo to do till January 1752, when it was taken out as ſweet as ever; while that in the common water was putrid enough, as may eaſily be imagined.

I mixed one part of filtered ten months old herring-brine, which was of a deep reddiſh brown colour, and very tranſparent, with two parts of lime-water. The mixture became immediately white and turbid, without any obſervable change of ſmell. But on adding two parts more of lime-water, it ſmelled of the ſpirit of ſal ammoniac. The mixture precipitated a white mucous ſubſtance, and became as clear as water above: And the volatile alcali being driven off, it ſmelled only of well and recently cured herrings. Old ſalted beef-brine, treated the ſame way, gave the very ſame phænomena.

And again, in anſwer to another phyſician upon the ſame ſubject, he ſays, Although by renewing the lime-water on it, I believe fleſh might be preſerved from corruption, I do not know how long; and the ſame lime-water I found prevented corruption more than three months; yet it is not to be expected, that it would never become fœtid. But that "when the putrefaction began, it became much more offenſive in this than in common water," is what I never obſerved, but rather the contrary, in every experiment I made; and particularly in the following one.

April 20, 1752. I poured into one phial a gill of chalk lime-water, and into another as much of an infuſion of camomile flowers in water, made as ſtrong as poſſible; and put into each a dram weight of freſh ſalmon. The infuſion was very fine and tranſparent, and of the colour of a tincture of aloes. April 24, it was become turbid, ſomewhat fœtid, and had ſome mouldy ſpots on its ſurface.

April 28, more tubid, ſtill fœtid, mouldy ſpots gone. May 1, it ſmelled leſs fœtidly, and more of camomile; the ſmell of the flowers much leſſening, and ſometimes as it were overcoming the fœtor. After five or ſix weeks, the ſcent became more diſagreeable; the infuſion precipitated a good deal of ſlimy ſtuff, but continued turbid. After they had ſtood macerating for ſixty-eight days, I took both out. That which was in the infuſion, was of a dark brown colour, very tender and fœtid; neither colour, ſmell, taſte, nor conſiſtence of ſalmon remaining: Whereas the piece that was in the lime-water, was quite ſound, retaining its proper taſte, ſmell, conſiſtence, and colour; being ſtill reddiſh, and only a little blanched, but not in the leaſt fœtid. When I had kept both liquors about ſix weeks longer, and the lime-water began to ſtink, I filtered both; and obſerved, that the putrefaction of the infuſion was much more offenſive than that of the lime-water. And having mixed one part of this fœtid lime-water with two parts of freſh lime-water, obſerved alſo, though the mixture was in a cloſe corked phial, that in a day's time it loſt its fœtor, retaining only a fiſhy ſmell, which ſome compared to that of crabs, others to that of lobſters. If therefore lime-water is more antiſeptic than a ſtrong infuſion of camomile flowers, I leave it to my friend to judge, whether it makes only "ſome ſmall reſiſtance to putrefaction."

I never thought the virtues of lime-water conſiſted only in correcting putrefaction; but I was very glad to find that it had that quality; and conſequently was perfectly ſafe in ſuch caſes, wherein otherwiſe it might have been hurtful, and was generally reckoned ſo. And it gave me great pleaſure to obſerve, that a ſmall quantity of quick-lime could prevent the corruption of a great deal of common water; and conſequently be ſignally uſeful to mariners in long voyages, by contributing ſeveral ways to the health of that valuable part of mankind, on which the proſperity of the nation not a little depends, and for whoſe ſake chiefly I have publiſhed this paper.

Beſides what the author has obſerved, with reſpect to the preſerving of common water on board our ſhips, theſe experiments deſerve our attention, particularly at preſent, on two other accounts; for if herrings could be preſerved freſh for five or ſix weeks, without altering their delicious taſte or high flavour, it would be a great advantage to our herring fiſhery; and as the neceſſary experiments may be made at ſo ſmall an expence, it is to be hoped, the company will order them to be made this next ſeaſon.

And as the game laws are now carried ſo ſtrictly into execution *, that thoſe whoſe eſtates are at a diſtance from London, can never have any freſh game at their table, it would be worth their while to try this experiment; for if it holds, we might then have all ſorts of game ſent freſh to London, even from Ireland and the northernmoſt parts of Scotland. To which we ſhall add the advantage of our having freſh ſalmon, freſh trout, &c. at a very moderate price here at London.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT is to be wiſhed, that we had ſome publick paper of entertainment, that, free from politicks and party, might animadvert upon the irregularities, which from time to time are apt to creep into the manners of a people; I remember the days of good queen Anne, when I was more in the great world than I have been of late: I have heard it obſerved then, as well as often ſince, that the politeneſs, which diſtinguiſhed that particular æra, was in a great meaſure owing to the genteel raillery, which was conveyed to the town in papers then publiſhed weekly under the titles of Tatlers and Spectators; but as there are no checks of that kind now, every perſon, ſo diſpoſed, plays the fool without fear or wit.

Gaming, which at beſt can produce no good conſequences, is of late run into ſuch a vice, that the happineſs of the married ſtate is in a great meaſure deſtroyed by it; the care of the family, and the education of the children while they are young, which is the province of the mother, are in hundreds of inſtances intirely given up and ſacrificed to a game at cards. There is no moderation in the purſuit of this pleaſure, or let me call it by its proper name, of this vice. Thoſe riotous meetings, nor improperly called routs †, were firſt begun by people of quality. It is ſtrange, that any thing that has ſuch an affinity to mobbing, ſhould take its riſe among thoſe, from whom we ſhould expect a better taſte. But ſee the force of bad example, and how fond people are of imitating their betters in their worſt faſhions. Theſe routs have been ſpreading lower and lower, till now they are come ſo low as among the bucaneers: People of this denomination have their routs, but with ſome improvements; for out of a particular ambition to affront religion and decency,

* *See our* Magazine *for laſt Year, p.* 463, 595, *p.* 168.

† *See our* Magazine *for laſt Year,*

decency, they hold them on the Sabbath day. Perhaps nothing could happen ſo effectually to put an end to them among people of quality as this, which looks like a burleſque upon routs; I wiſh it may, but if they continue to ſpread among the lower people, they will have ſeveral bad effects.

I am an inhabitant of a quarter of the town where this enormity has appeared, and I beg you will give this a place in your Magazine, to try if it may prove a hint to the parties to drop it, in which caſe I ſhall drop it alſo; but if it is continued, I hope you will give me leave to trouble you once more with ſome remarks upon a practice, which is ſo high an inſult upon religion and good manners.

I am,

Sir, &c.

[*The remarks our correſpondent mentions, will be very acceptable.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING already given you the hiſtory of the formation of a chick in the egg, and the various degrees by which it arrives at perfection *, I ſhall next give you from the ſame author, the hiſtory of the formation of the human fœtus in the womb, as far as it can be collected from the obſervations of anatomiſts.

Our author, the learned Buffon, begins with obſerving, that no ſuch exact hiſtory can be given of the formation of the human fœtus in the womb, as of the formation of a chick in the egg, becauſe opportunities for obſervation ſeldom occur, therefore we can know no more of it than what may be gathered from the writings of anatomiſts, ſurgeons, and midwives; from which he tells us, that in three or four days after conception, there appears to be in the matrix or womb an oval bubble, whoſe longeſt diameter is ſix lines † in length, and its ſhorteſt four. This bubble is formed by a membrane which is extremely fine, and contains a limpid liquor very much reſembling the white of an egg. In this liquor there may already be perceived a few ſmall fibres united together, which are the firſt ſketches of the fœtus; and upon the ſurface of this bubble we ſee ſpread, a net of ſmall fibres which covers one half of this bubble from one end of the long axis as far as the middle of the bubble, that is to ſay, as far as the circle ſuppoſed to be formed by a revolution of the ſhort axis. Theſe are the firſt traces of the placenta.

Seven days after the conception, we may with the naked eye diſcover the firſt lineaments of the fœtus, but as yet without any form. At the end of theſe ſeven days we can perceive only what may be ſeen in an egg at the end of 24 hours of incubation, a little lump of jelly almoſt tranſparent, which has already ſome ſolidity, and in which we may diſtinguiſh the head and the trunk, as it is of an oblong form, and the upper part, which repreſents the trunk, is longer and ſmaller than the lower. We likewiſe ſee ſome ſmall fibres like a bird's tuft, which grow out from the middle of the body of the fœtus, and end at that membrane in which it is incloſed, together with the liquor that ſurrounds it. Theſe fibres afterwards form the umbilical veſſel or navel-ſtring.

A fortnight after conception, we begin to diſtinguiſh the head, and to diſcover the moſt remarkable features of the face: The noſe is as yet but like a little prominent thread, and perdendicular to that line which indicates the ſeparation of the lips. We may perceive two little black points in the place of the eyes, and two little holes in that of the ears: The body of the fœtus has alſo grown a little bigger, and on the two ſides of the upper part of the trunk, and at the bottom of the lower part, we ſee little protuberances, which are the firſt traces of the legs and arms, and the length of the whole body is then about five lines.

A week afterwards, that is to ſay, at the end of three weeks, the body of the fœtus has not grown but about a line longer, but the arms and legs, the hands and feet are apparent: The growth of the arms is quicker than that of the legs, and the fingers are ſeparated before the toes. At the ſame time the internal organization of the fœtus begins to be ſenſible: The bones are repreſented by little threads as fine as hairs, and the ribs may be diſtinguiſhed, which are as yet but like threads regularly diſpoſed upon each ſide of the ſpine. The arms, the legs, the fingers and toes, are alſo repreſented by the ſame ſort of threads.

In a month's time the fœtus is above an inch in length: In the ſituation which it naturally takes amidſt the liquor with which it is ſurrounded, it is a little bent: The membrane which contains the whole is increaſed both in bigneſs and thickneſs: The whole maſs is ſtill of an oval figure; and now its longeſt diameter is about an inch and a half, and its ſhorteſt about an inch and a quarter. The human ſhape of the fœtus is no longer

* *See our* Magazine *for laſt year*, p. 458.

† *A line in meaſure is the 12th part of an inch.*

doubtful, and all the features of the face are now diſtinguiſhable: The body is delineated, the hips and the belly elevated, the members are formed, the toes and the fingers are ſeparated from one another, the ſkin is extremely thin and tranſparent, the bowels are already pointed out by a bundle of fibres, the veſſels are as ſmall as threads, the membranes extremely looſe, the bones are as yet ſoft, it being only in ſome parts that they have began to be a little ſolid, the veſſels which are to compoſe the navel-ſtring are as yet in a right line along ſide of one another, and the placenta covers no more than a third of the whole maſs, whereas at firſt it covered a half; from whence it appears that the increaſe of its ſuperficies has not been ſo great as that of the fœtus and the reſt of the maſs, but it has greatly increaſed in its ſolidity, its thickneſs being become much greater in proportion than that which wraps up the fœtus, and we may already diſtinguiſh the two membranes of which this wrapper is compoſed.

According to Hippocrates the male fœtus grows faſter than the female: He pretends, that at the end of 30 days all the parts of the body of the male are apparent, but that thoſe of the female are not ſo until after the 42d day.

In ſix weeks the fœtus is near two inches in length, the human form begins to be perfected, only the head is bigger in proportion than the other parts of the body, and about the ſame time the heart may be perceived to move: It has been ſeen to beat in a fœtus of 50 days old, and even continue to beat for a pretty while after the fœtus has been taken out of the womb of the mother.

In two months the fœtus is above two inches in length, and the oſſification at the middle of the bones of the arms, thighs and legs is become ſenſible, as alſo at the point of the lower jaw, which is then extended a good deal farther than the upper jaw. Theſe oſſifications may as yet be ſaid to be but points of bone; but by the effect of a more quick growth the breaſt bones are entirely oſſified, the navel-ſtring is formed, and the veſſels of which it is compoſed begin to turn and twiſt themſelves almoſt in the ſame manner as the threads of which a rope is compoſed; but this ſtring is as yet very ſhort in compariſon of what it comes to be afterwards.

In three months the fœtus is three inches long, and about three ounces in weight. Hippocrates ſays, that about this time the mother begins to be ſenſible of the motions of a male fœtus, and he aſſerts, that the motions of the female do not become ſenſible before the end of the 4th month. Nevertheleſs, ſome women have ſaid that they have begun to be ſenſible of the motions of their child from the beginning of the ſecond month, but upon this head it is very difficult to arrive at any certainty, the ſenſations which the motions of the fœtus excite, depending at firſt, perhaps, more upon the ſenſibility of the mother, than upon the ſtrength of the fœtus.

Four months and a half after conception, the length of the fœtus is from ſix to ſeven inches: All the parts of the body are then ſo much increaſed, that we may eaſily diſtinguiſh them from one another, and the nails appear both upon the fingers and toes. The teſticles of the male are incloſed in the belly juſt above the kidneys: The ſtomach is full of a thickiſh liquor, pretty like to that which is incloſed in the amnium: In the ſmall guts we find a milky ſubſtance, and in the large a ſubſtance which is black and liquid. There is a little bile in the gall, and a little urine in the bladder. As the fœtus floats freely in the liquor that ſurrounds it, there is every where a diſtance between its body and the membranes in which it is wrapt up: Theſe wrappers at firſt grow faſter than the fœtus, but after a certain time the contrary happens: The fœtus grows in proportion faſter than the wrappers, ſo that it may touch them with the extremities of its members, from whence it may be thought, that it is forced to draw or fold up the members of its body.

Before the end of the third month the head is bent forewards, the chin reſting upon the breaſt; the knees are raiſed, the legs folded backwards and often croſſed, and the point of the foot turned upwards and cloſe to the thigh, in ſuch a manner that the two heels are very near one another. Sometimes the knees are raiſed ſo high as almoſt to touch the cheeks, the legs are folded under the thighs, and the ſole of the foot is always turned backwards: The arms hang downwards and are folded upon the breaſt, and one of the hands, ſometimes both, touch the face: They are ſometimes ſhut; and alſo the arms are ſometimes hanging down at full length by the ſides of the body.

The fœtus puts itſelf afterwards in poſtures different from theſe: When it is near its birth, and even a long while before, it has uſually the head downwards, and its face turned towards the mother's back; but it is natural to ſuppoſe, that it often changes its poſture.

Ex-

perienced midwives have pretended to certain, that it changes its poſture ch oftener than is commonly thought. is may be proved by ſeveral obſerva-ns; as, 1. We often find the navel-ing twiſted and turned round the body d limbs of the child, in ſuch a man-r as neceſſarily implies, that the fœtus moved every manner of way, and t it has ſucceſſively put itſelf in poſ-es very different from one another, The mothers feel the motions of the tus ſometimes upon one ſide of the mb, and ſometimes upon the other, d perceive it to ſtrike with equal force ainſt ſeveral different parts; from hence we muſt ſuppoſe, that it puts elf into different ſituations. 3. As it ims in a liquid with which it is on ery ſide ſurrounded, it may very eaſily rn or extend itſelf, or bend itſelf, by own proper ſtrength; and alſo it muſt in different ſituations, according to e different attitudes of the body of e mother; for example, when ſhe lies, e fœtus muſt be in a different ſitua-n from that in which it is, when ſhe ands.

The greateſt part of anatomiſts have ought, that the fœtus is forced to bend body, and to fold its limbs, becauſe is too much confined in its wrapper; t to me this opinion ſeems to be with-t foundation, for there is, eſpecially ring the firſt five or ſix months, a great al of more room than is neceſſary for e fœtus to extend itſelf, and yet in this ery time it is bent and folded: We like-riſe ſee that a chick is bent in the liquor ontained in the Amnium, even at the me when that membrane is large enough, d that liquor plentiful enough, for ontaining a body of five or ſix times e bigneſs of the chicken. Therefore e may believe, that this bended and lded poſture into which the fœtus puts s body is natural, and not at all con-rained; and I am inclined to be of e ſame opinion with Harvey, who con-ends, that the only reaſon for the fœtus's eing in this attitude, is becauſe it is moſt onvenient for reſt and ſleep; for all ani-nals put themſelves in this poſition, in rder to repoſe themſelves and go to ſleep; nd as the fœtus is almoſt always aſleep n the womb of its mother, it naturally uts itſelf into the moſt convenient poſ-ure for that purpoſe.

Our author adds a great deal more for xplaining the manner and the cauſes of he birth; but as this would be tedious, nd is proper only for midwives, I ſhall dd no more, but that

I am, &c.

An Account *of the new Entertainment, called the* GENII, *now acting at the Theatre-Royal in* Drury-Lane.

AFTER a pretty overture the riſing curtain diſcovers the ſcene of a grove, ſuppoſed to be formed by enchantment: It conſiſts of leafy wings, intermixed with flowers forming arches, and terminates with an extenſive continuation; the top of the ſame compoſition with the ſides; four ſpirits in Arabian dreſſes lean againſt the wings; from the lower end enters Harlequin in the dreſs of an Arabian prince, the outſide of the ſame party-coloured ſtuff, as uſual, and lined with ſilver tiſſue; a turban, richly fancied, adorns his head, and, his hand guiding a wand, he walks melancholy to the front of the ſtage; a little winged genius, cloathed in blue and ſilver, endeavours by perſuaſions to diſpel his gloom, and for a means recommends beauty.—At a wave of his little wand, four genii, who had been in ſearch of a proper object for their maſter's love, fly down with pictures; he addreſſes himſelf to them, and ſelects one; the genii then fly up, and his particular genius adviſes him, in ſearch of that fair one, to mix among mankind, and exert his magick power; a dance of theſe four ſpirits is then introduced as to divert his melancholy, and Monſ. Ferrere repreſenting another joins them; Harlequin appears diveſted of his ſtate, and in his uſual form diſmiſſes his ſprites.

A ſcene of a ſumptuous ſtreet preſents; the genius brings in Harlequin, and points to him the houſe his fair one inhabits; Harlequin knocks; the ſervant enters, refuſes him admittance; a poſt-man brings letters to the houſe, and, while the ſervant is reading the ſuperſcription, Harlequin, who ſtands behind the poſt-man, diſrobes himſelf, and, faſtening his cloaths to him, the poſt-man ſinks, and leaves Harlequin in his habit, who as ſuch is admitted.

We next ſee a hall; two tables covered with trunks and cloaths; the beauty enters attended with a ſervant, and preſently her father; from their dreſſes we may conclude them Polanders. The father, who is a kind of Pantaloon, wears purple ſattin, edged with ſable fur; the daughter (whom for the future we call Colombine) appears in yellow; her cloak, and each of the falls of her petticoat, are edged with white fur, the maid blue edged with black. The Pantaloon, packing up his cloaths, ſeems to have forgot ſomething, and exits for it; mean while, the ſervant brings in Harlequin as the poſt-

poſt-man, he gives letters, looks with rapture on Colombine, who goes out, and is followed by Harlequin.

A fine chamber with a large looking-glaſs and pictures ſeeming in the ſame houſe; Colombine enters, followed by her lover in his own dreſs; ſhe ſeems ſhy, and rejects his ſuit, till muſick playing in the air engages her attention, which is yet heightened by the voice of the genius, who from above urges her to fly with Harlequin; which as they do, the genius cries "too late." Pantaloon entering forces Harlequin to run through the wainſcot, which now appears full of books; Pantaloon gives Colombine to the care of her mother.—The next ſcene is a ſtreet, through which Harlequin is purſued, who, to avoid his purſuers, enters a beautiful garden; an arbour fronts the ſtage, covered with flowers, and among which a multitude of ſun-flowers ſtrike the eye. Harlequin being forced into the arbour, it turns into an elegant fiſhmonger's ſhop, and he appears the maſter. Pantaloon, miſſing Harlequin, comes to buy fiſh; many real ones are produced, ſome of which he buys; and, going out, his ſervant follows, after having been ſufficiently bit by the noſe by the lobſter's claw, and made almoſt drunk in recompence by the fiſhmonger, who, putting the marketting in a tray, follows.

The chamber is diſcovered, Colombine is locked in by her mother, Pantaloon is followed by the clown and fiſhmonger; Colombine ſeeing his habit under his apron rejoices, and, while the father goes for his purſe to pay for the fiſh, eſcapes with him; Pantaloon returns, and, expreſſing great diſorder, follows; after calling the maid and other little incidents, another purſuit of both Harlequin and Colombine, who croſs the ſtreet and enter a tavern built of marble, deſigned and executed in an extraordinary manner; a ſumptuous ſide-board of china, &c. and, on a table, an elegant entertainment is ſet, for ſome of which Harlequin bargains, and ſends the miſtreſs out, but ſhe returning informs them of the father juſt entering; the tavern is hereupon transformed into a water-mill with real water; Harlequin comes in like the miller; Colombine, looking inadvertently out of the window, is ſeized and carried off.

The ſtreet is next, and Colombine is forced along, and put ſafe into the houſe.

We next behold a ſcene of cragged rocks, Harlequin, now deſpairing for his miſtreſs, lies on the ground; his faithful genius heartens him, reminds him of his magick power, and, to amuſe, raiſes four furies, who bringing in four female partners form in a dance; monſieur Devil and madam Auguſte, as the two principal, join them in dreſſes richly adorned; the genius goes out with Harlequin to try ſome means of gaining her.

Pantaloon is ſeen croſſing the ſtage going to another houſe, in the inſide of which is diſcovered a new chamber ſcene, an old man, an old woman, their ſon and daughter, are drinking of coffee, a ſervant waiting; the young one in ſcarlet edged with fur, making a fop, even in that country, ſeems to be deſigned to marry Colombine; her father enters, they all ſeem to agree and go out to execute the writings, leaving Blakes and his man after ſome diſplay of foppery, a caſe is brought, from whence is drawn out an enormous muff, and through the caſe iſſues a figure dreſſed juſt like the fop, though in miniature; and from the black face, we may ſuppoſe it to be either Harlequin contracted to the ſtature of a child, or elſe his faithful genius; the fop ſees him, is frighted, and, after beholding each other they draw and engage, the little fop eluding all his paſſes; Pantaloon enters, and cannot ſee the little one who ſtill terrifies the fop; they exit and croſs the ſtreet, and enter Colombine's chamber; Colombine and her intended ſpouſe are ſeated on each ſide a table, on which, when he would addreſs her, the little fop appears and frightens him: Pantaloon entering, he abſconds behind Colombine's petticoats, and, as the fop would kiſs her, ſtill ſtares in his face, and at length runs off with her.—Next a purſuit; then behold a brick-kiln, brick-makers at work; Harlequin and Colombine enter and bribe the men, who, on the entry of the purſuers, beſmear them with the clay, to elude their ſearch. Harlequin, pulling off his dreſs, appears in that of a reaper, and the brick-kiln turns to a field of real barley, the flat ſcene continuing the view; ſome reapers are at work, who reap and gather into real ſheaves, and Colombine, quite like a rural maid, gleans after them; they all exit, and in a ſtreet the purſuers enquire of a carpenter carrying a deal; he points them out. Now drops a ſcene, containing a rural proſpect, which exceeds any landſkip yet ſhewn on the ſtage, a leather bottle hung out, the ſcene riſes and leaves them in a field, where they all dance, till Pantaloon and the reſt croſſing put them in diſorder. After ſome purſuits, we ſee a wood-yard, piles of deals, and a wharf with water running by; Pantaloon ſpies them there, comes to them; and by the help of Harlequin, the wood-

yard

ſhews you Weſtminſter-bridge, with
he proſpect through the arches; they
it ſeveral times, and, not ſucceeding,
come to the houſe of a conjurer,
m he employs to aid them, but all
ain. Colombine is diſcovered with
lequin, ſhe languiſhing falls on the
nd, the genius enters to them, and A
them danger is near; they exit,
the purſuers entering are led by aerial
ick cauſed by the genius, till they come
he ſcene of rocks; there Harlequin
Colombine are ſeated on a pile of
n, but ſoon aſcend in a ſofa, that
before hid by the craggy rocks; the
e is hereupon changed to the palace
Harlequin, who now appears in all B
grandeur, diſmiſſes his rival with a
wn, but retains Pantaloon with great
rteſy; they ſeat themſelves and are
rtained with a dance of ſpirits, mon-
r Ferrere at their head; and Panta-
n, giving his conſent, cloſes the enter-
nment.

muſt here reconſider the laſt ſcene, C
ich beggars all deſcription; the moſt
antick Eaſtern account of ſumptuous
aces are but faint to this diſplay of
uty, this glow of light, this profuſion
glittering gems, which adorn the
ole, and much exceeds all expectation.

INSPECTOR, *in his Paper of* Jan. 30, *purſues his Subject relating to* D *the* Gold *and* Silver LACE *Trade,* (*ſee p.* 35.) *and treats of the Art of refining* Silver.

F it be enquired, ſays he, whether
there is a poſſibility of rendering ſil-
, from whatſoever ore, perfectly pure,
m moſt certain that there is. If it be
ther aſked, whether the French obtain
advantage they have over us, from E
uſe of the Indian ſilver only, or from
ir poſſeſſing this ſecret of refining in a
ater degree of perfection; it is not eaſy
ſpeak with ſo much certainty, but
ſt probably it is from the latter cauſe;
y are in general better chemiſts than
Engliſh; and there is this farther ſup-
rt of that opinion, that we know they
ve often bought of our own refiners, F
t very ſilver, of which they have made
ſe laces, ſo ſuperior in quality. I make
queſtion but there is a poſſibility of
dering any ſilver pure; of refining it
perfectly as to take off all falſe tinges,
d all accidental occaſions of tarniſh, or
properer words, of ruſt; even that
e caſt, to which the Engliſh ſilver ex- G
cted from lead has always hitherto been
ble, not excepted; and as the ſciences,
ho' they have been the foundation of
arts, have not been properly applied
their improvement, nor are in general
underſtood by thoſe who practiſe the la-
ter; I ſhall call in what little knowledge
the experiments I have made in metallur-
gick chemiſtry may have given me, to
the aſſiſtance of one of them in our own
kingdom, which is undoubtedly at this
time better practiſed by others.

It is not without pleaſure I ſee a new
ſet of refiners attempting improvements
in the profeſſion. Their attempt ſeems to
have ſucceeded ſo far as to produce ſil-
ver of a better colour than the ordinary
kind, but more harſh: It is not difficult
perhaps to diſcern from this, what is the
proceſs by which theſe artiſts have made
the improvement; but if they loſe duc-
tility while they gain colour, they throw
away on one hand what they get on the
other. Perhaps what I ſhall add on this
occaſion, may point them out a remedy
to this objection, and they are not to be
diſpleaſed if, in return, their ſecret be ac-
cidentally thrown open, among the me-
thods I ſhall name for the improvement
of the art of refining in England. Let
us once lay down the method of render-
ing ſilver abſolutely pure, and the French
will not long excel us in their metal; nor
will our own refiners any more complain
of the uncertainty of their proceſſes, or
that they are not able at any time to make
two bars exactly of the ſame colour.

I am perfectly uninformed of the me-
thod which they uſe at preſent; it is
probably a ſecret of their art, which they
keep to themſelves: What I ſhall advance
is from experiments, which have been
made with my own hands, in ſmall quan-
tities, but they may be eaſily extended to
larger: And if thoſe gentlemen will make
a trial of ſuch as are new to them, they
will probably find the advantage.

With regard to the production of ſilver
from its ſeveral ores, the method varies
according to their different nature: That
which is naturally pure, and in large flakes
and threads, requires only melting to ſe-
parate any quantity of ſtony or other
matter about it: This is effected by the
ſame degree of fire which melts gold; and
the metal thus produced is perfectly white,
ſoft, and ductile. When the ſame pure
native metal is ſcattered in the ore in leſſer
particles, quickſilver is put to it; this
takes up the ſilver, and is afterwards diſ-
tilled off, and the remaining metal purifi-
ed by fire. Theſe are the methods of
obtaining the Indian ſilver. Where the
ore is loaded with ſtony and other ſub-
ſtances, and arſenick and ſulphur have
penetrated the metal and changed its ap-
pearance, it is powdered, and lead is add-
ed; it is then put into the fire; the ſul-
phur and arſenick burn away, and the
ſtones

ſtones are changed into a kind of glaſs: The ſilver is thus received into the lead; and is to be ſeparated afterwards by burning that lead away. This is the method uſed with the Hungarian and Norway ores, and it is plain that it reduces the metal to the ſame ſtate with that which is extracted originally from lead in England. Laſtly, when there are earths and other foulneſſes in the ore, glaſs of lead is added, and this has the ſame effect. It is by one or other of theſe ways that moſt of the ſilver is ſeparated from the European ores. They are therefore all, more or leſs, under the ſame diſadvantage with that from the Engliſh lead ores; and they prove in effect all bad in colour. Hence the reaſon appears why the Indian ſilver is preferable.

This is the original difference of ſilver from its ſeveral ores, but this might be all ſet aſide in the refining: We are therefore to enquire how this is done, and how it may be done. The common method is by a ſtrong fire encreaſed by a continual blowing, and by the addition of lead. This is an eaſy way, and it refines a great deal at a time; but inſtead of mending, it encreaſes the diſadvantage with regard to the lace trade; for lead is the thing of all others to be avoided.

Silver will be excellently refined by only melting it with a fourth part of powdered nitre, in a covered crucible; this purifies it from every thing but gold: If there ſhould have been any of this metal in it, it is eaſy to ſeparate afterwards. The ſilver refined by this method will be of a perfect white colour, but harſh. This fault however is to be remedied by only melting again in an open crucible, ſprinkling a little more nitre over it. Thus it becomes tough and mellow, as well as white. If this be judiciouſly done, all the tinge of the lead is burnt off, and will be found at the top in a bluiſh gloſſy droſs.

I ſhall cloſe this paper with one method more, which I have found to produce a ſilver ſo perfectly pure, that no defect can be charged upon it; and by which the metal, from whatſoever ore, will be the ſame. Silver, after it has been refined in the common way, is to be diſſolved in aqua fortis: Some common ſal armoniack is to be melted in water, and this muſt be poured on the diſſolution. The aqua fortis on this loſes its power, and the ſilver falls to the bottom in form of powder. This powder is to be boiled in water ſeveral times; then dried and put into a crucible; half its weight of powdered ſalt of tartar is to be put over it: As ſoon as the whole is well melted, the proceſs is finiſhed; it is to be taken off the fire, and the ſilver is abſolutely pure.

This is not a method for vaſt quantities, but all that is uſed for the wire trade might be thus prepared: And there would be then no fault at the door of the refiner.

Obſervations *on the* PRUSSIAN MEMORIAL *concerning the* SILESIA LOAN. *(Sept. 5.) From the* London-Evening-Poſt.

SIR,

AS the ſtoppage of payment of the emperor's loan by his Pruſſian majeſty is a publick concern, and may be attended with very bad conſequences, it will not be amiſs to conſider his Pruſſian majeſty's reaſons for ſo doing; and how far it has the colour of juſtice, and where it is inconſiſtent with reaſon.

His Pruſſian majeſty ſays, "It is a rule founded both on reaſon and upon the law of nations, that when a ſovereign denies the ſubjects of another ſovereign juſtice which he is required and ſolicited to render them, or when he does not do them due juſtice; as well that ſovereign as his ſubjects, are anſwerable for it with their own ſpecial and perſonal rights." Grot. de Jur. Bell. & Pac. This principle of the law of nations is founded on natural reaſon, becauſe the ſubjects are held to approve of the acts of their ſovereign, and ſubſcribe to his judgment. Whence it naturally follows, that they are anſwerable for it; and that when all other means are wanting, recourſe muſt be had to their private properties."—Now if we can poſſibly ſuppoſe, that a Britiſh court of admiralty have unjuſtly, and contrary to the law of nations, condemned all the goods and merchandize of his Pruſſian majeſty's ſubjects, as complained of, then the reaſons of his Pruſſian majeſty do ſo far ſeem to be right; for it is both juſtice, and the common method of proceeding of all powers, to make reprizals on the ſubjects of each other, whenever the ſubjects of one are injured by thoſe of another: And therefore, if the ſeizures complained of were illegal, there is no doubt but his Pruſſian majeſty has a right to make repriſals. But then, what the Pruſſian majeſty aſſerts, that he may make ſuch repriſals, by ſtopping the payment of the loan on Sileſia, without breaking the treaties of Breſlau and Dreſden, it is not only contrary to common ſenſe, but even, by his own arguments, fully confuted.

His majeſty ſays, "It is difficult to comprehend the meaning of the Engliſh miniſtry, when they pretend, that England will think herſelf diſengaged from

e guaranty of Sileſia, the moment that
Pruſſian majeſty ſtops the payment of
e funds guarantied to the ſubjects of Eng-
nd, by the treaties of Breſlau and Dreſ-
n, in conſideration of which alone the
aranty of Sileſia was granted. This
ould be again to loſe ſight of the law of
tions: For neither the preceding peace,
r the motive upon which that peace
s concluded, are here concerned; but
e matter in queſtion is a new offence,
mmitted ſince the concluſion of the
ce, by Engliſh ſubjects againſt thoſe of
uſſia; and it is this new injury that led
king to make uſe of repriſals, in order
obtain ſatisfaction. It was not till
er the treaty of Breſlau in 1742, and
t of Dreſden in 1745, that the Engliſh
jects committed the outrages complain-
of. The point in queſtion therefore is
ew offence, which did not ariſe from the
ceding war, nor has any connexion
h it; and therefore demands a new
aration. To obtain this reparation,
king, authorized by the law of nati-
, has recourſe to the money of the Eng-
in his hands.—But this doth not in-
idate the preceding treaties of peace;
, by the laws of nations, the repara-
n of a new offence may be ſued for
hout interruption of a peace.—It is a
ſtion (ſays the illuſtrious Grotius) that
urs every day, and is often debated,
en may a peace be looked upon as
ken? For it is one thing to furniſh a
w ſubject for war by a new offence, and
ther thing to break a peace. If it
ppens, that after a peace concluded,
of the contracting parties commits
lence upon the ſubjects of the other,
d conſequently offends that other afreſh,
peace does not therefore ceaſe to ſub-
; but the party offended may, without
lating that peace *(ſalva pace)* recom-
nce war on this new ground."

f then, according to his Pruſſian ma-
y's citation from Grotius, any new
nce between nations, committed after
reaty of peace, tho' it may furniſh
ject for a freſh war, yet ſhould not
any reaſon for breaking the articles
ſuch a prior treaty; why does his
ſſian majeſty break the treaties of
ſlau and Dreſden, by ſtopping the
ment of the Sileſia loan, on account
new offence, committed after the
cluſion of thoſe treaties? For even
poſing the Pruſſians were really in-
d, as complained of; yet, according
Grotius, his Pruſſian majeſty, tho' he
ht commence a freſh war upon it,
ht not to violate the terms of the
ner treaties. His Pruſſian majeſty
ns deſirous of applying this maxim
February, 1753.

of Grotius to his own uſe, but would refuſe the ſame benefit to Great-Britain; he would not have the treaties of Breſlau and Dreſden broke by any new offence, as to the guaranty of Sileſia; but at the ſame time would, contrary to Grotius, break thoſe treaties, on account of a new offence, by ſtopping the loan of Sileſia. Beſides, the new offence complained of, by his Pruſſian majeſty, has no manner of relation to thoſe treaties; and therefore, according to Grotius, they ought not to be broke by him on that account: But the new offence complained of by the Britiſh nation, is the breaking of thoſe very treaties in that material point, which was the ſole cauſe of ſuch guaranty; and which therefore does abſolutely annul the ſame. His Pruſſian majeſty cannot, with the leaſt colour of reaſon, at once avail himſelf of this rule of Grotius, and deny the ſame to Great-Britain; nor expect that the guaranty of Sileſia by this nation ſhould ſubſiſt, after thoſe terms, which cauſed ſuch guaranty, have been by him broke.—But what Briton can read, without reſentment, the following menace of his Pruſſian majeſty! "But if, contrary to all reaſon, it ſhould be ſaid, that this attachment makes void the guaranty promiſed in the treaties of Breſlau and Dreſden, ſtill the guaranty, ſtipulated by the 22d article of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, will remain in full force; and, at all events, the Pruſſian king will be equally diſengaged from his guaranty of the crown of England to the houſe of Hanover, and of the electoral dominions of that family."—By this weak menace, his Pruſſian majeſty ſeems to be ignorant, that the guaranty of the crown of Great-Britain, by any foreign power, rather weakens than ſupports the right of the wearer: The only true guaranty of the crown of Great-Britain to the king of it, is the affection of his people; of which no monarch ever poſſeſſed a greater degree than his preſent majeſty.

Upon the whole; if the ſeizures complained of by his Pruſſian majeſty were indeed illegal, and contrary to the law of nations, it would be but juſtice to make ſufficient reparation; but if they were juſtly condemned (as is indeed moſt reaſonable to ſuppoſe) and yet his Pruſſian majeſty ſhould ſtill perſiſt in ſtopping the payment of the loan, there ſeems to be no way ſo juſt or natural, as to apply to the Empreſs-queen for the payment of the remainder, who will thereupon have a juſt right to re-enter and re-poſſeſs Sileſia.

BRITANNICUS.

There having lately been publiſhed, A Propoſal for making an effectual Proviſion for the POOR, for amending their Morals, and rendering them uſeful Members of Society, *by* HENRY FIELDING, *Eſq; we ſhall give our Readers ſome Account of it, with an Abſtract of the Propoſal itſelf.*

TO this pamphlet is added a plan of the buildings propoſed. It is dedicated to the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, chancellor of his majeſty's exchequer: In the introduction is ſhewn the neceſſity of ſome ſuch ſcheme, from the preſent miſerable condition of the poor, the little care that is taken of them, and the burthen they are upon the publick: And at the end are printed the arguments in ſupport of his propoſals for a county work-houſe, &c. which propoſals are in ſubſtance as follows.

1. That there ſhall be erected, for the county of Middleſex *, at ſome convenient place within the ſaid county, a large building, conſiſting of three ſeveral courts. The two outermoſt of the ſaid courts to be called the county-houſe, and the innermoſt court to be called the county-houſe of correction.

2. That the ſaid county-houſe ſhall be large enough to contain 5000 perſons, and upwards; and the ſaid county-houſe of correction large enough to contain 600 perſons, and upwards.

3. That both the ſaid houſes ſhall be ſo contrived, that the men and women may be kept entirely ſeparate from each other.

4. That the ſaid county-houſe ſhall conſiſt, 1. Of lodgings for the officers. 2. Of lodging-rooms for the labourers. 3. Of working-rooms for the ſame. 4. Of an infirmary. 5. Of a chapel. 6. Of ſeveral large ſtore-rooms, with cellarage.

5. That the ſaid county-houſe of correction ſhall conſiſt, 1. Of lodgings for the officers. 2. Of lodging-rooms for the priſoners. 3. Of working-rooms for the ſame. 4. Of an infirmary. 5. Of a faſting-room. 6. Of ſeveral cells or dungeons. 7. Of a large room with iron grates, which ſhall be contiguous to and look into the end of the chapel.

6. There ſhall be likewiſe built one houſe for the governor, one for the deputy-governors, one for the chaplains, one for the treaſurer, and one other for the receiver-general of the ſaid houſe. There ſhall be likewiſe built on each ſide of the ſaid county-houſe, 9 houſes for providing the labourers and priſoners with the neceſſaries of life.

7. That the ſaid 18 houſes ſhall be leaſed to proper perſons, by the governors for the time being, for the term of years, ſubject to a condition of forfeiture and re-entry on the breach of certain rules and ſtatutes of the ſaid houſe.

8. That the lodging-rooms of the county-houſe ſhall be furniſhed with beds allowing one bed to two perſons; one large joint-ſtool, and two ſmall ones, for each bed. And that the working-rooms of the ſaid houſe ſhall be provided with all kinds of implements and tools for carrying on ſuch manufactures, as ſhall from time to time be introduced into the ſaid houſe.

9. That the lodging-rooms of the county houſe of correction ſhall be furniſhed with a coverlet and blankets, for the priſoners, and matting to lie on; and the working-rooms ſhall be provided with implements for beating hemp, chopping rags and for other of the hardeſt and vileſt labour.

10. That A, B, &c. ſhall be commiſſioners for carrying this act into execution. That the ſaid commiſſioners or three of them, ſhall meet once a week at ſuch places within the ſaid county as they ſhall think moſt proper, from Lady-day 1753, to Michaelmas 1753; and once a fortnight from Michaelmas 1753 to Lady-day 1755; then to make up their accounts before a committee of the houſe of commons, if then ſitting; if not at the next ſeſſion, after which the ſaid commiſſion to ceaſe and be determined.

11. That, in order to defray the expences of the foreſaid building, and provide the ſame with all neceſſary furniture, as well as to provide implements and materials for letting the poor to work, and for other expences during the firſt year, a ſum not exceeding ſhall be immediately raiſed.

12. That the following officers ſhall be appointed for the government and care of the ſaid houſes; and theſe officers ſhall be allowed the following ſalaries †:

County-houſe: One governor, two clerks. Two deputies, one clerk each. Treaſurer, receiver, three clerks. Steward, keeper, three clerks. Two chaplains. Six keepers. Six aſſiſtants. One ſuperintendent to every room. Four watchmen. Clerk. Sexton.

Houſe of correction: One keeper. Two

* *It is propoſed to make the trial firſt in this County, and if the plan ſhould be approved by experience, it will be eaſy, he ſays, to extend it over the kingdom.* † *Blanks are left for the ſalaries.*

hree under-keepers. Six aſſiſtants. Superintendent to every room. Two watchmen.

Infirmary: Surgeon. Apothecary. Matron. Nurſes.

13. That the governor ſhall ſue and be ed by the name of the governor of the unty-houſe of Middleſex. And that beſides all other powers to be given him, ſhall have power, as governor of the id houſe, to make contracts with all erſons whatever, and to draw on the eaſurer for any ſums of money ſo contracted for, in payment for any impleents or materials of any kind of manufacture, trade, or myſtery. He ſhall kewiſe have full power to exerciſe and rry on, in either of the ſaid houſes, any ch manufacture, trade, or myſtery, as y be lawfully exerciſed and carried on thin this kingdom; and may once every month hold a grand market at the unty-houſe, or in ſome convenient ce near adjoining thereto, for the diſſal of ſuch wares and manufactures as all be wrought by the labourers in the d houſes.

14. That when any perſon ſhall be ought before a juſtice for the county of ddleſex, and ſhall be convicted before n, on the oath of one credible witneſs, any offence by which he is made a orderly perſon, or a rogue and vagand, by a certain act paſſed in the 17th his preſent majeſty, called the vagrant ; or ſhall be ſo convicted of any other me, for which he is liable to be comtted to the houſe of correction for any ed time, or at the diſcretion of one or re juſtices, by any law now in being, ſhall be lawful for the ſaid juſtice to mmit ſuch perſon to the county-houſe, the county houſe of correction, at his cretion.

In the 15th, 16th and 17th paragraphs, ſame is propoſed with regard to pers appointed to be committed to the nty goal by way of puniſhment for ir offences; perſons accuſed on oath ſmall thefts; and idle perſons wander- about without a paſs.

18. And whereas it may often happ, that poor perſons have lawful occans to travel above ſix miles from home, into a foreign county, on errands of ineſs for themſelves or others, or to cure work, or ſometimes to viſit their r relations, who live at a diſtance from m;—That any magiſtrate of the coun- r place, or miniſter, or churchwarden he pariſh, being applied to, and proly informed of the truth of ſuch lawoccaſion, ſhall deliver to ſuch perſons aſs in the following words, *mutatis andis*.

Pariſh of Middleſex. Permit A. B. the bearer hereof, to paſs to the town of Shafteſbury in the county of Dorſet, and there to remain during the time limited in this paſs, he behaving himſelf orderly and according to law.

Given under my hand this 10th of Nov. 1752.

C. D. miniſter of the ſaid pariſh.

This paſs to continue in force one month from the date hereof inclusive, and no longer.

19. That it ſhall be lawful for any gentleman, farmer, artificer, or tradeſman, to employ any journeyman, ſervant, or labourer, of any other pariſh or county beſides his own, he having firſt obtained from ſuch magiſtrate, miniſter, or churchwarden as aforeſaid, ſuch paſs as aforeſaid, which the ſaid magiſtrate, &c. are hereby required to grant, at the deſire of ſuch gentleman, farmer, &c. Such paſs to be appointed to continue in force for ſo long time as ſuch gentleman, &c. ſhall require.

20. And whereas many able and induſtrious perſons, who are willing to get a livelihood by honeſt labour, are often, for want of ſuch labour, reduced to great diſtreſs, and forced againſt their will to become chargeable to the pariſhes to which they belong: That when any poor perſon ſhall apply to the miniſter, or churchwarden of any pariſh, and ſhew to either of them ſuch their inability to procure a livelihood in their own pariſh, or in any other pariſh in that neighbourhood, the ſaid miniſter or churchwarden ſhall deliver to ſuch poor perſon a certificate in the words following:

To the governor of the county-houſe of the ſaid county.

Pariſh of Middleſex. I recommend to your care C. D. the bearer hereof, to be provided for in your county-houſe, he being an honeſt, induſtrious perſon, but incapable, at preſent, of procuring work in this neighbourhood.

Given under my hand this 10th Nov. 1752.

A. B. churchwarden of the ſaid pariſh.

The 21ſt and 22d paragraphs relate to the penalties to be inflicted on perſons who counterfeit paſſes, or do not return at the expiration of their paſſes.

The 23d and 24th ſpecify the manner of admiſſion of thoſe who come voluntarily to the county-houſe, and how they are to be detained and diſcharged.

25. That every perſon who ſhall be brought by mittimus to the county-houſe, ſhall be examined, entered, and ſet to work; a badge with theſe words, *county-houſe*, in large letters, ſhall likewiſe be ſewed on the left ſhoulder of the ſaid perſon; and whoever ſhall tear off, or otherwiſe deſtroy the ſaid badge, ſhall be committed to the county-houſe of correction, there to remain till diſcharged by due courſe of law.

26. That when any perſon ſhall be brought to the county-houſe of correction, by a mittimus to the ſaid houſe, he ſhall be immediately confined within the faſting-room, there to remain with no other maintenance than bread and water during the ſpace of 24 hours; after which he ſhall be put to hard labour with the other priſoners, unleſs he ſhall give any marks, by his words or behaviour, of any outrageous degree of reprobacy; in which caſe the keeper of the ſaid county-houſe of correction ſhall inform the governor or his deputy thereof, who ſhall convene the party before him, and may at his diſcretion remand the ſaid perſon to the aforeſaid faſting-room, or may confine him alone in a cell, to be ſupported with bread and water only, till ſuch time as he ſhall behave in a more orderly manner; or, in default thereof, till the next ſeſſions.

27. That the bell of the county-houſe ſhall be rung every morning at four throughout the year, and prayers ſhall begin in the chapel preciſely at five; at the concluſion of which, on every Wedneſday and Friday, ſome ſhort lecture, or exhortation of morality ſhall be read to the people.

28. That the hours of work in the county-houſe of correction ſhall be every day from ſix in the morning to ſeven in the evening, allowing half an hour for breakfaſt. and an hour for dinner; and in the county-houſe the ſaid hours of work ſhall be daily from ſix in the morning till nine, from ten to one, and from two till ſix in the evening; that prayers ſhall again be read in the chapel every evening at ſeven.

29. That the bell of the county-houſe ſhall be rung every evening at nine, that all fires and lights ſhall be then put out, except in the infirmary and in the apartments of the officers; that all the gates and doors of both houſes, except as aforeſaid, ſhall then be ſhut and faſtened, the keys delivered to the governor or deputy, and the watch ſhall be ſet.

30. That the keepers or under-keepers of both houſes, ſhall by turns conſtantly attend and ſuperviſe the labourers, and ſhall take an account of any neglect of work, or other miſbehaviour; the keepers of the county-houſe ſhall likewiſe take account of any extraordinary diligence in any of the ſaid labourers, and ſhall faithfully report the ſame twice in every week, to the governor or his deputy.

31. That as often as may be, the labourers in the county-houſe ſhall be permitted to refreſh themſelves in the incloſed ground, contiguous to the ſaid houſe, in the preſence of two at leaſt of the keepers and under-keepers, particularly on Sundays and on every Thurſday in the year, when two hours labour in the afternoon ſhall be remitted for that purpoſe; the ſame liberty ſhall be granted to any of the priſoners in the houſe of correction, provided that the ſurgeon or apothecary ſhall certify, that ſuch refreſhment is neceſſary for their health, who ſhall on all ſuch occaſions be ſufficiently guarded, and none of the labourers to be preſent at the ſame time; provided that Chriſtmas-day, and the 3 ſubſequent days, Twelfth-day, Aſh-Wedneſday, Good-Friday, Monday in Eaſter week, Monday in Whitſun week, Michaelmas-day, gunpowder-treaſon-day, and his majeſty's birth-day, ſhall be holydays in the county-houſe, and the labourers may recreate themſelves on thoſe days; which ſhall likewiſe be days of reſt in the county-houſe of correction.

32. That no perſon ſhall be removed from either of the ſaid houſes, to the infirmary, unleſs by an order ſigned by the governor or his deputy, to be obtained by the certificate of the ſurgeon or apothecary, that ſuch perſon is in a ſick and languiſhing condition.

33. And as often as any of the labourers or priſoners ſhall happen to die, the governor ſhall take order for their burial in the cheapeſt manner conſiſtent with decency, in the burying-ground belonging to the ſaid houſe; unleſs any of the relations of the deceaſed ſhall be deſirous of removing the body to be buried elſewhere at their own expence.

34. That as often as any perſon ſhall be committed or admitted to the county-houſe, the receiver ſhall immediately advance to him or her, if deſired, 2s. and ſo weekly the ſame ſum, until the firſt ſale of the manufacture wrought by ſuch perſon. Theſe advancements to be afterwards deducted by the receiver, after the rate of 4d in the ſhilling, out of the monies due to the ſaid labourer from the ſale of his manufacture, till the whole ſhall be repaid.

35. That to all perſons committed to the county-houſe of correction, at the commitment thither, ſhall be advanced

the ſaid receiver 1s. and ſo weekly dur- their continuance there.

36. That from all thoſe who are com- tted to the county-houſe, the ſum of . in every ſhilling ſhall be deducted out the nett profits ariſing from their la- ur; but from thoſe who voluntarily me thither, no more than 1d. in every illing.

37. That immediately after every ſale e receiver ſhall make up the accounts ereof with the governor or deputy; af- r which the receiver ſhall preſently diſ- ibute to the ſeveral labourers in the unty-houſe, all ſuch ſums as ſhall by m be received for their ſeveral manufac- res, having firſt made the deductions fore appointed.

38. That the receiver and ſtore-keeper all keep an exact account of all imple- ents, materials, &c. from time to time ought to the ſaid houſe, of thoſe which e delivered to the labourers, and thoſe hich remain in the hands of the ſaid ore-keeper, &c.

39. That all ſuch accounts ſhall be ex- mined by the governor, and ſhall be af- rwards laid before every quarter-ſeſſions; which ſaid ſeſſions the treaſurer ſhall kewiſe tranſmit an account of the mo- es then in his hands; and if there ſhall pear to be leſs than 1000l. remaining ith the treaſurer, the deficiency ſhall be ade up by a county-rate. And if any nſiderable exceſs of the ſaid capital ock, over and above what ſhall be ne- ſſary for paying the ſalaries of the of- cers, &c. ſhall be in the treaſurer's hands, ch redundancy ſhall then be applied in d of the parochial rates.

The 40th and 41ſt articles concern the ring of teachers of manufacture, and e letting out to ſervice any labourers nfined in the county-houſe.

By the 42d and 43d paragraphs, con- irators endeavouring by force of arms break either of the houſes, by which eans any officer of the ſaid houſes ſhall e killed, maimed or wounded; or beat- g and wounding any officer, to the anger of his life or limb, ſhall be guilty f felony without benefit of clergy.

By the 5 following articles, perſons aſ- ulting the governor, &c. privately con- eying fire-arms, &c. into the houſes, nd abſolutely refuſing to work, and of- cers guilty of fraudulent practices, are be tranſported, and in the mean time be committed to the county-goal. And e 4 following relate to the puniſhment leſſer crimes, ſuch as introducing ſpi- tuous liquors, deſtroying goods, mate- ials and tools for work, and eſcaping om either of the houſes.

53. That on every Monday and Thurſ- day in the forenoon, the governor or his deputy ſhall hold a court within the ſaid county-houſe; in which the ſaid governor or his deputy ſhall hear and determine any of the following offences, viz. 1. Quarrels amongſt the labourers; 2. Profane ſwearing or curſing, &c. 3. Drunkenneſs; 4. Abſence from chapel, or irreverent behaviour there; 5. Abſence from work, idleneſs at it, or negligently ſpoiling the ſame; 6. Obſtinate diſobedience to any of the rules of the houſe. All which are hereby declared to be offences againſt the true intent of this act, and to be puniſhable by the ſaid governor or deputy. They are alſo to enquire concerning ſeveral other matters, to be reported to the next ſeſſions.

54. That on one of the days on every ſeſſions to be holden at Hicks's-hall, the ſaid ſeſſions ſhall be adjourned to the county-houſe, there to be holden within five days next after ſuch adjournment; at which ſeſſions at the county-houſe the juſtices ſhall have power to enquire of all neglects, corruptions, or other miſ- demeanors, in any of the officers of the ſaid houſes, and to puniſh the ſame, (unleſs in the governor, or deputies, or chaplains of the ſaid houſe,) by reproof, fine, or diſmiſſion. They ſhall alſo en- quire into the general conduct of the ſaid houſe, and if they ſhall find any default in the governor, deputy governors, or chaplains of the ſame, they ſhall re- port ſuch default before their brethren at the next enſuing ſeſſions at Hicks's- Hall, where the governor, &c. ſhall have notice to appear, and make his defence; and if ſuch default ſhall ſeem to the ma- jority of the juſtices of the ſaid ſeſſions to be well proved, and to be of ſuch a nature as to merit any ſevere cenſure, they may, if they pleaſe, report the ſame to the lord chancellor, who ſhall have full cognizance of the matter, and may remove the governor, &c. from his office, or fine him at his pleaſure. They ſhall alſo enquire of the prices of pro- viſions, &c. of the behaviour of the pri- ſoners and labourers, and ſhall inſpect the accounts relating to the houſe, and order rewards to the labourers who have behaved themſelves well, &c.

55. Whereas the puniſhment of whip- ping is inflicted in ſome caſes in this law, which whipping is always intended to be ſevere and exemplary, the governor, or his deputy, is always to be preſent at the inflicting the ſame.

56. That the governor, deputy-go- vernors, chaplains, treaſurer, receiver, keeper of the houſe of correction, and

all

all other officers and miniſters attending the ſame, ſhall be choſe at the ſeſſions at Hicks's-Hall, by the majority of the juſtices there preſent, by ballot.

57. That all fines and forfeitures to be impoſed or to accrue by virtue of this act, not otherwiſe diſpoſed of, ſhall be paid to the treaſurer of the county-houſe, and be applied to the uſe of the ſaid houſe.

58. The governor may make by-laws with the conſent of the juſtices, the ſame to approved by the lord chancellor.

59. Perſons tried, &c. ſhall plead this act, &c.

The INSPECTOR, Feb. 6.

Of Gold *and* Silver WIRE-DRAWING.

(*See* p. 71.)

WE will now ſuppoſe ourſelves poſſeſſed of the ſilver in the bar, as the French have it; and it is then to be delivered to the wire-drawer. That the French have excelled us in this art is certain; and it is not much a wonder; the men of greateſt genius in that country have employed their talents in its ſervice: They have examined the works, and they have inſtructed the workmen. In Paris there is a Royal Society: All the men of abilities are of it, and ſcarce any others. The moſt conſiderable of theſe are paid by the ſovereign for directing their talents to uſeful purpoſes; and what he has given in penſions, they have repaid in the improvement of his commerce. It is to theſe France owes its ſuperiority in many articles of the manufactures; and in none more than this. The chemiſt alone could improve an art, the whole foundation of which is in chemiſtry.

One of the academicians invented the metal, of which they were to make their engines: Another diſcovered the true temper and condition of ſilver, for ſhewing of gold on its ſurface; and a third proportioned even the degree of heat, neceſſary to be employed in the working. There, every the minuteſt branch of the work was under the inſpection of ſuch as had talents, and could not only diſcover a fault, but ſee and remedy the occaſion of it: With us, all is in the hands of ignorant perſons, who go on mechanically; and having no knowledge of the principles of their buſineſs, can never alter any thing that is amiſs.

The matter of which thoſe plates are made, with holes that ſhape the wire, is a mixt metal. The compoſition is kept a ſecret in the country where it was invented; and we, with whom thoſe who have power to improve the art are not called in to do it, are obliged to procure thoſe engines from them. The exporting them from France is wiſely made capital; but as we can draw no wire without them, we find means to procure them.

When we have theſe, the difficulty is to imitate the uſe their inventors make of them. The French ſoon found that ſilver, which had ſome degree of hardneſs was the brighteſt: They found this rendered it liable to inconveniences in the working: and they applied to their ſupervisors: the objection was plain, and the difficulty was eaſily removed. They were directed to give the bars the neceſſary heat in a particular manner; and they ſucceeded: The ſilver only altered its temper as it paſſed thro' the hole of the engine; and recovered it immediately after. To this is owing the excellency of the ſilver wire of Lions. With us, if an amendment in the quality of the ſilver be attempted, and this neceſſary conſequence attend it, the wire-drawer throws it down: It will not do: He knows not how to remedy the fault: And there is an end of the improvement.

Thus much as to the ſilver, for in the wire this is all the difference: The gold wire of Paris does not at the firſt look ſo bright as ours, but it continues what it was, and ours in twice wearing in the lace, is inferior. The French uſe pure ſilver, viz. ſilver without any alloy, for the bars that are to be gilded; we put into it a little of the copper, and that is the ſource of all the difference.

It is not that this ſmall portion of copper ſhews itſelf thro' the gold; that were idle to imagine: But it alters the quality of the ſilver. The circumſtance is this: Gold laid upon ſilver in ever ſo ſmall a quantity in the bar, will cover it equally when drawn into the fineſt wire: But the purer the ſilver is, the more cloſely it will cover it; the evener the ſurface of that metal, the more ſmooth it will lie upon it: And on this ſmoothneſs depends in a great meaſure the gloſs and luſtre.

Pure ſilver is, next to gold, the moſt even on its ſurface of all metals; but the addition of copper renders it unequal. Ever ſo ſmall a portion of that mixture will have this effect in ſome degree; and every degree of it will be perceived in this nice manufacture; the French made many experiments of ſilver, with different degrees of alloy, to know which ſucceeded beſt in the wire for gilding. Thoſe perſons of judgment and knowledge I have already named, were at their head: They were ready not only to propoſe the beſt

t methods, but to remedy inconveni-
ces. It was diſcovered that pure ſilver
wed the gold to moſt advantage; but
wire-drawers found the gold ſunk in-
it in the working. The objection
s no ſooner made than the remedy was
covered. Some degree of heat is to
given to all the bars in drawing them
o wire, and theſe required leaſt. Here
s all the myſtery: The workmen were
right, and they have continued ſo:
d to this is owing the ſuperiority of
gold lace of Paris to that of London.
e very means by which this is effected
ere, have been tried here; and the ob-
tion has been found, but it was never
medied. Bars of pure ſilver gilded,
ere ſeen to preſerve and ſhew the gold
ſtly better than thoſe which had any de-
ee of alloy; but the wire-drawer found
e gold apt to ſink into them in the work-
g. He gave his objection, and the at-
mpt was no more heard of.

There are ways of decompoſing all
ixed metals; there will be no difficulty
finding what is the compoſition of the
rench wire-plates; and they may be
ade here. As to the ſilver wire of Li-
ns, all that is wanting to our equalling it,
the drawing a proper ſilver; ſilver ob-
ined from the Potoſi ores, or refined
ith nitre, or by diſſolution, and harden-
d properly by the alloy. To equal the
old of Paris, there needs only to uſe
ure ſilver for the wire, and to lay on a
roper quantity of gold. All that re-
ains is with the workman; he muſt be
aught to apply his fire in a proper man-
er to the ſilver, and to uſe a ſmaller
egree of it than ordinarily is done to the
old.

N°. 497, *of the* Philoſophical Tranſactions, *lately publiſhed, is in a Manner wholly taken up with Letters and Papers concerning the two Shocks of an Earthquake felt at* London *on* Feb. 8, *and* March 8, 1749-50 *, *and others that happened in* England *the ſame Year. We ſhall only inſert here an Abſtract of the Letter of the Rev.* W. Stukely, *M. D. and F. R. S. on the Cauſes of Earthquakes. It is dated,* March 13, 1749-50.

IN the works of nature and Providence there are no degrees of great and little; nevertheleſs we ourſelves are more affected with what ſeems great, in our own apprehenſions; but an Omnipotent Power admits of no diſtinctions; and whilſt prodigious effects are produced from cauſes imperceptible, it rightly claims our ſerious attention, as well as wonder; nor need we loſe ſight of the theological purpoſe of theſe amazing alarms, whilſt we endeavour to find out the philoſophy of them.

Permit me, then, to throw in my thoughts on the cauſe of Earthquakes. I did not enter into the common notion of ſtruggles between ſubterraneous winds, or fires, vapours, or waters, that heaved up the ground, like animal convulſions; but I always thought it was an electrical ſhock.

When we reflect on the unuſual winter now paſt, beyond what occurs to any one's memory, that it has been dry and warm to an extraordinary degree, the wind generally S. and S. W. and that without rain, we may, with much reaſon imagine, that the earth has been in a ſtate of electricity, ready for that particular vibration wherein electricity conſiſts.

And that it has been ſo, we may further conclude from the extraordinary forwardneſs of vegetation, from the frequency of the northern lights, and eſpecially of that called Aurora auſtralis, which are with us infrequent, and twice repeated, juſt before the earthquakes, (being of ſuch colours as we had never ſeen before), and removed ſouthward, quite contrary to thoſe common with us.

Add to this, that ſome foreigners among us from Italy, and thoſe parts, where earthquakes are frequent, obſerving theſe lights, and the particular temper of the air, did actually foreſee the event of an earthquake. * All theſe matters concur, in ſhewing, that the earth was in a ſtate of electricity, beyond what has ever been in our memory.

Admitting this, there is nothing wanting, to produce the wonderful effect of an earthquake, but the touch of any non-electrick body; and that muſt neceſſarily be had *ab extra*, from the region of the air, or atmoſphere.

We had lately a very pretty diſcourſe read here, from Mr. Franklyn of Philadelphia, concerning thunderguſts, lights, and like meteors. He well ſolves them by the touch of clouds, raiſed from the the ſea, (which are non-electricks) and of clouds raiſed from exhalations of the land (which are electrified): That little ſnap, which we hear, in our electrical experiments, when produced by a thouſand miles compaſs of clouds, and that re-echoed from cloud to cloud, the extent of the firmament, makes that thunder, which affrightens us.

From the ſame principle I infer, that, if a non-electrick cloud diſcharges its contents

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for* 1750, *p.* 91, 138.

tents upon any part of the earth, when in a high-electrified ſtate, an earthquake muſt neceſſarily enſue. As a ſhock of the electrick tube in the human body, ſo the ſhock of many miles compaſs of ſolid earth, muſt needs be an earthquake; and that ſnap, from the contact, be the horrible uncouth noiſe thereof.

The reaſon is obvious, why earthquakes are not ſo frequent with us, and the northern regions in general, as in Italy, and more ſouthern climes: All electricity requires great dryneſs and warmth; and I doubt not but earthquakes, of a ſmall degree, have and do frequently happen.

All that we have ſaid upon the ſubject receives great ſtrength from this particular, that water ſtrengthens and conveys the force of electricity. From whence we may account for that obſervation, that the moſt dreadful effects of earthquakes are always felt in maritime towns; as Port-Royal in Jamaica, Lima in Peru, Meſſina in Sicily, &c. And here, we find plainly, that the ſhock went along the river, both upwards and downwards, farther than by land; like the bottle of water held in the hand, in electrical experiments.

But from hence it is highly worthy of remark, that the finger of Providence is notoriouſly diſcernible herein;

——— *of Him,*
Who guides the thunder, and directs the ſtorm:

For, tho' the coaſts of the ſea are moſt liable to this mighty ſhock, which we call an earthquake; yet the chaſtening rod is directed to towns and cities, where are inhabitants, the objects of its monition; not to bare cliffs, and an uninhabited beach. And there cannot be a more direct proof, that earthquakes are divine judgments, than this obſervation: For, in all ancient hiſtory, earthquakes are ever found in great cities. A. D. 17, no leſs than 12 flouriſhing cities in Aſia Minor were deſtroyed in one night. In A. D. 1456, at Naples, 40,000 people periſhed by an earthquake. In 1531, in the city of Liſbon, 1400 houſes were thrown down.

We ſee and admire the effects of electricity, and its ſtupendous properties every day; which ſeems as it were an animating ſoul to matter. The ancients had a notion that the earth was a great animal, probably from ſome obſervations of electricity; but certainly, when in our days we feel theſe unuſual and extraordinary convulſions of nature, it is a leſſon to us, to do our duty toward that great Being, who, by a drop of water can produce effects ſo prodigious.

An Abſtract *of the* LIFE *of* [illegible] BURNET, *by Sir* THO[illegible] BURNET, *Knt. late one of the* [illegible] *of the Court of* Common-Pleas. *the* HEAD *curiouſly engraved.)*

DR. Gilbert Burnet was born at E[illegible] burgh, Sept. 18. 1643. His fa[illegible] was the younger brother of a family, ry conſiderable for its antiquity as as intereſt, in the ſhire of Aberdeen; his mother was ſiſter to the famous Archibald Johnſtoun, called lord Wa[illegible] toun. The doctor's father having b[illegible] bred to the law, was called to the [illegible] in Scotland; but was obliged to give o[illegible] practice, and even for ſome time to [illegible] in exile, for not complying with the [illegible] verning powers during the uſurpati[illegible] tho' he might have had any encour[illegible] ment by means of his brother-in-law, [illegible] ſaid Sir Archibald, who was a chief lea[illegible] among the Preſbyterians; therefore, [illegible] on the reſtoration he was made a lord [illegible] ſeſſion, but died in 1661.

His ſon Gilbert was ſo early a proficie[illegible] in learning, that at ten years old he w[illegible] maſter of the Latin, and was ſent to t[illegible] college of Aberdeen, where he comme[illegible] ced maſter of arts at 14, and then appli[illegible] himſelf to the law, with a deſign to [illegible] called to the bar; but after ſtudying t[illegible] civil and feudal law for a twelvemont[illegible] he altered his deſign, and reſolved [illegible] dedicate himſelf to the church; where[illegible] upon he began to ſtudy divinity, and w[illegible] ſuch ſucceſs, that before he was 18, [illegible] was admitted a probationer or expectan[illegible] preacher, after a trial as to his parts a[illegible] learning, which was uſually at that ti[illegible] very ſevere in Scotland.

Soon after Mr. Burnet's being th[illegible] admitted a preacher, his couſin-germa[illegible] Sir Alexander Burnet, gave him a preſen[illegible] tation to a very good benefice; but as h[illegible] thought himſelf too young for a cure o[illegible] ſouls, he abſolutely refuſed to accept o[illegible] it, and continued his ſtudy of divinity a[illegible] Edinburgh, in which he was aſſiſted b[illegible] Mr. Nairn, at that time a famous exten[illegible] pore preacher, who put him upon a[illegible] tempting the ſame method of preachin[illegible] which he continued to practiſe all th[illegible] reſt of his life.

In 1663, he made a tour to London fo[illegible] about ſix months, and during 1664, h[illegible] made a tour through Holland, Flanders, [illegible] and France; in all which places he mad[illegible] himſelf acquainted with the moſt noted [illegible] learned men of the time. In 1665, Sir [illegible] Robert Fletcher of Saltoun gave him a [illegible] preſentation to that church, which he [illegible] would not abſolutely accept of, until the [illegible] pariſhioners had all unanimouſly joined [illegible] in requeſting him to do ſo; whereupon he





he accepted, and was ordained prieſt by the biſhop of Edinburgh. Here he not only performed exactly and diligently all the duties of the paſtoral office, but often by his charity aſſiſted or relieved ſuch of his pariſhioners as were in any diſtreſs; and obſerving that the biſhops then in Scotland were very negligent of their duty, he drew up a memorial of their abuſes, which brought upon him ſome very harſh treatment. However, as his cure was near Edinburgh, he was often ſent for and conſulted by the chief men entruſted with the government of Scotland, and was appointed one of the managers for the church, in the ſcheme then on foot, for an accommodation between the epiſcopal and preſbyterian parties, which introduced him to the acquaintance of the then dutcheſs of Hamilton, who not only invited him to Hamilton, but engaged him to undertake the writing of the memoirs of the dukes of Hamilton, from the materials with which ſhe furniſhed him.

Whilſt he was at Hamilton, he was, without his knowledge, choſen profeſſor of divinity in the univerſity of Glaſgow, which with ſome difficulty he accepted, but as he thought it inconſiſtent with his cure at Saltoun, he reſigned the latter, and removed to Glaſgow in 1669, where he was more than uſually diligent in inſtructing the young ſtudents of divinity in that univerſity. Upon the duke of Lauderdale's hearing that he was employed to write the memoirs of the dukes of Hamilton, he preſſed him to come to court, to receive ſuch informations as he was able to furniſh; whereupon he went to London, and four biſhopricks in Scotland, becoming vacant whilſt he was at London, he was offered his choice of them, but he thought himſelf too young for ſuch a high dignity in the church, and therefore refuſed the offer, making no other uſe of the confidence which Lauderdale repoſed in him, than to negotiate a reconciliation between that miniſter and the duke of Hamilton, which he effected, and obtained for the latter an aſſignation upon the revenues of the crown in Scotland, for what was due to him by the crown.

Soon after his return to Glaſgow he married lady Margaret Kennedy, a daughter of the earl of Caſſils, and an intimate freind of the dutcheſs of Hamilton; and to ſhew that this match was wholly owing to inclination, he delivered to the lady, the day before their marriage, a deed, whereby he renounced all pretenſion to her fortune, which was very conſiderable, tho' ſhe had never aſked or deſired any ſuch thing.

February, 1753.

In 1672, whilſt the duke of Lauderdale was in Scotland, as king's commiſſioner to the parliament, he publiſhed his Vindication of the Authority, Conſtitution and Laws of the Church and State of Scotland, wherein he ſo ſtrongly maintained the cauſe of epiſcopacy, and the illegality of reſiſtance, merely on account of religion, that he was again courted to accept of a biſhoprick, with the promiſe of the next archbiſhoprick that ſhould become void; but he ſtill perſiſted in his refuſal.

In 1673, he was again obliged to take a journey to London, to obtain a licence to print his Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton, when he was often ſent for both by the king and the duke of York, and was appointed one of the king's chaplains, which was the only favour he could be prevailed on to accept, as he was far from approving the meaſures purſued by the court.

After having obtained a licence for publiſhing his book, he returned to Scotland, and finding that a new breach had happened between Lauderdale and Hamilton, and that the animoſity between them had riſen to a height not to be compoſed, he retired to his ſtation at Glaſgow, and refuſed to ſtir from thence all that winter; but as the meaſures of the court had proved unſucceſsful in parliament, and as Lauderdale threw the whole blame upon him, he was obliged once more to return to court in 1674, in order to vindicate himſelf, where he was not only received coldly by the king, but ordered to be ſtruck out of the liſt of chaplains. However, the duke of York endeavoured to reconcile him with Lauderdale, but the latter inſiſting on ſuch terms as he diſdained to comply with, a reconciliation became impracticable, and therefore his royal highneſs was ſo kind as to warn him, that if he returned to Scotland he would be clapped up in priſon, and detained there perhaps as long as the ſame intereſt prevailed at court; whereupon he found himſelf under a neceſſity to reſign his profeſſorſhip at Glaſgow, and to reſolve to ſettle in England, which he accordingly did.

Soon after his ſettling at London, he was offered the living of St. Giles's Cripplegate by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; but as they had before deſigned it for Dr. Fowler, he thanked them for the favour, but ſaid he did not think himſelf at liberty to take it, as he heard they had intended it for ſo worthy a divine. Thus he remained for ſome time without any ſettlement, but in 1675, Sir Harbottle Grimſtone, maſter of the Rolls, appointed him preacher at the Rolls chapel,

and perſiſted in his appointment, tho' expreſsly injoined by the court to revoke it; and he was ſoon after choſen lecturer at St. Clement's, having become one of the moſt followed preachers in town.

In 1679, he publiſhed the firſt volume of his Hiſtory of the Reformation, which procured him the thanks of both houſes of parliament, with a deſire that he would proſecute his undertaking and compleat that valuable work. And as he was not only become a famous preacher, but had great credit among the people in London, king Charles, during the enquiry into the Popiſh plot, often ſent for and conſulted him upon the ſtate of the nation, and offered him the biſhoprick of Chicheſter then vacant, on condition he would entirely come into his intereſts; to which he anſwered, that he knew the oaths he was to take upon ſuch an occaſion, which he would religiouſly obſerve, but as he did not know how far ſuch a general condition might be thought to extend, he could accept of no preferment upon ſuch a condition. However, his free acceſs to the king, tho' it procured him no preferment, it engaged him to write a letter to his majeſty, wherein he gave him his advice, as well with regard to ſtate affairs as to religious matters, in ſo ſincere and free a manner, as plainly ſhewed he did not aim at preferment, but at a ſtrict diſcharge of his duty both as a faithful ſubject and true churchman. And yet, tho' he was one of the keeneſt advocates and moſt ſucceſsful writers againſt Popery, he uſed his endeavours to ſave the lives of the lord Stafford and other Papiſts; and his temperate conduct in regard to the excluſion of the duke of York, and the ſcheme of a prince regent propoſed by him, in lieu of that of an excluſion, very much offended all the zealous excluſioniſts.

About the ſame time an accident furniſhed him with an opportunity of making a convert and ſincere penitent of the famous and witty earl of Rocheſter, who had been a moſt lewd liver, and a profeſſed freethinker, rather from want of thinking, as moſt of ſuch men are, than from thinking freely; for tho' the doctor had no parochial cure, yet he never refuſed his attendance upon any ſick perſon who deſired it; and amongſt others he was called on to viſit a ſick lady, who, he ſoon found, had been engaged in a criminal amour with the earl of Rocheſter: The manner in which he treated her during her illneſs, gave that lord a great curioſity of being acquainted with him; and his lordſhip's profligate character was ſo far from being with him a motive to reject, that it made him readily embrace the opportunity, the conſequence of which was, that he not only convinced the earl's judgment, as to the genuine truths of the Chriſtian religion, but made him a ſincere penitent, as appears from a letter under his lordſhip's own hand ſtill extant.

In 1682, he was offered the maſterſhip of the Temple, on condition of his breaking off correſpondence with ſome of his old friends, which he rejected; and as he had before loſt the favour of the earl of Shaftſbury and the excluſioniſts by his moderation, and his connection with the earl of Halifax; ſo now he choſe to ſacrifice all the advantages he might have expected from the earl's great intereſt at court, rather than to abandon the earl of Eſſex, the lord Ruſſel and Sir William Jones; ſoon after which the earl of Eſſex offered him a preſentation to a living worth 300l. a year, upon condition he would promiſe ſtill to reſide in London; but as he thought reſidence abſolutely neceſſary for a cure of ſouls, and as his friends at London could not part with him in the then poſture of affairs, the living was given to another.

Tho' he never would engage in any plots againſt the government, yet his behaviour at and after the trial and execution of the lord Ruſſel * raiſed the reſentment of the court ſo high againſt him, that he was ſoon after diſcharged from his lecture at St. Clement's, by the king's expreſs mandate to Dr. Haſcard, rector of that pariſh; and in 1684, by an extraordinary order from lord-keeper North to Sir Harbottle Grimſton, he was forbid preaching any more in the chapel of the Rolls.

Upon king James's acceſſion, by the means of his freind the then marquiſs of Halifax, he obtained the king's leave to go out of the kingdom, and went to Paris, where he lived very retired until after the deſeat of Monmouth's rebellion. He then ventured to travel into Italy, and in his paſſage through Geneva, he remonſtrated ſo ſtrongly againſt forced ſubſcriptions to articles of faith, that they altered their church government, ſo that their clergy were no more obliged to ſubſcribe their belief of any doctrine, but only to be ſubject to puniſhment or cenſure, in caſe of writing or preaching againſt that which was eſtabliſhed.

After a tour through Italy, Switzerland, and ſome parts of Germany, he arrived at Utrecht in 1686, and was preſently invited by the Dutch miniſters to come and pay his reſpects to the prince and princeſs of Orange, which he accordingly did, and not only met with a moſt gracious reception, but was admitted into

* *See our* Magazine *for laſt Month, p.* 32.

o their moſt ſecret councils, and his ad-
ice followed in many of their future
ranſactions.

In a little time after his arrival at the
Hague, he became acquainted with, and
was ſoon after married to Mrs. Mary
cot, a Dutch lady of a large fortune,
nd noble extraction, being originally A
eſcended from a younger brother of the
amily of Buccleugh in Scotland, and re-
ated to ſeveral of the nobleſt houſes in
Zealand. In order to this marriage he
was naturalized in Holland, which fur-
niſhed the Dutch with a good reaſon for
ot delivering him up, when required ſo
o do, by the court of England, upon a
roſecution for high treaſon being com- B
enced againſt him here; and when our
ourt found that they could not get him
elivered up, a deſign was formed to
et him aſſaſſinated, and an order for
oool. actually lodged in the treaſury
ere, to be paid to any perſon that ſhould
eſtroy him; but he eſcaped all the ma-
hinations for this purpoſe, and attended C
he prince of Orange in his enterprize up-
n England, where he greatly contributed
o his ſucceſs.

Upon the eſtabliſhment of the revolu-
ion, Dr. Crew, biſhop of Durham,
hought, that the leaſt puniſhment he
ould expect, for the part he had acted
n the high commiſſion under king James, D
as the loſs of his biſhoprick; therefore,
o ſecure a friend, and at the ſame time
ſubſiſtence for himſelf, he propoſed to
reſign his biſhoprick to Dr. Burnet, and
hat he would truſt to his generoſity for
n allowance of 1000l. a year out of the
piſcopal revenue during his the doctor's
ife, which propoſal he ſent by the lord
Montague to the prince of Orange; but E
when the meſſage was carried to the
octor, he rejected the propoſal as being of
imoniacal nature; and even when the
iſhoprick of Saliſbury became vacant by
he death of the incumbent, the doctor
ollicited king William for it, in favour
f his old friend, Dr. Lloyd, then biſhop
f St. Aſaph, to which the king coldly F
nſwered, that he had another perſon in
iew, and next day in council nominated
he doctor himſelf for that ſee.

As Dr. Burnet had been the firſt who
y letter gave notice to the court of Ha-
over of the deſigned enterpriſe upon Eng-
nd, and at the ſame time intimated,
hat the ſucceſs of that enterpriſe would
aturally end in an entail of the Britiſh G
rown upon that illuſtrious houſe *, it
rought on a correſpondence between him
and the princeſs Sophia, dutcheſs, afterwards
electreſs of Hanover, which laſted as long
as ſhe lived; and as he was now biſhop
of Saliſbury, and as ſuch introduced into
the houſe of lords, when the bill for
ſettling the ſucceſſion of the crown was
brought into that houſe, king William ap-
pointed him to be the perſon, that ſhould
propoſe the naming of the princeſs Sophia
and her heirs, next in ſucceſſion after the
princeſs Anne and her iſſue; but this far-
ther limitation the parliament would not
agree to until 1701.

As ſoon as the firſt ſeſſion of parlia-
ment after the acceſſion of king William
and queen Mary was ended, the biſhop
repaired to his dioceſe, where he formed
ſuch a plan, for executing the duties of
his epiſcopal office, as he ſeldom after
had occaſion to alter, and he diligently
purſued it through the whole courſe of
his life. This plan we have not room to
give an account of here, but it is ſuch
a one as ought not only to be formed but
practiſed by every biſhop in England;
and tho' he was always zealous and ſteady
in his own principles, yet he was ex-
tremely mild towards the diſſenters, and
often employed his whole intereſt, which
was very great, both with king William
and queen Mary, in favour of thoſe whoſe
principles were widely different from his,
as appears by letters to him from the earl
of Rocheſter, Sir John Fenwick, Dr.
Beach, a nonjuring clergyman, who kept
a private meeting-houſe in the very
city of Saliſbury, and ſeveral others.

As he beheld with concern the deſtitute
condition of many poor benefices at-
tended with a great cure of ſouls, he was
the firſt who formed the ſcheme for aug-
menting the maintenance of the poor
clergy, which he firſt laid before queen
Mary, and after her death before king
William, but could not get it made ef-
fectual until the ſecond of queen Anne,
when an act of parliament was paſſed for
that purpoſe.

During the life of queen Mary, the af-
fairs and promotions of the church paſ-
ſed wholly though her hands; but upon
her death, a commiſſion was granted to
the two archbiſhops, the biſhop of Saliſ-
bury, and three other prelates, where-
by they, or any three of them, were ap-
pointed to recommend to all preferments
in the church, ſignifying the ſame to his
majeſty, under their hands; and in his
majeſty's abſence, to preſent to all bene-
fices, in the gift of the crown, under
140l. a year; which commiſſion was re-

* *From hence, it ſeems, that the excluſion of king James and his infant ſon was reſolved at the Hague, before the prince of Orange embarked for England, and ſome months before that king's abdication.*

newed in 1700, and the biſhop of Saliſbury ſtill continued to be one. It would be tedious to enumerate the many marks of favour he received from king William; and yet there is not one ſingle inſtance wherein he ſollicited a favour for himſelf or his family.

In 1698, the king, with the approbation of the princeſs, afterwards queen Anne, appointed him preceptor to the duke of Glouceſter, which with great difficulty he was prevailed to accept of, on condition that he ſhould either have leave to reſign his biſhoprick, or that the duke ſhould reſide all the ſummer at Windſor, from whence he could eaſily go at any time to Saliſbury, and that he ſhould have ten weeks allowed him every year to viſit the other parts of his dioceſe; which laſt was agreed to.

A little before this he had, to his great ſorrow, loſt his lady, and his children being young made it neceſſary to look out for a proper miſtreſs to his family: Accordingly, he ſoon after married Mrs. Berkeley, a lady of uncommon learning, as well as piety and virtue.

The laſt five or ſix years of his life, he grew more abſtracted from the world, and to avoid the diſtraction of uſeleſs viſits, he ſettled in St. John's court, Clerkenwell, where he kept up an intercourſe only with his moſt ſelect and intimate acquaintance; and he juſt lived to ſee that ſettlement take place, to which he had ſo much contributed; for in March, 1714-15, he was taken ill of a cold, which turned to a pleuretick fever, and put an end to his life on the 17th of that month, in the 72d year of his age *.

The following Contraſt of Characters, as it is not very uncommon, may be agreeable to our Readers.

Dear EUGENIO,

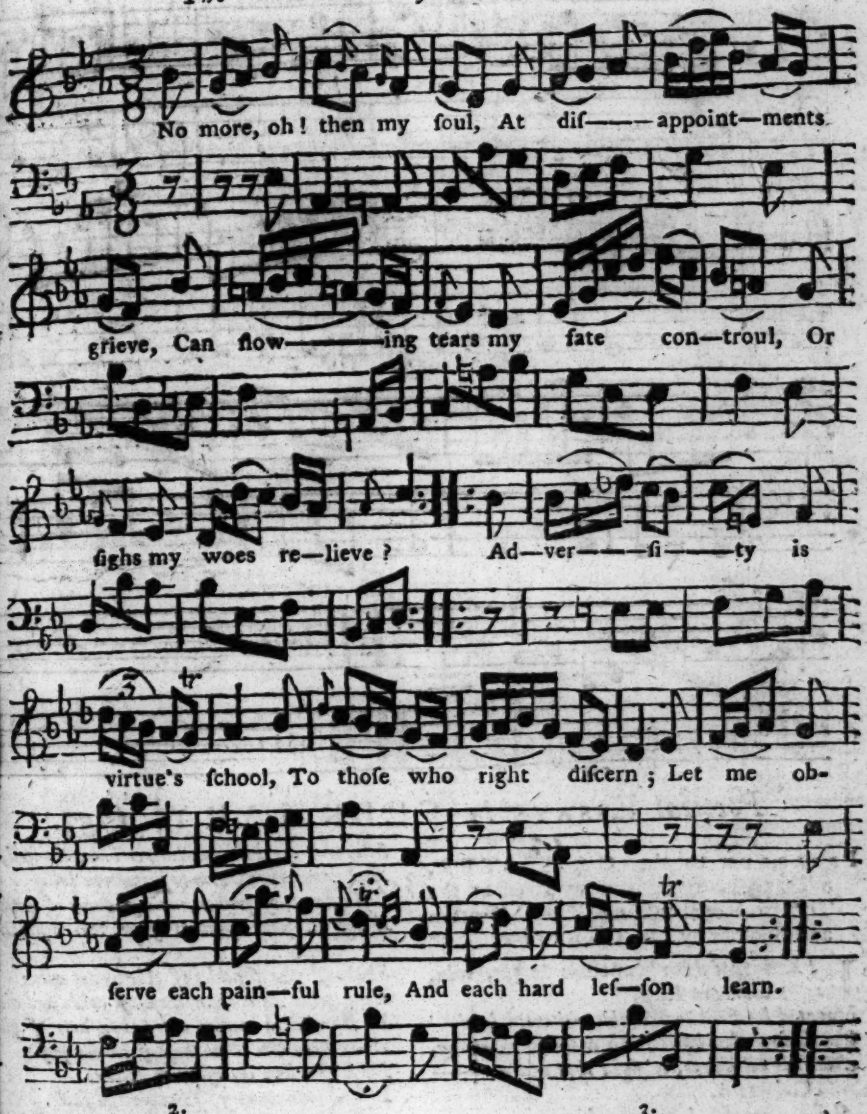
IF you remember, in a viſit we lately made to Euſebius, when we fell in with ſome mixt company, you was ſtruck with the very different behaviour of two gentlemen: Being a ſtranger to the company yourſelf, and finding me very well acquainted with them, you preſſed me to let you into their characters, or, to uſe your own words, draw their pictures; in obedience to your commands I have undertaken the office.

Euphronius, the eldeſt of the two, and who rendered himſelf remarkable at that time for his loquacity, is a man of ſlender education, and pretty extenſive ſuperficial reading, by which, joined with a ready elocution, and uncommon aſſurance, he is able to paſs upon common company for a thorough maſter of all the arts and ſciences. He ſmothers truth, conveyable to the meaneſt underſtandings by the ſimpleſt terms, in a profuſion of words. His vanity and conceit force him upon an eternal egotiſm; theſe accompanied with a ſtrong flow of ſpirits, and great natural warmth of conſtitution, render him impatient of contradiction; and when he oppoſes you, it is not with reaſon, but declamation, and he does not argue but harangue. As his natural capacity is ſuperior to that of the bulk of mankind, he has the art of conciliating himſelf to perſons of known inferiority of parts, by falling in with their ſentiments; and taking the topick out of their hands, will diſplay it with all the arts of oratory, all the figures of rhetorick, for he loſes no opportunity of talking; he will oppoſe for the ſake of triumphing, and talk againſt his own ſenſe of things merely for the ſake of victory: How often have I ſeen him with an impudent torrent of words, bear down a man of ſuperior knowledge, whoſe modeſty has rendered him unequal to the conteſt! Notwithſtanding this, Euphronius hath the power of pleaſing, and frequently doth, where he meets with no contradiction, and in company whoſe inferiority induces them to revere him as an oracle. It is true, I have ſeen Euphronius ſilent, but it has been when he could not maintain the character he had aſſumed in the preſence of a man, whom as he knew to be wiſer than himſelf, ſo he knew likewiſe he had boldneſs enough to detect him.

The reverſe of this gentleman is Camillus, who, tho' young, has made mankind his ſtudy, and is an admirable judge of human nature; but an exceſſive modeſty, that frequent attendant upon true merit, prevents his appearing what he really is, to any but a few intimate acquaintance: He hath not the quickneſs of apprehenſion of Euphronius, but he hath abundantly more judgment; he has a thorough knowledge of antient and modern hiſtory, and a judicious manner of introducing and applying it. You juſtly obſerved, that his taſte was excellent, and that he was no bad judge of poetical and dramatick compoſitions; his praiſes were always juſt, and his cenſures delivered without oſtentation, and with a degree of candour, that ſpoke a heart overflowing with tenderneſs and humanity: Camillus is indeed poſſeſſed of every talent that can render him entertaining and edifying; but by an inſuperable modeſty is prevented from doing either, and is conſtantly ſilent where Euphronius appears, who with ſmall knowledge, ſupported by an unparalleled impudence, is conſtantly triumphing over him.

* *He lies buried in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell.*

The WORDS *by a* LADY.



2.

When wintry clouds obſcure the ſky,
nd heavens the earth deform;
If fix'd the ſtrong foundations lie,
he caſtle braves the ſtorm.
Thus fix'd on faith's unfailing rock,
et me endure awhile
Misfortune's rude impetuous ſhock,
nd glory in my toil.

3.

Ill fortune cannot always laſt,
Or tho' it ſhou'd remain;
Yet I each painful moment haſte,
A better world to gain.
Where calamity no more ſhall wound
Nor faithleſs friends deſtroy;
Where innocence and truth are crown'd
With never fading joy.

4.

Tumultuous days, and reſtleſs nights,
The guilty ever knows;
A ſtranger to the calm delights
Of ſtudy and repoſe.
Keep me from envy, care, and ſtriſe,
Guard me, ye pow'rs divine;
That pleas'd, when ye demand my life,
I may that life reſign.

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS *in* FEBRUARY, 1753.

PROLOGUE to the GAMESTER, a Tragedy, as it is now acted at the Theatre-Royal in *Drury-Lane*. Written and Spoken by Mr. GARRICK.

LIKE fam'd La Mancha's *knight, who, launce in hand,*
Mounted his ſteed to free th' enchanted land,
Our Quixote bard ſets forth a Monſter-taming,
Arm'd at all points, to fight that hydra —— GAMING.
Aloft on Pegaſus he waves his pen,
And hurls defiance at the caitiff's den.
The firſt on fancy'd giants ſpent his rage,
But this has more than windmills to engage.
He combats paſſion, rooted in the ſoul,
Whoſe powers at once delight ye and controul;
Whoſe magic bondage each loſt ſlave enjoys,
Nor wiſhes freedom, tho' the ſpell deſtroys.
To ſave our land from this MAGICIAN's *charms,*
And reſcue maids and matrons from his arms,
Our knight poetic comes — And Oh! ye fair!
This black ENCHANTER's *wicked arts beware!*
His ſubtle poiſon dims the brighteſt eyes,
And at its touch, each grace and beauty dies.
Love, gentleneſs and joy to rage give way,
And the ſoft dove becomes a bird of prey.
May this our bold advent'rer break the ſpell,
And drive the dæmon to his native hell.
Ye ſlaves of paſſion, and ye dupes of chance,
Wake all your powers from this deſtructive trance!
Shake off the ſhackles of this tyrant vice:
Hear other calls than thoſe of cards and dice:
Be learn'd in nobler arts, than arts of play,
And other debts than thoſe of honour pay.
No longer live inſenſible to ſhame,
Loſt to your country, families and fame.
Cou'd our romantick muſe this work atchieve,
Wou'd there one honeſt heart in Britain *grieve?*
Th' attempt, tho' wild, wou'd not in vain be made,
If every honeſt hand wou'd lend its aid.

EPILOGUE. *Written by a* FRIEND, *And Spoken by Mrs.* PRICHARD.

ON ev'ry gameſter in th' Arabian *nation,*
'Tis ſaid, that Mahomet *denounc'd damnation;*
But in return for wicked cards and dice,
He gave them black-ey'd girls in Paradiſe.
Should he thus preach, good countrymen, to you,
His converts would, I fear, be mighty few.
So much your hearts are ſet on ſordid gain.
The brighteſt eyes around you ſhine in vain.

Should

ld the moſt heav'nly beauty bid you take her,
d rather hold —two aces and a maker,
our example our ſex drawn in,
ilty of the ſame unnat'ral ſin;
ſtudy now of every girl of parts
ow to win your money, not your hearts.
in what ſweet, what raviſhing delights,
beaux and belles together paſs their nights!
rdent perturbations kept awake,
b views with longing eyes the other's ſtake.
ſmiles and graces are from Britain *flown,*
Cupid is an errant ſharper grown,
fortune ſits on Cytherea's throne.
ll thoſe things tho' women may be blam'd,
e men, the wiſer men ſhou'd be aſham'd!
'tis a horrid ſcandal, I declare,
t four ſtrange queens ſhould rival all the fair,
r jilts with neither beauty, wit nor parts,
ame! have got poſſeſſion of their hearts;
d thoſe bold ſluts, for all their queenly pride,
ve play'd looſe tricks, or elſe they're much bely'd.
ds were at firſt for benefits deſign'd,
t to amuſe, and not enſlave the mind.
m good to bad how eaſy the tranſition!
what was pleaſure once, is now perdition.
r ladies then theſe wicked gameſters ſhun,
ower weds one, is, you ſee, undone.

SONG *introduced in the* GAMESTER, *and ſung by* LUCY.

1.

WHEN Damon languiſh'd at my feet,
And I believ'd him true,
e moments of delight how ſweet!
But ah! how ſwift they flew!
e ſunny hill, the flow'ry vale,
The garden and the grove,
ve echo'd to his ardent tale,
And vows of endleſs love.

2.

e conqueſt gain'd, he left his prize,
He left her to complain;
talk of joy with weeping eyes,
And meaſure time by pain.
t heav'n will take the mourner's part,
n pity to deſpair;
d the laſt ſigh that rends the heart,
Shall waft the ſpirit there.

To the Author *of the* GAMESTER.

THO' witlings may cavil, away with thy fears, [my tears;
udge from my heart, and I ſpeak from
el thee, I praiſe thee.—Whatever thy name, [friendſhip and fame:
ou deſerv'ſt from thy country both
no thou art, whence thou cam'ſt, let other folks ſcan; [the man.
ronounce on thy merits, and not on

An Enquiry *after* CONTENTMENT.

O! thou reſerv'd celeſtial fair!
Come, and my ſorrows heal;
I ſeek thee with aſſiduous care,
Thy pleaſing haunts reveal.

Dwell'ſt thou with them that rule the globe!
Or with the ruſtick-race?
With them that wear the ermin'd robe?
Or thoſe who ſpurn a place?

With the thrice beneficed prieſt,
Who baſks in opulence?
Or with his curates, who ſubſiſt
On a bare competence?

Art thou the ſage phyſician's guide,
Who takes the enormous ſee?
Or joinſt thou on his patient's ſide,
T' alleviate miſery?

Doſt thou attend the hero's ſword,
Support the ribbon's blaze?
Brood on the miſer's countleſs hoard,
Or tag the poet's lays?

Aſk theſe, and aſk ten thouſand more,
Who own thee as a gueſt;
Some abſent good they all deplore,
Some wiſh ſtill racks the breaſt.

Endleſs my ſearch to find thee out,
Thro' fogs, and mazes here;
Turn'd ſceptick, I thy being doubt,
Confute me, and appear.

From youth to age, ſmit with thy charms,
I've lur'd thee to my cot;
But thou elud'ſt thoſe eager arms,
And wilt not be my lot.

A ſmile is all my ſoul can hope,
In this unſtable ſtate;
Yet let me give my fancy ſcope,
When time ſhall terminate.

Then wilt thou yield to my embrace,
Grant favours all divine;
Unveil the beauties of thy face,
And be for ever mine.

EURYCLES.

EPITAPH *in the Church-Yard of* Hempſtead *in* Hertfordſhire.

Here lies JOHN BRANCH,
The huſband of SARAH BRANCH,
Who died —— 1741, aged 88.

Farewel, vain world, for I'll be gone,
Thou art no reſt nor home for me;
I'll take my ſtaff and travel on,
Till I a better world can ſee.

The LADY *and the* PIMPLE. *A* Fable.

DAPHNE in ſhape, in face and air,
Might with the brighteſt belle compare;
But who's exempt from pains and woes?
Upon her cheek a pimple roſe;

The

The blemiſh fill'd her ſoul with grief,
From phyſick's arts ſhe ſought relief;
In vain their ſkill the doctors try'd,
The pimple all their power defy'd.
With pining woe ſhe ſunk oppreſs'd,
And peace forſook her anxious breaſt.
Thou hideous cruel ſcab, ſhe ſaid,
Thus to deform ſo fair a maid!
What, could'ſt thou find no other place
To ſhew thyſelf, but in my face?
A face ſo blooming, ſmooth and bright,
The womens envy, mens delight.
Alas! the men will gaze no more;
No more they'll praiſe, no more adore;
No more the womens ſpleen will riſe;
No more they'll view with envious eyes:
Men will neglect and women ſcorn;
O ſhocking! 'tis not to be born.
Know, hateful thing, I'll make thee fly,
Or in the glorious conteſt die.
With that ſhe call'd a ſurgeon's aid;
The pimple's gone, the plaiſter laid;
But ah! no art could heal the wound,
And rankling humours ſpread around,
More wretched now ſhe loath'd the light,
She pin'd by day, nor ſlept by night;
Vexation, phyſick, grief and pain,
Soon brought conſumption and her train;
Who never left her, hapleſs prey,
Till in the arms of death ſhe lay.
Reſembling this was Delia's fate;
She fancy'd that the ſingle ſtate
On female merit much reflected,
'Cauſe folks might think, the men neglected,
And laughing cry, in ſpiteful prate,
Poor girl, ſhe cannot get a mate.
Of death ſhe ſcarce was more afraid,
Than that dire epithet, *old maid*.
She fain wou'd do like other folk,
And, like her neighbours, wear a yoke;
For, O! ſhe muſt expire with ſhame,
If call'd by ſuch an odious name.
Thus fancy in her brain had wrought,
The name, a real ill ſhe thought;
And when a worthleſs ſwain apply'd,
Devoid of love, became a bride:
Herſelf to fancy ſacrific'd,
And took a mate her ſoul deſpis'd;
Scar'd by an idle bugbear name,
A real wretch for life became.
Thus oft ſome trifling ill to ſhun,
We into fatal miſchiefs run;
And to avoid one woe, tho' ſmall,
We into twenty great ones fall:
That one, perhaps, ſome trifling ſtain,
Or evil merely of the brain,
Which only fancy makes a pain.
Nay, oft the fear of future ills
Our ſouls with ſecret terror fills;
Ills, which may never be our fate;
Ills, which wild fancy does create;
Which to avoid, like fools, we fly,
And plunge in certain miſery.
'Tis not the real ills of life
(Tho' ev'ry ſtate with woes is riſe)
That pierce us with continual pain,
And daily make the world complain:
Our own opinions give the ſmart,
Imagination wounds the heart.
Happy the breaſt where reaſon reig
Its fears are few, and few its pains;
Few ills, few cares, few griefs it kno
And only ſmarts for real woes.

SYLVI

To Mr. LAMBERT.

OH, Lambert! tho' untaught I ſing,
My muſe demands thine ear:
She draws from nature's artleſs ſpring,
Unvenal and ſincere.
Felt I that all-creative glow,
Still animating thee;
Then honour might my verſe beſtow;
But now you honour me.
Tho' faint the ray that prompts my thoug
It brightens at thy fire;
And while thy works mine eyes have caug
I warm as I admire,
What magick power! what wond'r
ſkill!
Compleats thy fancy's birth!
How juſt thy pencil calls at will,
The face of nature forth!
When ſol the ſummer's morn beſtows,
Not lovelier looks the glade;
Than proſpects which thy canvas ſhow
By dint of light and ſhade.
The rural cot, the fleecy flock,
The clouds, the hills, the ſea;
The lawn, the grove, the rill, the rock,
Who repreſents like thee?
While at the theatre,—the ſeat
Of ſenſe, of taſte, and wit;
Where ſiſter arts in union meet,
Th' enraptur'd audience ſit;
Applauding all that glads the ſight,
Or moves to mirth the heart;
The crowded houſe thy toil requite,
And bleſs the painter's art *.
" Where rocks o'er rocks their fronts
tend,"
While winter glooms the ſkies;
Where warbling birds in ſong contend,
Or cloud-topt hills ariſe.
Each landſcape charms ev'n envy's fro
Each ſcene confirms thy fame.—
While publick praiſe ſhall merit crown,
So long ſhall live thy name.
For bright'ning promis'd genius moſt,
Greece, Italy may ſhine;
Nor envy Britain! thou canſt boaſt
A Lambert and a Pine.

BOYC
T H

* *Alluding to the ſcenes in Mr. Rich's yet unrival'd entertainment, the Sorcerer.*

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

THE lord Cadogan and the other executors of the late Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. having desired the trustees, who were appointed by Sir Hans to take care and keep to-er his museum, to meet at the ma-house of Chelsea, at ten in the morn-n Saturday, Jan. 27, they met there rdingly, above 40. Lord Cadogan there, and received them in the po- manner; and having caused the gal-, libraries, and all the other apart-ts, to be shewn, they assembled in the room, where his lordship produced Hans's will, and acquainted the trus-with the codicils, which contained lans's disposition for continuing his ction together at Chelsea, and to give a part of the value thereof to his family; or that purpose, to make an offer of the museum to the king, or parliament ngland, for 20,000l. to be paid to the y: And in case the same was accept-d continued at Chelsea, to give the r-house at Chelsea, with the muse-as it is now disposed, which would the expence and hazard of removing me, and to be kept open at proper for the access of the studious and us. Then Mr. Sloane acquainted rustees, that the executors being ap-nsive of danger, the medals, of h there were great quantities of gold ilver, besides a series of curious cop-nes, and the precious stones, such as s, rubies, emeralds, &c. and the of gems, &c. had been removed afety to the Bank of England, and two of the executors had seen all packed up. The earl of Mac-eld, having been desired by the trus-o take the chair, the will and codi-were read. (See p. 43, 44.) Lieut. Oglethorpe gave an account of the tion of Sir Hans, of the nature and alue of the museum, and produced an ct of the articles it contained; and d that Mr. James Empson, who had care of the museum for many years by Sir Hans Sloane's order, should he abstract, and explain the articles hould be asked, which he did accord-, and was appointed their secretary e trustees. Sir George Littleton then d, and Mr. West seconded, that a orial should be presented to his ma-relating to this matter; and a com-mittee was appointed to draw up the said memorial, and to lay the same before a general meeting of the trustees; of whom the following is a list.

Rt. Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, Esq; Hans Stanley, Esq; William Sloane, Esq; Rev. Sloane Elsemere, D. D. The rector of Chelsea for the time being. Martin Folkes, Esq; The president of the Royal Society for the time being. Sir Paul Methuen. James West, Esq; The treasurer of the Royal Society for the time being. The two secretaries of the Royal Society for the time being. Samuel Clarke, Esq; Hon. Richard Arundell, Esq; Joseph Andrews, Esq; Mr. Joseph Ames. Mr. Henry Baker. Rev. James Bradley, D. D. Mr. Peter Collinson. Sir John Evelyn, Bart. John Fuller, of Sussex, Esq; Rev. Stephen Hales, D. D. Theodore Jacobson, Esq; Smart Lethieullier, Esq; Sir James Lowther, Bart. George Littleton, Esq; Rev. Charles Littleton, D. D. dean of Exeter. Rev. Henry Miles, D. D. David Papillon, Esq; Sir George Saville, Bart. Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. Charles Stanhope, Esq; Rev. William Stukely. James Theobald, Esq; Sir Peter Thompson, Knt. Hon. Horatio Walpole, jun. Esq; Hon. Philip York, Esq; Sir William Codrington, Bart. Charles Gray, Esq; Hon. Gen. James Oglethorpe. John Ranby, Esq; Mr. George Bell. Rt. Rev. George lord bishop of Exeter. Rt. Rev. Zachary lord bishop of Bangor. Rt. Hon. Edward Southwell, Esq; Sir John Heathcote, Bart. John Milnes, Esq; Mr. William Watson. Sir John Barnard. Sir William Calvert. Slingsby Bethell, Esq; Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. count of Zinzendorff, lord advocate of the Unitas-Fratrum. Rt. Hon. Henry XXVIII. count of Reuss. Hon. the baron of Watteville. Hon. the baron of Gersdorff, chancellor of the Unitas-Fratrum. Rev. Henry Cossart de St. Aubin d'Espiez, agent of the Unitas-Fratrum. Hon. John Hampden, Esq; Col. Sotherby. Mr. Taylor. Mr. Hallet. Mr. James Empson.

Extract of a Letter from Dunkirk.

On Dec. 2. last died, at the sign of the Burgundy-cross in Furnes, a town belonging to the queen of Hungary, about 15 English miles East of this place, Capt. William Henry Cranstoun, aged forty-six. (See p. 45.) His illness did not continue above 9 days, but the last 3 his pains were so very great, and he was swelled to

ſuch a degree, that it was thought by the phyſician and apothecary that attended him, that he would have burſt, and by the great agonies he expired in, he was thought to be raving mad. As he had juſt before his death embraced the Roman Catholick religion, he was buried in great ſolemnity, the corporation attending the funeral, and a grand maſs was ſaid over the corpſe in the cathedral church, which was finely illuminated, and in which he was buried. Some little time before he died he made a will, which was ſealed up in the preſence of one Mrs. Roſs (whoſe maiden name was Dunbar, and which name he went by) and two other perſons who were alſo his acquaintance. The will he ſigned with his own name, and gave all his fortune which was in his brother's hands to his child, who is now living at Hexham in Northumberland, with her mother, to whom he had ſo villainouſly denied being married, and for which he often ſaid, a curſe had attended him for injuring the character of ſo good a wife. When he was aſked concerning Mr. Blandy's murder, he often reflected on himſelf greatly, yet ſaid, that Miſs Blandy ought not to have blamed him ſo much as ſhe did, but the particulars of which he ſaid ſhould never be known till his death. He firſt made his eſcape out of England the latter end of laſt February to Bologne; but as ſoon as he was known to be there, was obliged to be kept concealed by Mrs. Roſs, ſome relations of his wife's, who were in that country, threatening revenge for his baſe uſage to her; ſo that Mrs. Roſs and he were obliged at laſt to fly from Bologne by night, which was on the 26th of July laſt, and lived in Furnes from that time. The fortune in his brother's hands, which he has left to his child by his will, is 150cl. his patrimony, which he formerly received 5 per cent. for; but on his being caſt before the lords of the ſeſſion in Scotland, in the cauſe concerning the validity of his marriage, which was confirmed, 50l. out of the 75l. was ordered by their lordſhips to be paid the wife annually for the ſupport of her and the child, which ſhe received, and has lived ever ſince with ſome of her own relations in Hexham aforementioned. It was further ſaid, that before he died he declared, that he and Miſs Blandy were privately married before the death of her mother, which was near two years before Mr. Blandy was poiſoned. (See our Mag. for laſt year, p. 180.)

The following account of the ſucceſs of ventilators, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales, was printed in the General-Evening-Poſt.

This is to inform the publick, that ventilators, worked by a windmill, have been fixed in Newgate; and the brazing trunks to 24 wards been finiſh about 4 months, whereby all the wa have the foul putrid air drawn out them in their turns; upon making quiry of Mr. Akerman the keeper, I the ſatisfaction to find that this vention is of great benefit to the health lives of the priſoners: For, by coming the laſt 4 months with the like months of the preceding years, it appe that there died 7 in the 4 months to end of laſt Jan. Whereas in the months of the ſix preceding years died 99; which is, at a medium, at rate of between 16 and 17 every 4 mon ſo that more than 9 lives every 4 mo have been ſaved by this means.

Newgate has the peculiar diſadvant above all other gaols, of having the fectious goal diſtemper brought there, the great number of priſoners which c every ſeſſions from other very naſty, ous goals; an evil, which, it is to ho will for the future be prevented by tilation and cleanlineſs.

Upon the like inquiry at the Sa priſon, where ventilators were fixed 4 years ſince, by order of the Rt. H Henry Fox, Eſq; ſecretary at war, I they have enjoyed ſo good health, tha 1749, of 200 men, but one died, and of the ſmall-pox: And in 1750, of which were there 3 months, but 2 d In 1751 none died; and in 1752 only perſon died, who was a great glut Whereas, before the ventilators w put up, there often died 50 or 100, the infectious goal diſtemper: And notwithſtanding they have not only paved open area or court to walk in, w was waſhed thrice in a week in the ev ing, and the wards as often in the mo ing, in warm weather, and every 14 20 days in cold damp weather. Yet, fore ventilation, the foul air of the wa which became putrid by long continua in a ſtagnant ſtate, for want of being ten changed for freſh air, became infec ous and deadly.

And what contributes the more to preſent healthineſs of the place, is, Mr. Hayward, the maſter of the pri continues with the ſame care and zea keep it clean: And, the more effectu to cure the wards of any infection, burns, as I have deſired him, every weeks, two pounds of brimſtone in larger wards, and one pound in the ſm er. And Mr. Akerman informs me, the wards in Newgate are cleaned e week.

Ventilators were many years ſince put to Wincheſter goal, to the great comfort and benefit of the priſoners; and are likely alſo put into Durham county-goal.

By capt. Wright, of the Endeavour, from the coaſt of Guinea, we had the following account of the loſs of the Marlborough, capt. Codd, of Briſtol, by an inſurrection of the Negroes the beginning of October laſt. Capt. Codd having indulged 28 Gold-coaſt Negroes with their liberty on deck to aſſiſt in navigating the ſhip, they behaved for ſome time in a very tractable, civil manner. But on the 3d day after they ſailed from the bar of Bonny, while moſt of the crew were below cleaning the rooms, and none but the captain and two white men, armed with cutlaſſes, were above to take care of the ſhip, all on a ſudden the Negroes on deck ſnatched the arms from them, wounded the captain, and forced him up the fore-ſhrouds, where they ſhot him dead. The reſt of the Negroes ſecuring the quarter-deck and ſmall-arms, became ſoon maſters of the ſhip, and ſpent the reſt of the day in moſt cruelly butchering the crew (who were in number 35) except the boatſwain and cabin-boy, whom they obliged to conduct the ſhip back again; which they did after 8 days, and came to an anchor within the bar of Bonny. About the ſame time the Hawk, capt. Jones, of Briſtol, arrived at that place, and hearing of the affair, bore down after her, with an intent to re take her; but the Negroes were ſo expert at the great guns and ſmall-arms, that they ſoon repelled him. After putting the white Negroes aſhore that choſe it, in number 270, the remainder, conſiſting of 150, weighed anchor, ſet their ſails, and ſtood to ſea, with intent, as is ſuppoſed, to go to their own country, tho' the undertaking was extremely hazardous, as they had no one to navigate the ſhip, the boatſwain having jumped overboard the night before they ſailed, and got to the hawk; and it is ſuppoſed, that on his eſcape, the poor cabin-boy fell a ſacrifice to their revenge.

Some malicious perſon or perſons having in the night between Jan. 20, and 21, come upon the grounds of William Smith, farmer and dairyman in the pariſh of Bathwicke, in Somerſetſhire, and maimed and wounded one of his beſt milk cows, by cutting off her teats and tail, and at divers times before maimed and wounded four other of his milk cows in the like manner: His majeſty has been pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious pardon to any of them (except the perſon who actually cut of the cows teats and tails) who ſhall diſcover their accomplices. And as a farther encouragement, the earl of Bath promiſed a reward of 25l. to be paid upon conviction.

In the laſt will of judge Burnet, (who died laſt month, p. 43.) is the following declaration: "I think it proper in this ſolemn act to declare, that as I have lived, ſo I truſt I ſhall die, in the true faith of Chriſt, as taught in the ſcriptures; but not as taught or practiſed in any one viſible church I know of; tho' I think the church of England is as little ſtuffed with the inventions of men as any of them; and the church of Rome is ſo full of them, as to deſtroy all that is lovely in the chriſtian religion."

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

At a general court of the South-Sea company it was reſolved, that application be made to parliament, to get the number of directors of that company reduced, at the next election, to 18, excluſive of the three governors; and the ſavings by ſuch reduction to be applied to the benefit of the proprietors.

FRIDAY, 2.

At the quarter ſeſſions of the peace held by adjournment at Guildhall, the petition of the journeymen taylors was taken into conſideration, and after ſeveral arguments of council in behalf both of the maſters and journeymen, the court ordered, that the journeymens wages ſhall be 2s. 6d. per day from Lady-Day to Midſummer, and 2s. per day the remaining part of the year, and that they ſhall work from 6 in the morning till 7 in the evening.

SATURDAY, 3.

Sir Richard Adams, knt. and ——— Wilſon, Eſq; were called to the degree of ſerjeants at law in the court of Common pleas in Weſtminſter-hall, with all the uſual ceremonies. The motto of the rings given to the lord chancellor, judges, &c. on that occaſion, was, *Imperio regit unus æquo.*

WEDNESDAY, 7.

Was held a general court of the Free Britiſh Herring Fiſhery, when a petition to parliament was read and agreed to, for improving and amending the act and charter, whereby the ſociety was eſtabliſhed. Then Mr. alderman Bethell, the preſident, acquainted the court, that there had been caught and cured the laſt year 9627 barrels, and all diſpoſed of.

His majeſty in council appointed the following ſheriffs for 1753, viz. for Berks, Humph. Adams, Eſq; Bedf. Fra. Herne. Eſq; Bucks, Cha. Woodnoth, Eſq; Cumb. Hen. Curwen, Eſq; Cheſh. John Leeche, Eſq; Camb. and Hunt. Sir Sam. Clarke, Bart. Cornw. Will. Morſhead, Eſq; Devon, Sir John Chicheſter, Bart. Dorſet. Humph. Sturt, Eſq; Derb. Goodere Fletcher, Eſq; Eſſex, Will. Hunt, Eſq; Glouc. Tho. Kemble, Eſq; Hertf. Caleb Lomax, Eſq; Heref. Tho. Dunne, Eſq;

Kent, Sir John Shaw, Bart. Leic. Will. Herrick, Eſq; Linc. Cha. Amcotts, Eſq; Monm. Will. Jenkins, Eſq; Northum. Rob. Fenwick, Eſq; Northamp. Armſtead Parker, Eſq; Norf. Hambleton Cuſtance, Eſq; Notting. Mundy Muſters, Eſq; Oxf. Tho. Horde, Eſq; Rutl. Will. Bruſhfield, Eſq; Shrop. Rowland Wingfield, Eſq; Somer. John Macie, Eſq; Staff. Rich. Drakeford, Eſq; Suff. Rob. Sparrow, Eſq; Southamp. James Ward, Eſq; Surrey, Edw. Langton, Eſq; Suſſex, Rob. Randall, Eſq; Warw. Benj. Palmer, Eſq; Worc. Tho. Phillips, Eſq; Wilts, Edw. Polhill, Eſq; Yorkſ. Sir Ralph Milbank, Bart.

For South-Wales, viz. Brecon, David Williams, Eſq; Carm. Will. Thomas, Eſq; Cardig. Lewis Rogers, Eſq; Glam. Tho. Rouſe, Eſq; Pemb. John Smith, Eſq; Radnor, Rich. Loyd, Eſq;

For North-Wales, viz. Angl. Bodychan Sparrow, Eſq; Carn. Owen Hughes, Eſq; Denb. Kenrick Eyton, Eſq; Flint, Edw. Pennant, Eſq; Merion. Rob. Price, Eſq; Montg. Will. Powell, Eſq;

THURSDAY, 8.

Vertue Hall, a ſervant to one Mrs. Wells, who kept a houſe of ill fame near Enfield-waſh, was taken into cuſtody, by virtue of a warrant from juſtice Fielding: After a very ſtrict examination, ſhe acknowledged that Eliz. Canning, a young woman, who had been robbed by two fellows in Moorfields, about ten in the evening, laſt New-year's day, was afterwards brought to Mrs. Wells's houſe, and confined there near a month, and that ſeveral menaces were made uſe of to induce her to become a common proſtitute; but that ſhe would not comply. After ſo long confinement, the ſaid Elizabeth Canning took an opportunity of pulling down ſome boards, which were nailed before a window, and made her eſcape, and came in a very miſerable, naked condition, and almoſt deprived of her ſenſes, to her mother, a poor widow, who lives in Aldermanbury poſtern. An old gypſey in Mrs. Wells's houſe ſtript her of her ſtays, and during her confinement ſhe had no other ſubſiſtence than about a quatern loaf and a gallon of water. Mrs. Wells and the gypſy had been apprehended before and committed to priſon.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the malt tax bill.

MONDAY, 12.

Eight malefactors, condemned the two laſt ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, were executed at Tyburn. Lee and Nugent were reſpited. See their crimes in our Mag. for Dec. laſt, p. 574. and Jan. p. 42.

TUESDAY, 13.

Sir Richard Adams, now a baron of the Exchequer, came to the court of aldermen, and in a handſome ſpeech reſign his office as recorder. And two days after, William Moreton, Eſq; ſenior juſtice of the ſheriffs court, was choſen recorder in his room.

THURSDAY, 15.

Among the papers read this day at the Royal-Society, was a very curious account of a moſt extraordinary thunder ſtorm that happened laſt December in Cornwall, one of the flaſhes of lightening which diſcharged itſelf on a hill, bored ſeveral holes thro' banks, and into the ground cut ſeveral channels, like plough-furrows along the hill, and ſhattered ſeveral parts of a rock, as if blown to pieces with gunpowder: Another flaſh diſcharged itſelf on a farm-houſe, beat down a large chimney of about 4 feet ſquare, and moved it to a conſiderable diſtance from the houſe, made ſeveral fractures in the partitions and windows of the upper rooms, beſides rending the roof to pieces, broke into the kitchen where the farmer and his family then were, and ſtruck down and ſtunned moſt of the perſons preſent. The farmer's ſon, who had juſt before retired by his father's direction from a window, to a ſeat in one corner of the kitchen, was killed, his cloaths almoſt rent to ſhivers, his ſhoes very much ſcorched, and one of his toes cut ſo nearly off, as to hang by a bit of ſkin; and his dog, which lay between his feet, was ſtruck dead: What was moſt remarkable, the ſon continued in the poſition he was in before the ſtroke, and his countenance not in the leaſt altered; neither the man nor dog ſtirred on the ſhock: One perſon in another room was thrown 12 feet from her place. The gentleman, who ſent this account, went to the houſe and examined every particular himſelf, and has given a moſt circumſtantial relation of the extraordinary havock cauſed by the flaſh, which, for the variety of ways wherein it acted, is perhaps as conſiderable as were ever remarked before, in any of the moſt tremendous thunder ſtorms.

MONDAY, 26.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, when Charles Sickamore, for a burglary; Mary Squires, the gypſy, for robbing Eliz. Canning of a pair of ſtays in the dwelling-houſe of Suſannah Wells, at Enfield-Waſh; Edward Mac Manning, for ſtealihg wearing apparel, &c. out of a dwelling-houſe; John Jetter, for returning from tranſportation; Grace Weldon and Iſabella Roe, for a ſtreet robbery; and John Higgins, for a burglary, received ſentence of death. Mrs. Wells, as an acceſſary to the gypſy after the fact, was branded, and ordered to be impriſoned ſix months.

MA-

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

28. AUGUSTINE Talbot, Eſq; to Miſs Montague, a 20,000l.

une.

1. Hon. George Bridges Rodney, Eſq; Miſs Jane Compton, niece to the earl Northampton.

eb. 2. Charles Gibſon, Eſq; of Kenton-Gore, to Miſs Francis Poole, a ool. fortune.

. Rt. Hon. the lord Abergavenny, to Hon. Mrs. Henrietta Temple, with a une of 1200l. per ann. and 20,000l. money.

. Mr. William Marſhal, oilman in wgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Caroline Thom-, an heireſs.

. Edward Tyſon, Eſq; of Bariſton-ge in Eſſex, to Miſs Shelly.

3. Joſeph Tantum, Eſq; of Gallows-en, to Miſs Watkins of Bow, a ool. fortune.

hilip Reginald Ryley Taylor, Eſq; to s Baylis.

5. Lionel Simpſon, Eſq; to lady Kitty dges.

8. Mr. Benj. White, partner with Mr. iſton, bookſeller, to Miſs Yalden.

2. Samuel Norman, Eſq; of Henley n Thames, to Miſs Brookſbank, daugh-of Stamp Brookſbank, Eſq; of Hackney.

an. 25. Her grace the dutcheſs of milton, delivered of a daughter.

6. The lady of Richard Syer, Eſq; of n and heir.

6. The lady of William Chetwynd, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

eb. 7. The lady of Mundy Muſters, ; of a ſon and heir.

3 Counteſs of Hillſborough, of a ſon.

5. The lady of the late Dr. Twiſden, op of Raphee, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

25. REV. Mr. Joſeph Simmons, a diſſenting miniſter at npſtead.

Martyn Sandys, Eſq; uncle to the lord dys.

he late Mr. Alderman Perry, who ſerved the office of lord-mayor, and formerly one of the repreſentatives of city of London, in parliament.

Mary counteſs dowager of Roxburgh, had been a widow 70 years.

ir Wm. Napier, of Dorſetſhire, Bart.

on. Wm. Tempeſt Widdrington, Eſq;

6. Lady Anne Boys, at Canterbury, ſt of the late Sir William Boys, M. D.

. Joſeph Smith, Eſq; formerly an ent grocer in Cannon-ſtreet.

eb. 2. Mr. Henry Dodſon, an emi-ſurgeon.

nthony Kempe, Eſq; aged 85, at Slin-in Suſſex.

hn Burridge, Eſq; formerly memb. arl. for Lyme-Regis, in Dorſetſhire.

8. Sir Ch. Areſkine, Bart. in Scotland.

13. Robert Tothill, Eſq; in Red-Lion ſtreet, Clerkenwell, ſenior clerk of the privy ſeal, and one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for Middleſex.

15. Rev. Mr. John Stuart, prebendary of Chicheſter, lecturer of St. James's, Garlickhithe, and one of the lecturers of St. Anthiolin's.

Capt. Wilſon, an old experienced officer in the army.

16. Dr. Thomas Deacon, an eminent phyſician at Mancheſter.

17. Rev. Mr. Furney, archdeacon of Surrey.

18. Francis Mitchell, of Pall-Mall, Eſq; who, during the whole time our troops were abroad, was chief ſurgeon to our hoſpitals.

24. Hon. Mrs. Crawford, ſiſter to the late earl of Dartmouth.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

JAMES Stonehouſe, L L. B. preſented by Sir Richard Atkins, Bart. to the rectory of Clapham, Surrey.—Mr. Hethrington, by the ſociety of Eton-college, to the living of Fernham-Royal near Windſor.—Mr. Evans by the biſhop of Ely, to the living of Great-Finborough, in Suffolk.—Mr. Robert Gaſcoyne, by lord Sandys, to the rectory of Everſholt, in Bedfordſhire.—Mr. Richard Head, to the rectory of Chievely, Berks. — James Stopford, D. D. dean of Kilmacduagh, made biſhop of Cloyne, in the room of the late biſhop Berkeley. —Mr. Robert Bathurſt, preſented by the biſhop of London, to the living of Wennington, in Eſſex.—Mr. John Cherbury, to the vicarage of Great-Marlow in Bucks.—John Frankland, M. A. by the abp. of Canterbury, to the living of Sundrich, in Kent.—John Denne, M. A. by ditto, to the living of Maidſtone, in Kent.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

HENRY Charles Sommers, Eſq; made a captain in the firſt reg. of foot-guards.—Frederick Frankland, Eſq; made a commiſſioner of the Exciſe; and the Hon. William Monſon, Eſq; commiſſioner of the revenues in Ireland, in his room.—Sir William Lowther, Bart. made lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of Weſtmoreland.—William Herbert, Eſq; made colonel of the queen's reg. of dragoon guards.—Philip Thickneſs, Eſq; made lieut. gov. of Languard fort.—Mr. baron, now Mr. juſtice Clive had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by his majeſty.—Edward Williams, Eſq; choſen judge of the ſheriffs court, in the room of the new recorder. (See p. 92.)

[*Bankrupts in our next.*]

PRICES

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	B. Annu. 1746.	B. Annu. 1747-8-9	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. l.	s.	p. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	143 ¼	192		107	106 ⅛	106¾ 107	106¾ 107	103 ¾ ⅞	103 ⅝ ⅞	61. 16s	1	15	0	W. S. W.	mild
2	144	192 ⅜ ¼		107 ⅜		107 ⅛	107 ¼	104	103 ⅞	61. 18s	1	15	0	W. S. W.	ſnow
3	144 ⅛	192		107 ¾		107 ⅛ ¾	107 ⅛ ¼	104	103⅞ 104	61. 19s	1	15	0	N. by E. N.	froſt fair
4	Sunday														froſt fair
5		192 ¼ ⅜		107 ½ ¾	106 ⅛	107 ⅛ ¼	107 ⅛ ¼	104 ⅛ ¼	103⅞ 104	71. 1s	1	15	0	E. by N.	ſnow ſleet
6	144 143¾	192 ¼		107 ⅝ ½		107 ¼	107 ⅛	104 ¼	104	71. 3s	1	15	0	S. E.	ſnow
7	144					107 ⅜	107 ⅜	104 ½ ⅜	104 ⅜	71. 5s	1	15	0	S. E.	ſnow
8	144 ⅛	192 ¾		108 ⅛	106 ⅞	107 ¼	107 ⅜	104 ¼	104 ½	71. 5s	1	15	0	S. W.	clou. cold
9	143⅞ 144¼			107 ¼ ⅞		107 ½ ⅜	107 ½ ⅜	104 ½ ¼	104 ½ ⅜	71. 5s	1	15	0	S. S. W.	ſnow
10						107 ½	107 ½	104 ¾	104 ½	71. 4s	1	15	0	N. W. W.	froſt
11	Sunday														froſt fair
12		192 ¼ ¼		108	106 ¾ ⅞	107 ½ ⅝	107 ½ ⅝	104 ⅝ ⅜	104 ¼ ⅜	71. 4s	1	17	6	E. S. E.	ſnow
13	144 ⅜ ¼	192 ¼ ¼ ½	123 ⅜	107 ⅜	106 ¾	107 ⅜ ½	107 ⅜ ½	104 ½ ⅜	104 ¼ ⅜ ⅛	71. 3s	1	17	6	S. by W.	thaw
14	144 ¼			107 ¼	106 ¾	107 ⅜ ¼	107 ⅜ ¼	104 ⅜	104 ⅛	71. 1s	1	17	6	S. W.	mild
15				107 ⅞	106 ¼	107 ¼ ⅜	107 ¼ ⅜	104 ⅛ ⅛	104 ⅛	71. 1s	1	17	6	W. S. W.	mild
16	144	192 ¾	121 ¼	107 ⅝ ½ ¾	106 ⅝ ¾	107 ¼ ⅜	107 ¼ ⅜	104 ¼ ⅜	104 ¼	71. 2s	1	17	6	S. by W.	mild
17	143 ⅞	192 ¾	121 ⅛	107 ⅝	106 ¼	107 ¼ ⅜	107 ¼ ⅜	104 ¼	104 ¼ ⅛	71. 3s	1	17	0	S. W.	mild
18	Sunday													S. W.	rainy
19	143 ¾	193	121 ¼	107 ¾	106 ⅝ ¾	107 ⅜ ¼	107 ⅜ ¼	104 ¼	104 ⅛	71. 4s	1	17	6	S. W.	rain
20	143 ¾ ⅞	193 ¼ ⅜	121 ⅛	107¼ 108	106 ¼	107 ¼ ⅜	107 ¼ ⅜	104 ¾ ⅛	104 ⅛	71. 3s	1	17	6	W. S. W.	wind fair
21	143 ¾ ½	193 ¼	121 ⅛	107 ⅞	106 ¾	107 ⅜	107 ⅛	104 ⅜	104	71. 2s	1	17	6	W. by N.	wind fair
22	143 ⅛	196½ 195½		107 ¾	106 ¼	107 ⅜	107 ⅜	104 ⅛	103 ⅞	71. 1s	1	17	6	S. W.	froſt fair
23	143⅞ 144	192 ¼	120 ¾ ¼	107⅞ 108	106 ¼	107 ⅜ ⅜	107 ⅛ ⅜	104 ¼ ⅜	104	71. 1s	1	17	6	S. by W.	miſting
24				108	106 ¾	107 ¼	107 ¼	104 ¼	104	71. 2s	1	17	6	N. by W.	cloudy
25	Sunday													W. S. W.	clou. fair
26	143 ¼	193 ⅛		108	106 ¾	107 ¾	107 ⅜	104 ⅜	104 ⅜	71. 1s	1	17	6	S. W.	fair
27	143 ½	193		108	106 ¼	107 ½	107 ½	104 ⅛	104 ⅛	71. 1s	1	17	6	N. N. W.	windy
28	143 ¼	193 ¼		108	106 ¼	107 ¼	107 ½	104 ⅛	104 ¼	71. 1s	1	17	6	N. W.	cloudy

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 23. to Feb. 20.

Chriſt.	Males 629	Females 599	1228
Buried	Males 828	Females 874	1702

Died under 2 Years old	595
Between 2 and 5	124
5 and 10	38
10 and 20	35
20 and 30	121
30 and 40	179
40 and 50	178
50 and 60	168
60 and 70	123
70 and 80	73
80 and 90	58
90 and 100	10
	1702

Buried		
	Within the Walls	142
	Without the Walls	402
	In Mid. and Surrey	781
	City & Sub. Weſt.	377
		1702

Weekly Jan. 30	428
Feb. 6	432
13	392
20	450
	1702

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s.
Peaſe 19s. to 22s. per Quar.
Tares 22s. to 25s. per Quar.

Price of corn

	Mark-lane Exchange.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.
Wheat	28s to 34s qu	08l. 15s load	10l. 10s load	09l. 10s load	09l. 15s load	09l. 10s load	34s to 42 qr	34s to 42 qr	5s od buſh.	4s to 4 8d buſh.
Barley	15s to 17s od.	17s to 00 qr	20s to 00 qr	15s to 19 qr	15s to 21 qr	16s to 18	16s to 23	17s to 22	2s 03d	2s 4d to 2 6d
Oats	11s od to 13s	14s to 14 6d	14s to 17	14s to 15s	14s to 16	10s to 13 6d	14s to 15	16s to 16	1s 6d to 2s	1s 04d to 1s 8d
Beans	16s to 18s od	15s to 24 od	18s to 24	23s to 27s	21s to 24	28s to 30	30s to 28	24s to 32	2s 3d to 0s	5s od to 3s 3d

N conſequence of the reſolutions of the parliament of Paris, which we gave our laſt, the peers were again ſummon- to come and take their ſeats in parlia- nt on the 29th ult. but his moſt riſtian majeſty iſſued freſh orders, com- nding them on their allegiance not to end, which they found it neceſſary to ey.

In the mean time the poor nun St. Per- ua, who had the courage to refuſe ac- owledging the bull Unigenitus, as well the nunnery of S. Agatha, to which belonged, are like to be great ſufferers, not martyrs; for on the 24th of Dec. nine at night, three exempts of the ards ſeized her, and carried her away ſoner to the monaſtery of Port-Royal; d on the 2d inſt. an arret of the coun- of ſtate was iſſued, ordering the nun- y of St. Agatha to be diſſolved, and the ers to quit the houſe in a fortnight; ich looks as if the court of France had ſolved to ſupport and enforce the bull igenitus at all hazards; and this is the re probable, as the court of Rome ve lately iſſued a bull not only condemn- a book, intitled, An Apology for the nduct of the Parliament, but expreſly joining ſubmiſſion to the bull Unigeni- .

Upon theſe diſputes the parliament ve reſolved to preſent very ſtrong re- nſtrances to his majeſty, but no day yet been appointed by the king for eiving them; however, ſome copies of m are handed about at Paris, contain- in ſubſtance as follows:

That the king's ſupremacy, his autho- y over all his ſubjects without diſtinc- , the obedience of the people, and their t liberties are the eſſence of every mo- rchy, and cannot ſubſiſt but by main- ning the laws.

That his parliament is bound by its nſtitution and oath, to obſerve, and uſe to be obſerved, all the laws and xims of the kingdom, and to regulate general polity of the ſtate, which is mmitted to them conformably to theſe.

That an eſſential branch of this duty is adminiſter ſupreme juſtice in his ma- y's name; to maintain the good order, nour, and juriſdiction of his majeſty's erior courts; and to repreſent in ge- al to the king all abuſes of his name d authority, and oppoſe any derogati- of them.

That, in different centuries, the cler- in oppoſition to theſe invariable prin- les, have diſcovered a ſpirit of inde- ndence; and it is of importance to in- m his majeſty of their ſyſtem.

That this ſyſtem, which has always en diſcountenanced by the ſovereign, always oppoſed by the parliament, at preſent ſhews itſelf more openly than ever, in the numberleſs writings and judiciary declarations of many eccleſiaſticks; and is openly avowed by the archbiſhops of Paris and Tours in the anſwers which they have preſumed to make.

That an anſwer, perhaps leſs reprehenſible than theſe, in which two eccleſiaſticks diſowned the ſupremacy of one of his majeſty's predeceſſors, pretending to be ſubject only to his majeſty's perſon, was cenſured by parliament, who, with his approbation, proſecuted the authors.

That thoſe prelates who aſſume this independence at preſent, exerciſe an arbitrary power over the inferior clergy, by commands that are irregular both in matter and form, and by other abuſes of their authority; and that the inferior clergy, by their blind, ſervile, ſelfiſh ſubmiſſion, help to eſtabliſh this authority.

That this ſyſtem, and this conduct have given riſe to the ſchiſm, of which his majeſty himſelf has ſeen the danger, and which will not be healed if the ſuperior clergy, who promote it, be not curbed by his majeſty's courts, and the inferior clergy find a protection there under which they may execute the canons of the church and the laws of the ſtate, notwithſtanding any order to the contrary.

That the authors and fomenters of ſchiſm execute the letters *Paſtoralis Officii*, which the parliament, even by the king's orders, have always declared to be an abuſe.

That, nevertheleſs, theſe eccleſiaſticks pretend to be authoriſed by different arrets of the council, particularly that of the 23d of Auguſt laſt: That if theſe arrets were carried into execution, they would eſtabliſh the very principles of ſchiſm; annul the moſt important judgments of his majeſty's ſupreme courts, and throw contempt on the inferior judges; and inveſt the clergy with an unalienable part of the royal prerogative, to the prejudice of the unalterable laws of the realm.

That the ſchiſm makes ſtill new progreſs by means of the evocations, which (except in certain caſes, foreſeen by the laws) are contrary to publick order, juſtice, the rights of the ſubject, prejudicial to the courts of juſtice, and prohibited by ordinances, eſpecially in criminal caſes: That his parliament cannot better ſet forth to his majeſty the conſequences of thoſe evocations, than by putting him in mind of what the parliament ſaid, in 1524, in a like caſe, of evocations.

That the evoking the cauſe of a peer, whatever might be the motive, directly attacks the eſſence of the peerage, and

of the parliament, the ſole court of peers, and the rights of all who have a ſeat in it. That the evocation in queſtion, whatever may be the iſſue of it, is injurious to the honour of the peers, the parliament being the only court where their innocence can be ſufficiently cleared and eſtabliſhed.

That the prohibiting them to be ſummoned ſtrikes at the right of the prince and peers to take their ſeats in parliament whenever they pleaſe; and at the right of the body, of which they are members to ſummon them, on any occaſion, to diſcharge the duties and functions of their dignity.

[*The reſt in our next.*]

The Monthly Catalogue *for* February, 1753.

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38. A Sermon at the Conſecration of the Bp. of St. David's, Jan. 28, 1753. By C. Jenner, D. D. pr. 6d. Birt.

39. A Sermon before the Houſe of Lords, Jan. 30, 1753. By Edmund Lord Biſhop of Cheſter, pr. 6d. Dod.

40. A Sermon before the Houſe of Commons, Jan. 30, 1753. By E. L. Blackett, L. L. D. pr. 6d. H. S. Cox.

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The king's ſenior chaplain, another copy of verſes from Holt ſchool, verſes from Oxford, &c. ſhall be in our next; and other pieces we have received, the firſt opportunity.

N. B. The many curious pieces we had received from our correſpondents, and the great variety of other important affairs, have occaſioned the addition of one half-ſheet, which is eight pages to our uſual quantity.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1753.

An Account of the new Tragedy, intitled,
THE BROTHERS.

The Tragedy of THE BROTHERS *is founded upon a Grecian plan, and its moral inculcates the Moſaical principle of* Puniſhment from Heaven entailed upon Children for the Crimes of a Parent.

The CHARACTERS are,

Philip, king of Macedon, Mr. Berry.
Perſeus, his eldeſt ſon, Mr. Moſſop.
Demetrius, his younger ſon, Mr. Garrick.
Pericles, the friend of Perſeus, Mr. Lakes.
Antigonus, a miniſter of ſtate, Mr. Burton.
Dymas, the king's favourite, Mr. Simſon.
Poſthumius, } Roman } Mr. Winſtone.
Curtius, } ambaſſ. } Mr. Mozeen.
Erixene, the Thracian princeſs, Miſs Bellamy.
Her attendant, Miſs Hippiſley.

THIS Macedonian monarch, I think, according to Plutarch, in his life of Paulus Emilius, is the fixth in ſucceſſion ſince the reign of Alexander the Great, and the poet has drawn his plot in the following manner.

Philip is repreſented to have formerly invaded Thrace, taken its capital, maſſacred its king, murdered his two ſons, ſeized his kingdom, and taken Erixene, a young daughter, captive to Macedon, where he treats her like his own child, intending her for one of his ſons, both of whom are enamoured with her, particularly Demetrius, who is alſo favour'd by the princeſs.

Philip is the inveterate foe of Rome, which held the king of Thrace as its ally; and having at this time ſubdued the Carthaginians, ſhe has turned her arms againſt Greece, the greateſt part of which ſhe has taken under her protection: In deriſion of royalty, ſhe has ſcattered kingdoms away like acres, by inveſting the brows of their regal ſlaves with diadems, or the gewgaws of majeſty; and now in the vigour of her ſtrength, ſends ambaſſadors to Philip to curb his ambition, and to inſiſt upon the reſtoration of Thrace to Erixene, the daughter of their injured ally.

Philip, in the firſt act, declares his hatred to Rome, and his affection for his two ſons, in theſe words:

Two paſſions only take up all my ſoul,
Hatred to Rome and tenderneſs for them.

But he obſerves, that "they two are not brothers," and endeavours to bring them to a fraternal reconciliation, which after a beautiful ſcene between Perſeus and Demetrius, is effected; when Philip concludes the act with theſe elegant lines:

—If leagu'd worlds ſuperior forces bring,
I'd rather die a father, than a king.
Fathers, alone, a father's heart can know,
What ſecret tides of ſtill enjoyment flow,
When brothers love; but if their hate ſucceeds,
They wage the war, but 'tis the father [bleeds."

Perſeus is of a bold, rough, ambitious diſpoſition; a mortal foe to the name of Rome, envious of his brother's ſuperior power over the affections of their father, and a ſuitor to Erixene only for the ſake of accumulated dominion. But Demetrius is of an amiable temper, with a delicate form and a generous mind; inclinable to maintain a friendſhip with the Romans, and greatly in love with Erixene.

In the ſecond act, Pericles lays before Perſeus the inconvenience of ſupporting that friendſhip he has promiſed to maintain with Demetrius, by inſinuating it muſt deprive him of Erixene; which induces Perſeus to declare his renunciation of that

amity he had plighted before his father. There is an addreſs between Perſeus and Erixene, who is cold to his paſſion; but, in the next ſcene, favours the addreſs of Demetrius, which gives Mr. Garrick an opportunity of exerting all the powers of love and tenderneſs, in the moſt pathetick and elegant manner. After this, A Philip and his attendants are repreſented at the head of a proceſſion, aſſembled, as Philip ſays, for, "the great luſtration of our martial powers," where they are to exerciſe their military genius in a counterfeit engagement, wherein Peritles prevails on Perſeus to engage and kill Demetrius; which ſcene affords Mr. Moſſop the greateſt applauſe.

In the third act, we underſtand that Perſeus has not ſucceeded in his deſign againſt Demetrius, tho' he had alſo prepared a poiſoned bowl, which is diſcovered by Philip, when Perſeus has the addreſs to charge Demetrius with a deſign on his life; which ſo inflames the king, that he orders both in chains, reſolves to C puniſh the guilty, and brings them to an immediate trial before himſelf and his ſenate. This is a noble ſcene, between the father as judge, and the two ſons as ſuſpected delinquents; the three performers are all excellent; Mr. Moſſop carries a noble air of confidence; Mr. Garrick ſtrongly depictures the very ſoul of injured innocence; and Mr. Berry, in a very beautiful manner, ſupports the character of the father and the king, the rigid judge and the tender parent. It is impoſſible to give any particular ſpecimens of the two beautiful ſpeeches from Perſeus and Demetrius, the whole is ſo ſingularly great in both the actors; but I thought the ſpeech of Perſeus ſomewhat E too long, both for the actor and the audience, who were all highly pleaſed, as well with the actor as the poet, when Mr. Berry addreſſes his ſons before the trial in theſe lines:

If I'm a monarch, where is your obedience?
If I'm a father, where's your duty to me?
If old, your veneration due to years?
But I have wept, and you have ſworn in vain.

When the two princes have gone thro' their difference, the father is ſtill doubtful, but ſeems to think Demetrius the offender, whom Perſeus charges with a friendſhip for the Romans; on which G account Philip propoſes to Demetrius a marriage with the daughter of Dymas, one of his courtiers, and a foe to Rome, as a proof of his faith to Macedon: This Demetrius is going to reject, but is perſuaded by his friend to embrace it, as the only means of preſerving himſelf from immediate death; in conſequence of which both are releaſed. In the next ſcene Demetrius acquaints Dymas, that he cannot marry his daughter, and prevails upon him to let Philip know that he himſelf has an objection againſt marrying the daughter to Demetrius; after which Demetrius has a ſoliloquy on his love, and concludes it with this charming line,

The love of beauty is the love of heaven.

In the 4th act, Erixene conſiders her love for Demetrius, and diſclaims it; her affection on account of his engagement to the daughter of Dymas; at B which Philip enters, and prevails upon her to wed Perſeus. Dymas then enters and acquaints Philip how Demetrius has refuſed to marry his daughter, which exaſperates him. A beautiful ſcene is then introduced betweem Erixene and Demetrius, who finds his love neglected for her; and, while he is fondly ſtriving to regain her affection, he is interrupted by the appearance of Perſeus, who tells him that Erixene is to be his wife, and with ſuch he leads her off; which brings on a fine ſcene between Perſeus and Demetrius, who falls at his feet to conjure him to relinquiſh his right; but when Perſeus inſults his paſſion, he vehemently riſes and ſeizes him by the throat; at which D inſtant Philip enters, and concludes

His darling ſon found criminal in all;

in conſequence whereof, he orders him death the ſame night; in which reſolution he continues; tho' the pity of the father is moſt ſtrongly and ſenſibly intermixed with the rigour of the judge, which ſeverity works him up to a pitch of frenzy, which is finely obſerved by Mr. Berry, while his inflexibility affords Mr. Garrick an opportunity of ſhining in the character of a ſon, ſuffering for the deluſion of a father, and dying beneath an unjuſt and cruel ſentence; which leaves us in the greateſt uncertainty and perplexity for the fate of Demetrius.

F The fifth act opens with Philip giving audience to the Roman ambaſſadors on his throne; when the ambaſſadors clear Demetrius of a charge laid againſt him by Perſeus, of correſponding, and entering into diſloyal engagements, with the Romans. The audience terminates with a declaration of war from the ambaſſadors; when Mr. Berry in a very maſ- G jeſtick manner, replies, "eternal war;" and when the ambaſſadors ſay, "next time we meet,"—he cuts them off by ſaying, "'tis in the capitol; after which he begins to imagine that Demetrius is innocent





Printed for R. Baldwin in Pater-Noster Row 1733.

ccent, and orders the nuptial prepara-
s between Perſeus and Demetrius to
ſpended. In the next ſcene, Erixene
mplaining for the loſs of Demetrius,
has made his eſcape out of priſon;
the third ſcene repreſents him re-
en, and in a priſon, ſoliloquizing on
misfortunes, and approaching death;
en Erixene enters, which yields an
ctionate ſcene; where, I think, Mr.
rick ſeems to reign a very ſultan in
throne of ſorrow, when he is led off to
cution. After this Antigonus enters
Erixene, and brings a pardon for De-
rius, who, on his return to Erixene,
ns every comfort of life, every ex-
ed thought of ſuperior happineſs, for
ir participation: but, alas! how are
theſe golden joys deſtroyed, how are
theſe ſummer clouds defaced, when
xene declares to him, that Perſeus,
ring the night, had compelled her to
rry him? It rivets Demetrius like a
nder bolt, and draws the tender ſtream
humanity from the faireſt eyes of
rope, while it ſwells the deep ſigh
m the braveſt hearts; tears which
ght become a Portia, ſighs which might
noble an Alexander. But how are theſe
reaſed, when, to ſhew her affection
Demetrius, Erixene draws the dagger,
bs herſelf, and dies with the kindeſt
ents of love! And how is the diſtreſs
gravated, when Philip enters full of
to embrace his pardoned innocent ſon,
d finds Erixene dying in his arms!
w tranſcendently pitiful is this me-
choly ſcene! Who can deſcribe the
rt-piercing look of Demetrius? Who
paint the horrible compaſſion ſtiffning
the brow of Philip? A wretched ſon;
niſerable father; but how more miſe-
le when Demetrius drives the fatal
nard to his heart; and death unites
m that life could not join, and leads
m to a marriage of eternity.

While the audience is thus moſt ſenſibly
cted with this fatal cataſtrophe, Mr.
ry informs us that Perſeus is falſe, and
rebelled; after which he concludes
play with the following moral.

My life's deep tragedy was plann'd with
art, [treſs,
From ſcene to ſcene advancing in diſ-
Through a ſad ſeries to this dire reſult;
As if the Thracian queen conducted
all,
And wrote the moral in her childrens
blood, [vain!
Which ſeas might labour to waſh out in
Hear it, ye nations! diſtant ages hear!
And learn the dread decrees of Jove to
fear:
His dread decrees the ſtricteſt balance
keep;
The father groans who made a mother
weep;
But if no terror for yourſelves can move,
Tremble ye parents, for the child ye
love; [bleed,
For your Demetrius; mine is doom'd to
A guiltleſs victim, for his father's deed.

Some people might be of opinion, that Perſeus is not brought to poetical juſtice; but for my part, I was very well ſatisfied with the reflexion of his defeat by Emilius, his mean condition behind the triumphal car of his victor, and his death in ſlavery; which terminated the line and reign of the Macedonian monarchs, the deſcendants of that hero who conquered the univerſe.

The Diſpute, *occaſioned by ſeeing the Tragedy, called, The* BROTHERS.

WHO acted the Brothers? what men? let me know? [how ſo?
One man acted both—pry'thee tell me?
Why, Demetrius was Garrick in powder, like curd, [the Third.
And Perſes was Garrick in Richard
I heard 'twas one Moſſop in Perſes's ſhape; [or his ape:
No, 'twas Garrick himſelf, I am ſure,
Indeed you're miſtaken—then, I'm an old goſſip, [rick for Moſſop;
And took Moſſop for Garrick, and Gar-
But I'll lay a wager,—and here is my pelf,
That if either was Moſſop—'twas Garrick himſelf;
For if it wa'nt Garrick in Perſes's ſhape,
O Garrick, take care you a'nt bit by your ape; [ſteals,
He's cunning, and ſly, as behind you he
The audience all ſaw he was cloſe at your heels.

To OXYMEL BUSBY.

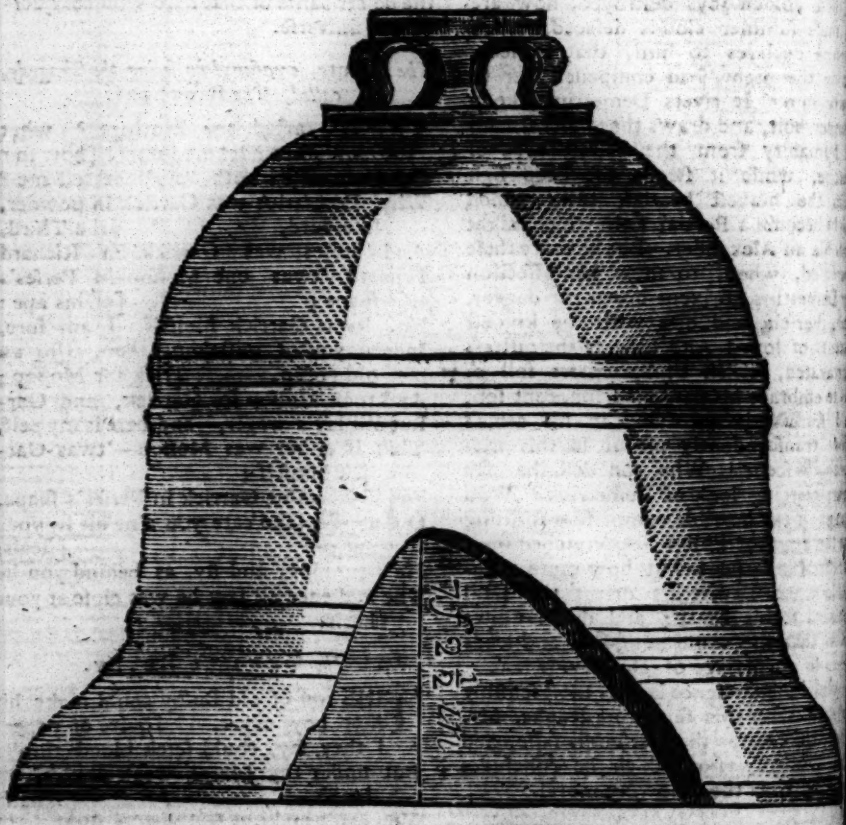
THE rod of old Buſby could make his boys caper, [quire of paper;
And they ſay, could fetch blood thro' a
But under thy *ſcourge*, weak Buſby, we laugh, [half;
You can't make us feel thro' a ſheet and a
By which we may learn from your firſt to your laſt, Sir, [maſter.
That Buſby your nameſake was never your

The Names and Numbers of the ſeveral Things, contained in the Muſæum *of Sir* HANS SLOANE, *Bart.*

THE library, including about 347 volumes of drawings and illuminated books, 3516 volumes of manuſcripts, together with the books of prints, conſiſts of

of about 50,000 volumes. Medals and coins, antient and modern, about 32,000. Antiquities, viz. urns, inſtruments, &c. 1125. Seals, &c. 268. Camea's and intaglio's, &c. about 700. Precious ſtones, agates, jaſpers, &c. 2256. Veſſels, &c. of agates, jaſpers, &c. 542. Chryſtals, ſpars, &c. 1864. Foſſils, flints, ſtones, &c. 1275. Metals, mineral-ores, &c. 2725. Earths, ſands, ſalts, &c. 1035. Bitumens, ſulphurs, ambers, ambergreeſe, &c. 399. Talcs, miœ, 388. Teſtacea, or ſhells 5843. Corals, ſponges, &c. 1421. Echini, echinites, &c. 659. Aſteriæ, trochi, entrochi, &c. 241. Cruſtacea, or crabs, &c. 363. Stellæ marinæ, &c. 173. Fiſhes, and their parts 1555. Birds, and their parts, eggs, neſts of different ſpecies 1172. Vi[p]ers, ſerpents, &c. 521. Quadrupedes, 1886. Inſects 5439. Humana, a[n]culi, anatomical preparations, &c. Vegetables, as ſeeds, gums, w[o]roots, &c. 12,506. Hortus ſiccus, volumes of dried plants 334. Mi[ſ]neous things, natural, &c. 2098. [P]tures and drawings, &c. framed Mathematical inſtruments 55.

All the above particulars are en[t]and numbered, with ſhort account[s] them, and references of ſeveral w[ri]who have hitherto wrote about them, thirty-eight volumes in folio and eig[ht] quarto. (See p. 134.)



Mr. HANWAY, *in his Hiſtorical Account of the* BRITISH TRADE *over the* CASPIAN SEA, *lately publiſhed, gives the following Account of this famous* BELL: *Speaking of the City of* Moſcow, *he ſays:*

THE moſt remarkable thing I ſaw, is the great bell, which is indeed ſtupendous, and ſurprizes equally on account of its ſize, and the folly of thoſe who cauſed it to be made: But the R[u]ſians, for time immemorial, have had ſtrange ambition of this kind. The [b]in queſtion weighing near 12,327 pood[s] was caſt in the reign of the late emp[r]Ann: The ſound of it rather amaz[es] and deafened, than delighted the [i]habitants. It coſt a very great ſum for every one, ambitious to contribute [a]wards it, threw ſome gold or ſilver [in]

* 443,772lb. Engliſh *value at* 3s. *is* 65,681 l.

rnaces, which were four in number; furnaces had cocks, which let off etal into the mould. The geome- dimenſions are as follows: The by which the bell was hung to the from the top of the bell to the 3 feet 1 inch: Length of the bell, the beam to the bottom, 21 feet 4 inches: Diameter of the bell at the 7 feet, 4 and ¾ inches: Diameter e bottom, 22 feet, 4 and ¼ inches. ell was now in a pit, over which it een hung; but the beam which ſup- d it being burnt, on occaſion of a fire, it gave way, and the fall made a h in it, as expreſſed in the figure.

ame Gentleman gives the following Ac- nt of the Great River VOLGA *in* ſcovy.

HIS river was anciently called the Rha, and is reputed for extent and one of the nobleſt in the world. ives its ſource from the lake Fernoff e province of Reſkoff, running, ac- ng to general computation, near werſts * before it empties itſelf he Caſpian ſea. It takes in the river rſa which comes from Twere, the wa from Moſcow, the Occa from mna, the Kama which divides the y and Kooban Tartars, the Samar mara, and many others. It is of tmoſt utility to the greateſt part of aſt empire of Ruſſia, not only with rd to commerce, but as it has been a s of reducing the different tribes of ars who frequent its borders. The enſe quantities of water it receives other rivers, and from the many countries from whence deſcend great nts, particularly when the ſnow s in the ſpring, are the cauſe of its ing at different times and places. egins uſually to riſe in March, and aſes in April and May, continuing e its uſual mark, till the end of ; and then it decreaſes very faſt. e is often another riſe in September utumnal rains; but this is not ſo ant, nor near ſo conſiderable. It s in different places; at Aſtrachan only ſeven or eight feet, unleſs the erly winds blow in the water at the time from the Caſpian. About tzen, which is above 400 werſts r, I ſaw a mark at about 20 feet, lready mentioned; and at Caſan, h is 1250 werſts yet higher, the s ſaid to be much greater. As there ſo many different climates in the ſe of this river, the ice breaks up at ent times; as at Aſtrachan about the end of February, and at Caſan generally a month later. Here the banks alter almoſt every year, partly by the force of the current, and partly by the ſands which are blown into the river from the adjacent country. The danger ariſing from theſe ſhifting banks is not very great; A but they create delays. The common courſe of the ſtream can hardly be reckoned above a mile an hour, but in the time of the floods it is generally three miles.

The navigation is very difficult for veſſels drawing above five feet water, except in the flood times, when the largeſt flat-bottomed veſſels find ſufficient water. I have ſeen a veſſel afloat B in the month of October, ſaid to have 600 tuns of ſalt and fiſh aboard; and in ſome ſeaſons they have barks of greater burthen. The trade from many parts is great and extenſive, but from no place more conſiderable than from Zariſlaw and Caſan. The ſailors who navigate this river, are remarkable for their dexterity C in warping. They have three boats to carry out the warps, which they take in forward; and at the ſame time they coil the warp from the ſtern into the boat, while the other two boats are ahead laying freſh warps; for as ſoon as they have run out one, the end of the other is ready. Theſe veſſels ſometimes carry from 150 to 200 men, and as their D bigneſs prevents their ſailing, except the wind be very fair, they warp 30 Engliſh miles a day againſt the ſtream, which, as we have already obſerved, is ſometimes very rapid. Beſides the vaſt abundance of fiſh taken in this river, and ſent either ſalted or frozen to diſtant parts of the Ruſſian empire, there is a con- E ſiderable commerce carried on in Caviare †.

The method of preparing this commodity is to take away the ſtringy part, then to mix it with ſalt well cleaned and made into brine; and when drained from the oily parts and preſſed, it becomes of ſuch a conſiſtency as to keep two or three years. The grain is of a darkiſh F grey colour, almoſt as big as a peppet corn, and cuts tranſparent. In the winter it is ſent freſh to all parts of the empire, and is much eſteemed by the natives as well as foreigners, being well known to partake of the nature of oyſters. There is alſo a large quantity made for exportation, which is conſumed in Italy and G by the chriſtians in the Levant. The Armenians have the ſkill of preparing it beſt, and uſually make above 6000 poods ‡ every year. In 1749 they brought 20,000 poods to market.

A

5

* *English miles.* † *Roe of ſturgeon and belluga, the Ruſſians call it Icera.* ‡ *About* 100 *tuns.*

As we have here presented our Readers with a beautiful VIEW *of* UPNOR-CASTLE *in* Kent, *we have thought fit to give the following Description of that and the neighbouring Forts, from the occasional Notes of the Author of* A Natural and Historical Account of the Islands of *Scilly*; *printed for* R. Manby *on* Ludgate-hill, *and* H. S. Cox, *in* Pater-Noster-Row.

AT Upnor-Castle, he says, there is not a gun mounted for service, nor yet a platform, as some have asserted. Nor is there any platform of guns at the Swamp, nor yet at Cockham wood. The fort at the Swamp is now called Birds-nest fort, where guns can hardly be remembered, and where the embrasures of earth are long since mouldered away, and over-run with bushes and brambles, and the ground behind this fort turned into a profitable brick-kiln; the vestigia or marks of a fort there, only remaining.

Cockham-wood fort, about a mile beyond Birds-nest fort, going from Upnor-castle, on the same side of the Medway, is yet to be seen, but with all the guns dismounted, and thrown by on the ground, viz. several 42 pounders; the shot and ordnance stores lying in the master-gunner's house, just at hand, which, as well as the fort, is become very ruinous: But as there is a salary annexed, it serves for the support of some deserving person, and his family, who has spent his youthful time in his majesty's service. There is a very fine prospect from the leads at the top of the house, commanding the river up as far as Rochester, and down as far as Sheerness, comprehending the contiguous hills and valleys, which in the summer appear like a Paradise. It is conveniently situated for an astronomer to take his observations of the heavens, and for a poet to engage his fancy and attention.

Gillingham-fort is lately improved as a garison; a master-gunner, and two other gunners, belonging to it: And new barracks are built there. It stands on the contrary side of the Medway to that whereon stands Upnor-castle and Cockham-wood fort, below the latter, so called from the adjacent wood; yet almost opposite to Upnor, by the winding of the Medway.

Hoe-ness fort is situate on the Medway's brink, below Gillingham fort, on the side next Hoe marshes. No guns are mounted at this fort, to which only a master-gunner belongs, who lives absent: But a quarter gunner from Upnor castle lives on the spot, for a week at a time; a boat being allowed for the transportation of each gunner, weekly, from Upnor castle to Hoe-ness aforesaid.

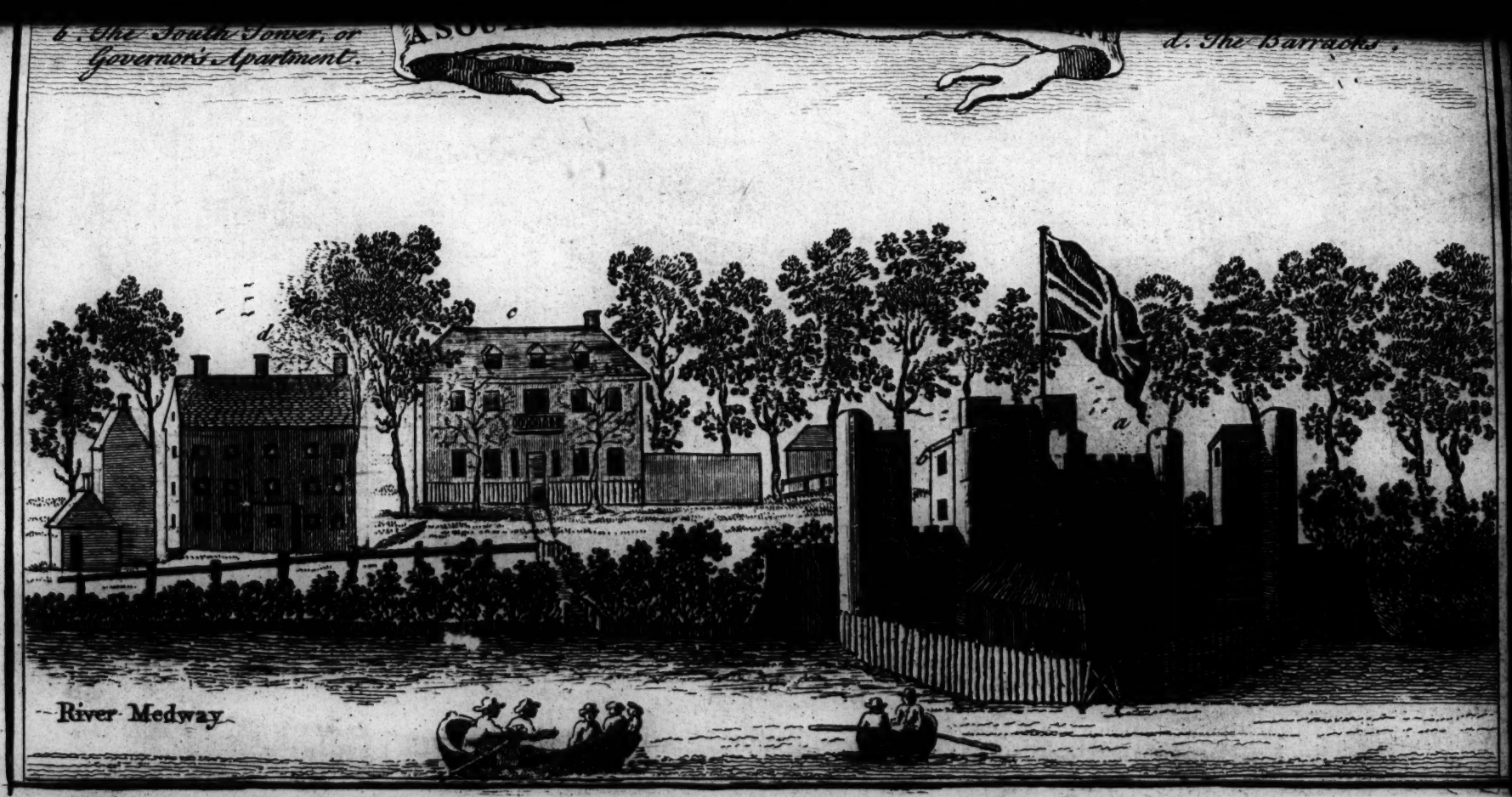
Upnor-castle is pleasantly situated, high rising ground, next the banks the Medway, almost opposite to Chat new dock on the other side. There a large powder magazine at Upnor-cas for the service of the navy; and belo ing to the garison there, for the serv and security of this magazine, are master-gunner, and 12 other gunners, storekeeper and clerk; an officer's co mand of soldiers on detachment: Whi with all the adjacent forts, Gillingha Cockham-wood, and Hoe-ness forts, foresaid, every one subordinate to this rison, are under the command of lie gen. John Guise, the present governor.

The governor's house is built of fl in the castle, being the south tower, which, on account of its unfitness his reception, he never resides. But th are very good barracks, in which gunners, soldiers, and officer comma ing on the spot, are well accommodate and a beautiful and magnificent sto keeper's house and gardens, for the commodation of that gentleman. C and candles are also allowed for the of this garison. The colours are hoi at the top of the castle.

The air here, and throughout the wh hundred of Hoe, is subject to so ma changes in 24 hours, that agues are co plained of the year round, in summer well as winter. And besides the sud changes of air in this part of Kent, other causes contributing to agues be more than in any other parts of the cou are the salt exhalations from the adjac marshes, overflowed by the Medway t and left swampy twice every 24 hou And the hundred of Hoe (near wh stands Upnor-Castle) being so clo embraced by the Thames and Medw next the sea, whose arms in some pla are not above a mile or two asun where the hundred lies low, and subj to be overflowed, must needs produce increase of the same effects.

The soil about Upnor is very cla and the roads and paths very slipp and troublesome after rain. There several monuments of wit extant in th parts, especially at the quarry house, Kentish Vaux-hall, situated on a prospect, at a convenient distance f Chatham, Rochester, and Stroud; whence these towns, and the river finely beheld, with the Gothick brid Rochester, supported on eleven sp arches, and sterlings, where the rises and falls with great rapidity.

JOU


b. The South Tower, or Governor's Apartment.
d. The Barracks.
River Medway


BRITISH MUSEUM
10
45
FEB

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 65.

e laſt Speech I ſhall give you in the Debate continued in your laſt, was that made by C. Popilius Lænas; *which was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

WHETHER the immediate election of the archduke Joſeph as king of e Romans, be a right or a wrong eaſure, is not the queſtion now be- re us; for a meaſure may in itſelf B right, that is to ſay, it may be e intereſt of this nation to have it ought about, and yet it may be rong in us to attempt it, or at leaſt may be wrong in us to become the ief actors, and to be at the chief pence in bringing it about. To C ove this I need not dive very deep to the hiſtory of paſt times, or the liticks of future. To have had e pragmatick ſanction of the late nperor religiouſly obſerved, and all dominions tranſmitted entire to next ſucceſſor, was in itſelf a D ht meaſure; but in the circumnces Europe was thrown into by death, it became impoſſible to be compliſhed, and our intermeddling it ſo much as we did at the benning, that is, when the king of uſſia firſt invaded Sileſia, not only E ought on the laſt war, but brought e houſe of Auſtria to the very nk of deſtruction; for if we had n plainly told the court of Vien-, that we could not intermeddle in ir diſpute with the king of Pruſ- that court would probably have F me to an agreement with him at expence of a ſmall part of Sile-; and if they had done this, I am ſuaded, no war would have hapned in Europe, becauſe, if thoſe powers had by ſuch an agreement been firmly united, no other prince in Europe would have ventured to attack the queen of Hungary, nor would France have ventured to prompt any of them to do ſo by a promiſe of her aſſiſtance; A for the Dutch and we, with the aſſiſtance of Pruſſia, would have been able to ſupport that houſe againſt any confederacy that could have been formed againſt it; but by the promiſes we made to the court of Vienna, and the projects we at firſt B formed againſt Pruſſia, we prevented any ſuch agreement, and thereby occaſioned ſuch a confederacy to be formed againſt the queen of Hungary, that we ourſelves were obliged to agree to a neutrality, which we were forced to obſerve, until by the C bad conduct of the French generals, we got that agreement brought about, between the queen of Hungary and the king of Pruſſia, which we ought at firſt to have inſiſted on.

But this agreement, Sir, was far from having the ſame good effect it D would have had at firſt: It put an end, it is true, to the war between thoſe two powers, but it did not eſtabliſh a friendſhip between them, tho' the king of Pruſſia got by it a greater part of Silеſia than he would have been at firſt ſatisfied E with. On the contrary, he was now engaged in a defenſive alliance with France, and he foreſaw, that his quiet enjoyment of what he had got would depend upon his preſerving that alliance. Tho' we were fully appriſed of this circumſtance, yet F we ſoon after engaged in a meaſure, which was likewiſe right in itſelf, but it was very wrong, it was even ridiculous in us to engage in it at that time; and we certainly would not have engaged in it, if we had not been governed, and I may ſay blinded, by an intereſt which was

L— S——.

March, 1753.

far from being the intereſt either of Britain or of Europe. The meaſure I mean was that of conquering and taking from France ſome territory, to be given to the queen of Hungary as an equivalent for what ſhe had yielded to the king of Pruſſia. This, I ſay, was in itſelf a right meaſure; but conſidering the alliance then ſubſiſting between France and Pruſſia, it was ridiculous at that time to think of it, as we ſoon found by experience; for the moment we made an impreſſion upon France in Alſace, the king of Pruſſia, in purſuance of his alliance, renewed the war, and attacked the queen of Hungary in Bohemia.

Thus, Sir, from a very late part of the hiſtory of paſt times it appears, that a meaſure may in itſelf be very right, and yet it may be wrong in us to embark in it; and now with regard to the politicks of future times, it would be right, that is, it would be for the intereſt of this nation, not only to have the Imperial diadem continued, but to have it made hereditary in the family of Auſtria. Nay, I will go further, I believe, it would be our intereſt to have that family eſtabliſhed in an abſolute ſovereignty over the whole German empire; and however much this might be contrary to the intereſt of the princes of Germany, I believe, it would not be repugnant to the intereſt of the people in general; for they might, perhaps, live more happily, and extend their trade more eaſily, by means of their great navigable rivers, than they can do at preſent; and if the emperor was as abſolute in Germany as the French king now is in France, I am ſure, we ſhould have nothing to fear from the overgrown power of the houſe of Bourbon. If it were poſſible, therefore, to render the houſe of Auſtria the abſolute and hereditary ſovereigns of the whole German empire, the meaſure would be right in itſelf; but will any one ſay, it would be right in us to attempt it? So far otherwiſe, Sir, that we ſhould moſt cautiouſly avoid engaging in any project that may ſeem to tend this way; becauſe it will always give France a great advantage over us. The princes of Germany know as well as we do, that it is our intereſt to render the emperor their abſolute maſter, and that, on the other hand, it is the intereſt of France to preſerve their independency. We ſhould therefore be extremely cautious of engaging in any meaſure, that may but ſeem to have a tendency towards overturning what they call the liberties of the Germanick body, becauſe in that caſe it will be eaſy for France to perſuade many of them to accept of ſubſidies from her, and to join in her meaſures, under pretence of her having no other view but that of preſerving their independency, which it is ſo much her intereſt to take care of, becauſe, whilſt that is preſerved, they will never aſſiſt the houſe of Auſtria in any ambitious projects againſt her.

Now, Sir, I ſhall leave to gentlemen to conſider, whether our being ſo very ſolicitous about having the archduke Joſeph choſen king of the Romans in the life time of his father, may not ſeem to ſome of the princes of Germany as a ſtep towards overturning their liberties; for we all know, that for the preſervation of their liberties they depend very much upon the capitulations, that are to be ſigned and ſworn to by every emperor at his election. If any thing has been practiſed during the former reign, if any innovation has been introduced, that may ſeem of bad conſequence towards their liberties, they take care to provide againſt it by a capitulation at the next election. But they ſay, and rightly ſay, that were the ſon to be choſen in the emperor his father's life-time, the reigning emperor might have ſo much influence as to prevent any ſuch capitulation's being inſiſted on, and thus their liberties might by degrees be rendered precarious, and at laſt

laſt utterly ſubverted. This is the reaſon, Sir, that the princes of Germany have always been ſo ſhy of chuſing a king of the Romans before the death of the emperor; and this reaſon will, I fear, now prevail, notwithſtanding all the ſubſidies we have granted, or can grant. The meaſure may perhaps be right; but our interpoſing in it ſo earneſtly and ſo openly is wrong. Nay, if any thing ſhould occaſion a conteſt about the election upon the preſent emperor's death, it will, in my opinion, be our having appeared ſo ſtrenuouſly for the election of his ſon during his life. Beſides, I really doubt whether it be the intereſt of the preſent emperor to have his ſon choſen king of the Romans during his life-time. It is not the intereſt of any ſovereign prince to render his ſon and heir apparent entirely independent of him; for in hiſtory we often find the ſon endeavouring to dethrone the father; and if we conſider what circumſtances the preſent emperor would be in, if the preſent empreſs ſhould die before him, we muſt conclude, that it would not be very ſafe for him to have his ſon choſen king of the Romans previous to that event; for the ſon would then of courſe ſucceed to all the dominions of Auſtria, ſo that the emperor would be reduced to the ſingle dutchy of Tuſcany, where the ſon, if he were then likewiſe king of the Romans, might tell him, he muſt go and reſide, and leave the government of the empire to him. Nay, perhaps he might tell him, that as he was then grown old and unfit for this world, he muſt follow the example of his anceſtor Charles V. by retiring to a monaſtery, and leaving to him the dutchy of Tuſcany, as well as the Imperial diadem. Whereas, if the ſon be not choſen king of the Romans before that event, he muſt depend upon his father the emperor for his ſucceſs in being elected, and muſt continue that dependence during the life of his father.

For this reaſon, Sir, I think, I am well grounded in doubting, whether the court of Vienna itſelf be ſincere and hearty in this project of an election. To be ſure, that court will not oppoſe our granting ſubſidies to as many of the German princes as we pleaſe, upon this or any other account; and it is as certain, that few, if any, of thoſe princes will refuſe our ſubſidies, as nothing more in return is required of them, than to keep a number of regular troops on foot, which they would keep on foot without any ſuch ſubſidy, and to promiſe to concur with us in what they may think for the intereſt of their native country. But I do not think, either that the court of Vienna will for our ſakes attempt to bring on the election of a king of the Romans ſooner than they think proper, or that any prince in Germany will for the ſake of our ſubſidy vote for the bringing on of that election ſooner than he thinks the ſafety of his country neceſſarily requires; and as ſoon as that neceſſity exiſts, he will vote for bringing it on, and will give his vote for whom he thinks the moſt proper candidate, without the leaſt regard to the ſubſidy he has had from us.

This, Sir, is my opinion of the ſovereign princes of Germany, and I hope no gentleman will find fault with me for having ſo good an opinion of their honour and publick ſpirit; tho' I find that the two Hon. gentlemen upon the floor over-againſt me, both of whom, I ſhall allow, are well verſed in the buſineſs of elections, ſeem to differ from me in opinion: They both think, that a ſubſidy, or if you pleaſe, a bribe, will have great weight at the next election; but they differ in the method of applying it. The Hon. gentleman who ſpoke firſt, and who moved the queſtion now under our conſideration, ſeemed to place ſome confidence in the honour of the elector, and therefore he was for grant-

ing the ſubſidy before the election; but the other gentleman was for making ſure work, and therefore he was not for parting with his money until after the buſineſs was done. Now of theſe three opinions it muſt be admitted that mine is the moſt charitable, and it is attended with this further advantage, that if it be agreed to, we ſhall ſave our money. But ſays the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, theſe ſubſidies are not to be granted for engaging the votes of the electors, but for enabling them to vote freely at the next election, by aſſiſting them to keep up ſuch a number of regular troops as may defend them againſt any that ſhall attempt to put a force upon them.

I ſhall grant, Sir, that this is a new and a moſt ingenious conceit; but unluckily there does not appear to be any ſuch ſtipulation in this ſubſidy treaty, nor in that we agreed to laſt year. They are indeed obliged to have a certain number of troops ready for our ſervice; but every one knows, that both thoſe princes always did keep up a much greater number of troops than they promiſe to have ready for our ſervice: Whereas, if the deſign of the treaty had been ſuch as the Hon. gentleman repreſents, the ſtipulation ſhould have been, that they ſhould for the future keep up ſo many thouſand more than they have uſually done in time of peace, and that the additional number ſhould always be ready for our ſervice. Beſides this, Sir, there is another misfortune attends this conceit, which I fancy will alarm ſome gentlemen amongſt us; for if this be the deſign of the ſubſidy, it muſt be continued until a king of the Romans be choſen, which may not be for theſe forty years to come, as the preſent emperor may live till he be 84 years of age; and I doubt much, conſidering the important queſtion now ſtarted in Germany, if we ſhall be able with all our ſubſidies to bring on an election before his death.

This, Sir, would be ſuch an expence as even our miniſters, I believe, never imagined the nation would bear, notwithſtanding the ready compliance they have ſo long met with, as to every expence they have been pleaſed to load us with; therefore I cannot ſuppoſe, that this was any of their reaſons for agreeing to this ſubſidy; and in ſhort, Sir, every reaſon that has been aſſigned by our miniſters, or their friends for our granting this ſubſidy, appears upon examination to be ſo chimerical, that I muſt ſuppoſe, there is a reaſon in petto, which has not been, nor ever will be mentioned by them. If we had before us a liſt of all the important affairs now depending before the diet of the empire at Ratiſbon, we might perhaps be able to diſcover and point out the true reaſon for granting theſe ſubſidies. By numerous aſſemblies the problem among civilians, *num datur caſus foederis amico*, is always determined in the affirmative: Friendſhips and connections always add great weight to the arguments that are made uſe of, in ſuch aſſemblies, for either of the contending parties; and tho' a ſubſidy could not procure the corrupt vote, it may procure the friendſhip, and that friendſhip may bias the judgment, even of a ſovereign prince of Germany. In this light therefore a ſubſidy may be wiſely and uſefully granted; but the misfortune is, that if we ſhould obtain a decree of the diet in our favour, I am afraid an appeal would be made to the *ultima ratio regum*; and how this appeal might be determined I ſhall not pretend to foretel; tho' I may venture to propheſy, that the ſubſidies we now grant would contribute very little towards its being determined in our favour; and if it were, the prize would, to this nation at leaſt, be like a Newmarket plate, not near worth the expence of obtaining it; conſequently, even this reaſon, which is the beſt that can be aſ-

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gned, ought not to prevail with us, our preſent circumſtances, to put urſelves to any expence.

Before I ſit down, Sir, I muſt g leave to conſider a little that oggoblin, the danger of our being nvolved in a war with the whole A ouſe of Bourbon, and the neceſſity e ſhould then be under of calling pon our allies to attack ſome of the ranches of that houſe by land, hilſt we carried on the war againſt hem by ſea. In the firſt place, I elieve, no gentleman will ſay, that B he ſubſidies we now grant can ren- er us certain of our allies being eady to anſwer our call: Some of hem, I am convinced, would not: Nay, ſome of them might perhaps o as they did in the laſt war, ac- ept of the ſubſidies from, or join C ith the houſe of Bourbon. But ppoſing they ſhould be all ready to nſwer our call, if they would agree carry on the war by land at their wn expence, or to require but a mall ſhare of the expence from us, ſhall admit, that we ſhould be very D uch obliged to them; but when e conſider their behaviour in the ree laſt wars, in which we gene- ouſly engaged as principals againſt e houſe of Bourbon at their deſire, n we expect, that when they en- age at ours, they will not inſiſt up- E n our being at the chief expence of rrying on the war by land, and e whole expence of carrying it n by ſea? And if they ſhould do is, their aſſiſtance would do us ore hurt than good, becauſe it ould diſable us from carrying on F e war by ſea and in America with y effect; and ſhould we, by an ex- aordinary exertion of our naval rength, make any conqueſts in merica, the iſſue of the war would obably be the ſame with that of e laſt, we ſhould be obliged to re- G ore our conqueſts in America, in der to recover what our allies had their indolence or miſconduct loſt Europe.

Whether we are now in danger of being involved in a war with the two chief branches of the houſe of Bourbon, is what I do not pretend to know, Sir, as I never had the honour of being let into the ſecrets of the cabinet. 'Tis true, we have been for theſe thirty yearts paſt endeavouring to unite thoſe two branches in intereſt as much as they are in blood; and ſo far have we been from embracing any opportunity for diſuniting them, that upon a certain famous occaſion, which moſt gentlemen remember, and all have heard of, we put ourſelves to a great expence for diſſolving an union that had been accidentally made up, between the Spaniſh branch of that houſe and the houſe of Auſtria, and which by our concurrence might have been ſo cemented as to have held to this day. Therefore, if we are in any ſuch danger, we owe it entirely to our own miſconduct; and granting that we are, I will ſay, that if we ſhould be involved in any ſuch war, it were better to truſt to our own natural ſtrength at ſea, than to engage with our allies in a land war upon the ſame terms we did, in any of the three laſt wars we have in conjunction with them been engaged in; becauſe, as has been already obſerved by my Hon. friend below me, the ſupport of an army upon the continent of Europe will always coſt this nation as much as double the number will coſt the French nation, as a great part of the expence of their armies is either in, or ſoon returns to their own country; whereas almoſt every ſhilling expence we are at is gone for ay, and never returns, unleſs it be to purchaſe a ſhare in our publick funds, and thereby add to our outgoings in time of peace, as well as in time for war.

I think, I have now ſhewn, Sir, that this ſubſidy cannot in any ſuppoſeable caſe be of advantage to this nation; and therefore I ſhall certainly give my vote againſt the queſ-

tion, whatever may become of the credit of our miniſters in their future negotiations; for as to our ſovereign, he is no way concerned in the queſtion, and to mention his name in our debates is a parliamentary tranſgreſſion, which our miniſters are but too often guilty of, tho' they muſt know, that nothing can be more derogatory to the dignity of their maſter, and to the liberties and privileges of that aſſembly, of which they have the honour to be members.

In a few Days after this Queſtion had been debated in our Club, we had another Debate upon the following Queſtion, viz. Whether an humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, beſeeching him, in the moſt humble Manner, that, during this Time of publick Tranquillity, his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed not to enter into any ſubſidiary Treaties with foreign Princes, which are ſo Burthenſome to this Nation? *This Debate was opened by* A. Poſthumius, *whoſe Speech upon this Occaſion was to the following Effect.*

My Lords,

AS I am to move you a queſtion, which I think, and all your lordſhips muſt think of the utmoſt importance, I muſt beg your attention, and your leave to explain my reaſons for the motion with which I am to conclude. Although his majeſty has by his prerogative the ſole power of making peace and war, and of concluding ſuch treaties as he may at any time think neceſſary, yet no one doubts, but that by our conſtitution this houſe, which is our ſovereign's ſupreme and higheſt council, may interpoſe, and may adviſe his majeſty to make ſuch treaties as we may think neceſſary, or not to conclude any treaty, which may then be ſuppoſed to be upon the anvil. And even after a treaty is concluded, by which his majeſty engages to pay a ſubſidy, of ſum of money, either houſe of parliament may refuſe to grant money for enabling him to make good that engagement. This train of thinking I was led into by the treaty with the king of Poland as elector of Saxony, which your lordſhips have now upon your table, and which I have not only peruſed but conſidered with all the attention I was maſter of. I have likewiſe, my lords, conſidered all the probable circumſtances which, in my opinion, could render that treaty neceſſary, and all the poſſible conſequences of it; and after the moſt mature conſideration I cannot ſuggeſt to myſelf any one probable circumſtance, which could render ſuch a treaty neceſſary, nor any one poſſible conſequence which can be of advantage to this nation, and which would not have been the ſame, if no ſuch treaty had ever been made, nor any ſuch expence ever incurred.

I know very well, my lords, what is pretended, which is the circumſtance of the preſent emperor's death, and the conſequence of getting his ſon, the archduke Joſeph, choſen king of the Romans, either before or after his death; but, in my opinion, the circumſtance is far from being probable, and the conſequence of getting the ſon choſen king of the Romans, during his father's reign, at preſent almoſt impoſſible. Now to determine with ſome preciſion between probable and improbable, we muſt call the doctrine of chances to our aid: When the chance is exactly equal, whether any accident ſhall happen or no, that accident may properly enough be ſaid to be in an equilibrium; ſo that it can well be ſaid to be probable or improbable: When the chance is but one of a great number of degrees againſt its happening, it then begins to be improbable; and, on the contrary, when the chance is in the ſame degree in favour of its happening, it then

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begins to be probable: And any accidental event may be, what number of degrees you probable or improbable. To ly this to the accident of the peror's death within the term of treaty: Let us conſider, that A Imperial majeſty is but juſt en- ed into the 44th year of his age, has as good a conſtitution as any n: Then let us look into the ſteſt calculations that have been de of the vitality of mankind, we ſhall from thence find, that B has an equal chance for living r 20 years *; conſequently, we ft conclude, that the accident of dying within the term of this ty, is a circumſtance which is hly improbable.

The next thing, my lords, I am C conſider, is the poſſibility of what ſaid may be the conſequence of s treaty, which is that of the chduke's being choſen king of the mans in his father's life time. our lordſhips all know, that it is e of the fundamental maxims of D e empire, never to chuſe a king the Romans during the life of e reigning emperor, unleſs when e immediate ſafety of the empire quires it: This maxim, I ſhall ant, has been ſometimes broke ro', but never without great mur- E urings and heart-burnings, which, am ſure, it would not be prudent give any occaſion for at preſent. there at preſent the leaſt pretence r ſaying, that the immediate ſafety the empire requires an election a king of the Romans? Does F t the chance which, I have ſhewn, e preſent emperor has for living is 20 year evince, that no ſuch ceſſity can at preſent exiſt? But is is not all, the diſpute now rted about who ſhall be the judges this neceſſity, is a diſpute that G nnot be determined, and conſe- ently muſt render an election of a ng of the Romans impoſſible in e preſent circumſtances of the em- re.

Now, my lords, with regard to the advantage this nation is to reap from this treaty, it is impoſſible to ſuggeſt any without firſt ſuppoſing, either that the emperor is to die within the term of this treaty, or that it is poſſible to get the archduke Joſeph choſen king of the Romans in his father's life-time; and even granting either the one or the other of theſe improbable ſuppoſitions, it will not be eaſy to ſhew any advantage we could reap, which we ſhould not have reaped, tho' no ſuch treaty had ever been made; for firſt, ſuppoſing the emperor to die within the term of this treaty, can we imagine, that there would be any diſpute about chuſing his ſon, tho' under age? My lords, it is ſo much the intereſt of Germany to have the Imperial diadem continued in that houſe, as it ſtrengthens their barrier both againſt the Turks and the French, that every prince in Germany would chuſe to have the Imperial diadem in that houſe rather than any other, except his own; and in particular, it is the intereſt of the king of Poland to have the Imperial diadem continued in the houſe of Auſtria, becauſe, conſidering the connexion between that houſe and Ruſſia, it will be the moſt effectual means for continuing the crown of Poland in his own family. Upon this ſuppoſition, therefore, we could expect no advantage from this treaty, but what we might have depended on, had this treaty never been made; and upon the other ſuppoſition the argument will be the ſame; for if it be the intereſt of the king of Poland to have the Imperial dignity continued in the houſe of Auſtria, the ſooner and the firmer it is ſettled there, the better for him, ſo long as the conſtitution of the empire is preſerved, and the electoral privilege no way incroached on.

But, my lords, ſuppoſing, that there were a probability of the emperor's dying in a year or two, ſuppoſing,

* *See our* Magazine *for laſt year, p.* 417.

poſing, that there were a poſſibility of getting his ſon choſen king of the Romans in his life-time, and ſuppoſing, that in caſe this were not done, there would probably be upon the preſent emperor's death a conteſt about the election, and a new war thereby kindled up in Europe, are we at all times to grant ſubſidies, and to be at the chief expence of preſerving the peace of Europe, as well as of carrying on every war that happens in Europe? This would be a moſt ridiculous undertaking, were we now in as happy and flouriſhing circumſtances as this nation ever was. How much more ridiculous then muſt it be in our preſent unhappy and diſtreſſed cricumſtances? Our people are loaded already with ſuch a number and variety of taxes, that it is hardly poſſible for the wit of man to invent a new one: Thoſe taxes lie ſo heavy upon our navigation and manufactures, and have ſo much enhanced the price of all the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life, and conſequently the wages of workmen, that foreigners are able to underſel us at every market, and to navigate their ſhips at a cheaper rate than our people can eaſily do. By this means both our trade and navigation are going to decay in every branch of buſineſs, except that between us and our own plantations, where foreigners cannot legally interfere with us, tho' I am afraid they have already begun to do ſo in a ſmuggling way, and this will increaſe in deſpite of us, for even our own people will go to the cheapeſt market, as ſoon as they have learnt where it is, let us do what we can to prevent it. And to all this let us add, that our publick revenue is ſo deeply mortgaged, that what remains free is not, with the beſt œconomy, ſufficient to defray the expence of our government in time of peace; for this very year we ſhall be obliged to lay violent hands upon that ſacred fund, which was originally dedicated to the diſcharge of our publick debt, notwithſtanding our having loaded the landed intereſt with 3s. in the pound, which is a higher tax than moſt of them can well bear, and higher than they ever ought to be loaded with in time of peace.

It is with regret I give your lordſhips ſuch a melancholy account of the circumſtances of your country, for to tell any man, that he is in the high road to ruin, can never be a very grateful meſſage; but if he is not told of it in time, he will at laſt come to feel it; and upon ſeeing ſuch an extravagant, ſuch a wild project of expence undertaken, as this treaty now before us, I could not avoid ſetting our circumſtances in their proper and true light. But this is far from being the only piece of extravagance we have ſubjected ourſelves to. I could mention many others: We have for the enſuing year charged ourſelves with at leaſt 2000 ſeamen more than we had any occaſion for; and by our miſmanagement we have rendered the affair of Nova-Scotia a heavy and an annual article of expence. Œconomy itſelf is upon ſome occaſions extravagance, and was never more ſo than in this affair of Nova-Scotia; for when we reſolved upon that ſettlement, we ſhould have conſidered the obſtacles we were probably to meet with, and ſhould have ſent ſuch a force there at firſt, as would have been able to remove all obſtacles at once: If we had at firſt ſent two or three regiments thither along with the ſettlers, and had fixed thoſe regiments in proper places, with a company of rangers well equipped to ſcour the country, I am perſuaded, all the French inhabitants would have at once ſubmitted, and none of the French Indians durſt have ventured into the Peninſula, to have moleſted our planters. If we had done this, the inhabitants might by this time have been able not only to

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iſing the price of their capital. But
have already found themſelves diſap-
ted; and ſhall we in ſuch circum-
ces engage to grant ſubſidies to Ger-
princes for the ſake of getting that
, for which there is at preſent no
lute neceſſity, and which we have by
own neglect rendered impoſſible to
done? I ſay, my lords, our own
ect; for this of electing a king of
Romans ſhould have been thought of
e time the treaty of Breſlau, or that
reſden was concluded, and we grant-
o the king of Pruſſia our guaranty of
ia. If in lieu of that guaranty we
at that time inſiſted upon his pro-
ng to concur in electing the archduke
ph king of the Romans, he would
ably have agreed to it; and if he had,
lieve, no other prince of the empire
ld have oppoſed it. Nay, even at
treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, he would
ably have agreed to concur in this
ion, in conſideration of the guaranty
ileſia ſtipulated by that treaty; but
n all theſe occaſions we threw away
guaranty of Sileſia without any con-
ration; and he has now ſtarted a dif-
ty which, I am afraid, will render
election of a king of the Romans im-
ticable, during the life of the preſent
eror.

owever, my lords, let it be practica-
or impracticable, it is ridiculous in us,
ur preſent circumſtances, to become
purchaſers of its practicability; and
either houſe of parliament might re-
to grant any ſum of money for this
ny other ſuch purpoſe, yet when our
reign has concluded a treaty, and has
ged to pay ſuch a ſubſidy, or ſuch a
of money, there are many gentle-
in the other houſe, and I am per-
ed, many of your lordſhips, who
ld be under a very great difficulty,
would be extremely ſorry to refuſe to
March, 1753.

enable his majeſty to make good an engagement, which he had charged himſelf with by a ſolemn treaty. Therefore, to prevent our being brought under any ſuch dilemma for the future, I ſhall conclude with moving, That, &c. *(as before mentioned.)*

A [*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

Concluſion of the Report, *annexed to the Duke of* NEWCASTLE'S *Letter to the* PRUSSIAN *Miniſter, concerning the* Sileſia Loan. *(See p.* 53—56.)

B AS to the declarations made by our miniſters, it is ſhewn, that they import no more than that Pruſſia ſhould be put upon the foot of other neutral powers, with whom there was no treaty; and that if they had imported any thing more, they could have been of no force; becauſe ſhips of war are bound to act, and courts of admiralty to judge, only C according to the law of nations, and treaties.

And after having made all theſe things plainly appear, the Report adds as follows, viz.

The king of Pruſſia has engaged his royal word to pay the Sileſia debt to private men.

It is negotiable, and many parts may D have been aſſigned to the ſubjects of other powers. It will not be eaſy to find an Inſtance, where a prince has thought fit to make repriſals, upon a debt, due from himſelf to private men. There is a confidence that this will not be done; a private man lends money to a prince, upon the faith of an engagement of honour, E becauſe a prince cannot be compelled, like other men, in an adverſe way, by a court of juſtice. So ſcrupulouſly did England, France and Spain adhere to this publick faith, that, even during the war, they ſuffered no enquiry to be made, whether any part of the publick debts was due to ſubjects of the enemy, tho' it is certain, many Engliſh had money in the F French funds, and many French had money in ours.

This loan to the late emperor of Germany, Charles VI. in January, 1734-5, was not a ſtate tranſaction, but a mere private contract with the lenders, who advanced their money, upon the emperor's obliging himſelf, his heirs and poſte- G rity, to repay the principal with intereſt, at the rate, in the manner, and at the times in the contract mentioned, without any delay, demurr, deduction, or abatement whatſoever; and, leſt the words and inſtruments made uſe of ſhould not

be ſtrong enough, he promiſes to ſecure the performance of his contract, in and by ſuch other inſtruments, method, manner, form, and words, as ſhould be moſt effectual and valid, to bind the ſaid emperor, his heirs, ſucceſſors and poſterity, or as the lenders ſhould reaſonably deſire.

As a ſpecifick real ſecurity, he mortgaged his revenues, ariſing from the dutchies of Upper and Lower Sileſia, for payment of principal and intereſt; and the whole debt, principal and intereſt, was to be diſcharged in the year 1745. If the money could not be paid out of the revenues of Sileſia, the emperor, his heirs and poſterity, ſtill remained debtors, and were bound to pay. The eviction or deſtruction of a thing mortgaged, does not extinguiſh the debt, or diſcharge the debtor.

Therefore the empreſs-queen, without the conſent of the lenders, made it a condition of her yielding the dutchies of Sileſia to his Pruſſian majeſty, that he ſhould ſtand in the place of the late emperor, in reſpect of this debt.

The ſeventh of the preliminary articles, between the queen of Hungary and the king of Pruſſia, ſigned at Breſlau, June 11, 1742, is in theſe words; "Sa majeſté le roi de Pruſſe ſe charge du ſeul payement de la ſomme hypothéquée ſur la Sileſie, aux marchands Anglois, ſelon le contract ſigné á Londres, le 7me de Janvier, 1734-5."

This ſtipulation is confirmed by the ninth article of the treaty between their ſaid majeſties, ſigned at Berlin, July 28, 1742.

Alſo renewed and confirmed by the ſecond article of the treaty between their ſaid majeſties, ſigned at Dreſden, Dec. 25, 1745.

In conſideration of the empreſs-queen's ceſſion, his Pruſſian majeſty has engaged to her, that he will pay this money, "ſelon le contract," and conſequently has bound himſelf to ſtand in the place of the late emperor, in reſpect of this money, to all intents and purpoſes.

The late emperor could not have ſeized this money, as repriſals, or even in caſe of open war between the two nations, becauſe his faith was engaged to pay it, without any delay, demurr, deduction, or abatement whatſoever. If theſe words ſhould not extend to all poſſible caſes, he had plighted his honour to bind himſelf, by any other form of words, more effectually to pay the money; and therefore was liable at any time to be called upon, to declare expreſsly, that it ſhould not be ſeized as repriſals, or in caſe of war; which is very commonly expreſſed, when ſovereign princes, or ſtates, borrow money from foreigners. Therefore, ſuppoſing, for a moment, that his Pruſſian majeſty's complaint was founded in juſtice, and the law of nations, and that he had a right to make repriſals in general, he could not, conſiſtent with his engagements to the empreſs-queen, ſeize this money as repriſals. Beſides, this whole debt, according to the contract, ought not have been diſcharged in 1745. It ſhould, in reſpect of the private creditors, in juſtice and equity, be conſidered, as if the contract had been performed; and the Pruſſian complaints do not begin till 1746, after the whole debt ought to have been paid.

Upon this principle of natural juſtice, French ſhips and effects, wrongfully taken, after the Spaniſh war, and before the French war, have, during the heat of the war with France, and ſince, been reſtored by ſentence of your majeſty's courts, to the French owners. No ſuch ſhips or effects ever were attempted to be confiſcated, as enemies property, but during the war; becauſe, had it not been for the wrong firſt done, theſe effects would not have been in your majeſty's dominions. So, had not the contract been firſt broke, by non-payment of the whole loan in 1745, this money would not have been in his Pruſſian majeſty's hands.

Your majeſty's guarantee of theſe treaties is entire, and muſt therefore depend upon the ſame conditions upon which the ceſſion was made by the empreſs-queen.

But this reaſoning is, in ſome meaſure, ſuperfluous; becauſe, if the making of repriſals, upon this occaſion, be unjuſtifiable, which we apprehend we have ſhewn, then it is not diſputed, but that the non-payment of this money would be a breach of his Pruſſian majeſty's engagements, and a renunciation, on his part, of thoſe treaties.

All which is moſt humbly ſubmitted to your majeſty's royal wiſdom.

GEO. LEE.
G. PAUL.
D. RYDER.
W. MURRAY.

January 18, 1753.

REMARKS *on a Pamphlet, intitled,* Some Reflexions upon the 7th, 8th, and 9th Verſes of the IId. Chapter of Genesis.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAD the pleaſure of reading Mr. Holloway's originals ſoon after they were publiſhed

publiſhed, in which I found a great many curious and uſeful inſtructions; and on hearing that there was a pamphlet publiſhed, wherein the author had endeavoured to prove Mr. Holloway's notions of the ſoul to be falſe, I was deſirous of ſeeing it, in order to be convinced of my erroneous opinion thereon, if I was in the wrong.

As ſoon as I got this pamphlet, I began to read it with great attention, having, at the ſame time, Mr. Holloway's originals before me; that I might thereby be able to judge on whoſe ſide the truth lay.

This author tells us, the reaſon wherefore he attacked Mr. Holloway, was, that ſome time ago, he had drawn up a paraphraſe on Gen. ii. 7, 8, 9, wherein he thought he had given a clearer light of the original ſenſe than had been yet done; but finding Mr. Holloway to give a different ſenſe to ſome of the words in theſe verſes, from what he had done, he thought it incumbent on him, to prove his own interpretation to be the true one, againſt what Mr. Holloway had ſaid to the contrary.

The thing about which theſe two gentlemen differed, is concerning the ſenſe of נשמה חיים; for which reaſon, in the following obſervations, I ſhall confine myſelf to theſe two words only.

This gentleman ſays, that by נשמה we are to underſtand the ſpiritual, or immaterial part of man only. On the contrary, Mr. Holloway ſays, that נשמה ſignifies, ſtrictly and properly, the animal ſoul, or the material power or expanſion within, but is ſometimes applied, in a more extended and higher ſenſe, to repreſent the immaterial or ſpiritual ſoul; particularly in Iſai. lvii. 16, and this explication of Hebrew words is agreed on by moſt, (even by the author himſelf, p. 144) viz, that all words in the ſacred language were firſt applied to material things; after which they were uſed to repreſent ſpiritual, or mental; of which we can form no ideas but only by the help of material.

In order to underſtand the meaning of theſe words the better, I ſhall firſt conſider what each word ſignifies apart; after which we ſhall be the better able to know their true ſenſe when united.

Mr. Holloway, as this author obſerves, has not analyſed נשמה, as he has done a great many other words; but from the number of examples he has given of others, it will not be a difficult matter to do the ſame by this; and, as this gentleman ſeems to lay ſome ſtreſs upon that method, let us ſee to which of theſe authors it will lend its aſſiſtance.

This author ſays, it is derived from נוא, to break, *irritum facere, & annihilare* (to which he might add, to ſubvert, to overthrow) and שמים; from which "it will ſignify *to break the heavens or air*, which all animals may with propriety enough be ſaid to do by the act of breathing." So here, we find, he does from his own etymology aſſure us, that by נשמה we are to underſtand the animal act of breathing, or animal ſoul. This he thinks is the primary or proper ſenſe, and when it is applied in an intellectual or ſpiritual ſenſe it is ſecondary, from whence, he ſays, "it may be concluded, and that pretty ſtrongly too, that the component parts of נשמה are נוא (in Hiphil, to break or alter the conſiſtence of) and שם the ſingular of שמים, the heavens or air, and the ה feminine, together taken נשמה."

Was I to give its etymology, I ſhould derive it from אנה, to impel or drive by force, נוא to break, to ſubvert, to overthrow, and שם the ſingular of שמים the heavens or airs. So by נשמה, I think, we muſt underſtand the animal ſoul, or that material expanſion or *halitus* within, which has a power, by its action, to force out of the lungs that groſs air or שם *ſhem* which is there, and by its heat and force to break to pieces, and ſo ſubvert or alter the conſiſtence of the groſs air; after which, by being broke into ſmaller particles, it is made incapable to condenſe this נשמה proceeding from within, and ſo to aſſiſt and ſupport the action of breathing; (this quality of the air may alſo be deſtroyed by any power that will break to pieces or make ſmaller the particles of air, as fire, &c.) For, as Mr. Holloway has well obſerved, the action of breathing is performed from the reciprocal powers of the air without, and the animal or material expanſion or ſteam from within. The weight of the atmoſphere preſſes the air into the lungs; where it remains till the expanſion or *halitus* from within, is of a ſufficient ſtrength to overpower the weight of the atmoſphere without, and thereby to force it out of the lungs; which power from within, continues acting till its ſtrength is ſo far ſpent that the atmoſphere overcomes it, and ſo forces itſelf again into the lungs; where it continues till the animal expanſion or *halitus* within, is ſo far recruited as to perform the ſame action as before; which two actions therefore Mr. Holloway has called the *reciprocal* action of breathing.

As to חיים, this author obſerves, that this word, when plural, is peculiarly applied to man, and never to other animals

but where man is concerned; therefore, its being plural muſt be, becauſe man has a life ſuperior or more excellent than animals.

In the above obſervation, I think, this author is right, and has well obſerved, that the reaſons that authors have given why חיים is plural, is not at all A ſatisfactory; but then I cannot help obſerving, but that I think, the reaſon our author aſſigns has its objections as well as the reſt.

This gentleman thinks it is plural, when applied to man, becauſe his immaterial or ſpiritual ſoul is capable of two lives, one here and the other hereB after: But, I think, he ſeems a little conſcious, that, as it was applied to man before he ſinned, and therefore, if man had continued in his ſtate of innocence he would not have died; ſo this muſt be an inſuperable difficulty to his interpretation. But, ſays he, "it were reaſonable to expect, that after a certain term, man would have been transferred from C this preſent habitation to ſome other manſions, altho' he had never ſinned, and from hence incurred a temporal death. In this caſe indeed the thread of life would never have been broken by a mortal diſſolution, and conſequently in that view, it would have been but one; yet if we conſider how totally D different the future life muſt have been from the *preſent* temporal one, even in this caſe we may notwithſtanding, I think, look upon them as two lives, or widely different ſtates of exiſtence."

The above quotation is ſo full of inconſiſtencies and contradictions, that I ſhall make no farther obſervations thereon; but that I think it is of itſelf ſufficient E to overthrow his interpretation of the plurality of חיים; but ſtill farther, it is generally allowed, that the ſpiritual or immaterial part of a good man does not die; and, I think, in this ſenſe the ſcriptures deſcribe it; for it is ſaid, John vi. 51. *If any man eat of this bread, he ſhall live for ever*, and in this ſenſe the author himſelf ſeems to agree, p. 6. F "For, ſays he, does not ſoul generally imply in it the idea of life? and therefore, is not a *living ſoul* a palpable and uſeleſs tautology?" Now, therefore, חיים cannot be plural to expreſs the double life of the immaterial ſoul here and hereafter, becauſe it muſt not be conſidered as *two*, but *one* life.

I ſhall now beg leave to offer what I G take to be the reaſon why חיים is only applied to man, or where man is concerned, tho' this is, to uſe the author's phraſe (as to Mr. Holloway) *ex abundanti*; becauſe I do not know, that he has given any reaſon for the plurality of it. What I imagine to be the reaſon of חיים being plural is, becauſe man is compounded of two ſouls or lives, an animal and ſpiritual, or a material and an immaterial, i. e. an immaterial or ſpiritual, more than animals; and a material one, the ſame as animals; notwithſtanding this author has declared, in ſo peremptory a manner, that the ſouls of brutes are immaterial; which I think, to uſe the author's expreſſion, "is certainly not ſo exact as one could have wiſhed in ſo learned a writer."

As this gentleman ſays he cannot believe that brutes have material ſouls without ſome appearance in the material world ſufficient to ſupport this opinion, or ſome paſſage of ſacred writ expreſly revealing it, ſo I ſhall endeavour to give him ſome ſatisfaction in both theſe points; but will firſt make one obſervation; which is, that the reaſon he is ſo confuſed when he ſpeaks of the ſoul of man, ſeems to be becauſe he takes of its ſpiritual nature only; not conſidering it is joined to a material one, that we may thereby have proper ideas of material bodies.

Now, that the ſouls of the beaſts are material, ſeems to be expreſſed in Eccl. iii. 21. where it is ſaid, *Who knoweth the ſpirit of the ſons of man that goeth upward and the ſpirit of the beaſt that goeth downward to the earth?* This text expreſſly tells us, that the ſouls of the beaſts are different from the ſoul of man; and we have great reaſon to conclude man's to be immaterial or ſpiritual, by being preſented to aſcend, and beaſts to be material by being repreſented to go downward to the earth; and that man has two ſouls, a material and a ſpiritual, ſeems plainly expreſſed by Job xxvii. *All the while my breath is in me, and the ſpirit of God is in my noſtrils.* Here we have mention made of both the ſouls of man, the material and ſpiritual; the material one is here repreſented by נשמה which is the very word this author would have always to point out to us the immaterial or ſpiritual; and the immaterial or ſpiritual is mentioned directly after by רוח אלוה.

Voluntary motion and the ſenſations in the inferior animals, may not be much above the properties of matter as this author imagines; only the reaſon wherefore we are not commonly ſo well able to account for them, or underſtand them, is, that we want to know the properties of matter better; whereby we perhaps, as well as a great many other

gs, would be better accounted for; and be ſo when philoſophy is more under-d.

oluntary motion by *inſtinct* ſeems at all inconſiſtent with matter; for re conſider the gradation from animals vegetables, we ſhall find that there ſome animals, which exceed vegetables very little in ſenſation, motion, &c. , I think, few or none ever yet ught vegetables to have immaterial s; for inſtance, as to voluntary mo-, we find many animals which have e or none, as an oyſter, muſcle, &c. , on the contrary, we ſee vegetables have ſo far a power of motion as direct their growth to things or places moſt convenient for them, as ivy, all the climbing kind; and it is ob-ed in gardening, that trees or ſhrubs, have ſtood a long time in one place, e always longer roots than others; ich is abſolutely neceſſary; for after y have fed on and conſumed all the etable matter in the place they were planted in, it ſeems neceſſary they uld ſend their roots at a diſtance from tree or ſhrub, in order to fetch in per food for the ſupport of the ſaid tree hrub.

Then, as to ſenſation, an oyſter ſeems have little more ſenſation than the nble or ſenſitive plant; for, on touch-the oyſter, when it is open, it im-diately contracts or cloſes its ſhells; ſo the ſenſitive plant, on being touch-immediately contracts itſelf; and what moving or acting cauſe of the con-ction of the ſenſitive plant is, has been ved to demonſtration, to be *light* or ; for if in ſummer-time you leave plant in the open air, which is then rm enough in our climate to ſubſiſt plant, yet it loſes that quality of traction or ſenſation; but put it on ot bed, under a frame, and the plant l ſoon recover its ſenſitive quality. is ſhews us, that the ſenſitive quality hat plant, proceeds from *material light eat*; and that, whenever this plant has fficient quantity of *light* in proportion its other fluids, it acts as above de-bed; but on the contrary, whenever proportion of *light* is wanting, it s that quality. If this action of the ſitive plant proceeds from the *material* being mixed in a proper quantity h the other juices, who can deny but t animal ſenſation may proceed from ſame cauſe?

Beſides, we ſhall be farther confirmed this opinion, if we conſider the account have of the polypus, which, I think, always been ranked among the ani-ls; for we find, that cut a polypus into ever ſo many pieces (ſo that each piece has an eye or place from whence vegetation proceeds) each piece in a proper time will produce an entire polypus. The ſame thing may be performed with a great many trees and ſhrubs; as for inſtance, a willow, cut it in ever ſo many pieces, ſo that each piece has an eye left, plant it in a proper place, and in due time a compleat tree will be produced; and as it is allowed by moſt, that all our *ſimple ideas* enter by material ſenſations, or by the material ſenſes, of conſequence there muſt be a material *ſenſory*; and I think, there is no great difference in allowing this, and our allowing that we have a material as well as an immaterial ſoul.

From what has been ſaid, we may be ſatisfied, that נְשָׁמָה is uſed in the ſame manner as moſt or all other Hebrew words are, i. e. they are firſt applied to material things, that thereby we may have ſome idea of their ſignifications, when applied to immaterial; and from hence we may conclude, that נְשָׁמָה, in its primary idea, ſignifies the animal or material ſoul; but is ſometimes uſed to repreſent the immaterial or ſpiritual; and when חַיִּים is joined with it, both ſpiritual and animal are meant. And from the context, it ſeems plain, that by נִשְׁמַת חַיִּים, Gen. ii. 2. 7. both the ſpiritual and animal ſoul of man are underſtood; for as it is agreed that by נֶפֶשׁ we muſt underſtand the organical part of the human frame, either with, or without life, ſo, by נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה we are not to underſtand *living ſoul*, but only *living creatures*; and if ſo, then the ſenſe of Gen. ii. 7. will be, that the Lord God formed the man from the duſt of the earth; after which he breathed into him the breath of lives, and thereby gave the man a ſpiritual ſoul or life, and with it an animal or material; by the latter of which man was a living creature; or in other words, was a human frame, endowed with motion, ſenſation, &c.

SIR,

If you think the following worth Notice, and will pleaſe to inſert it in your uſeful London Magazine, *you will oblige ſeveral of your Readers, and particularly,*

A conſtant One, &c.

WHETHER there is a word in our language, that will rhyme to the word MONTH? Several ingenious gentlemen of my acquaintance think there is not, and I am of the ſame opinion. Note, it muſt rhyme to the four laſt letters; for there are ſome few words that will rhyme to the three laſt.

To

To the PRINTER *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE writer of the life of the late Dr. Rogers, vicar of St. Giles's Cripplegate, obſerves that "Some eminent men, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in ſome important points, as no friends to the church of England by law eſtabliſhed, have been honoured with magnificent encomiums; and that ſuch marks of reſpect beſtowed on their memory, ſeem to have given an air of credit and triumph to their ſingularities; and the leſs diſcerning part of mankind, from having mens perſons in admiration, are apt to be led unawares into the approbation of their principles." This juſt obſervation moved me to take ſome notice of the late Mr. Whiſton's character, that has been ſo pompouſly ſet off in the publick prints. He was, indeed, a man of great abilities, and made a conſiderable figure in the learned world; but integrity, and love of truth are qualities that he had not ſo good a title to as the writer of his character aſſerts he had: On the contrary, it appears, in many inſtances, that he was notoriouſly wanting in both. The compaſs of your paper will not allow me to produce many teſtimonies, and therefore I ſhall at preſent mention only two. The firſt, in order of time, is a ſermon preached before the univerſity of Oxford upon the feaſt of Epiphany, in the year 1711, and ſoon after publiſhed by Ri. Ibbetſon, A. M. fellow of Oriel college in Oxford.

Mr. Ibbetſon, having in many inſtances ſhewed the unfair practices of Mr. Whiſton as a writer of controverſy, concludes his ſermon in this manner—"What is Popery and prieſtcraft if this be not ſo? To ſuppreſs or corrupt the ancient books; to vouch ſpurious or ſuſpected authorities; to advance groundleſs niceties againſt certain articles of the Chriſtian faith; to overlook or evade expreſs teſtimonies; to put forced and abſurd interpretations on the plain words of ſcripture; and all this in order to revive an exploded hereſy, and ſupport a baffled cauſe!"

The ſecond is the late earl of Nottingham's Anſwer to Mr. Whiſton's Letter to him, concerning the eternity of the Son of God and of the Holy Ghoſt; publiſhed in the year 1721.

His lordſhip, in the 32d page of his Anſwer to Mr. Whiſton, expreſſes himſelf in the following manner. "You bid me, ſays he, ſuppoſe myſelf in a court of judicature, and review the evidence you have produced, and then conſider whether I could with a ſafe conſcience determine on the ſide of the Athanaſians—My anſwer is, that, ſuch evidence as you have given for your cauſe, would not be accepted in any court by any upright judge, and conſequently you may eaſily conclude what the judgment muſt be. Nay, I will add, that ſuch a writer would hardly eſcape unpuniſhed; for 'tis his duty to ſpeak the truth and the whole truth: But to miſ-tranſlate your authors, to cite them by halves, and with deſign leaving our plain and expreſs aſſertions againſt you, and adding of your own to them; to diſtort their plain words, and to interpret, or rather to declare dogmatically their meaning contradictory to what they ſay, is ſuch a proceeding, that is no leſs than an attempt to impoſe upon mankind in the moſt provoking manner."

And again, page 73, his lordſhip ſays, "I ſhould now according to your method ſum up the evidence on both ſides; but when I conſider how few texts of ſcripture you have cited, and how ſtrangely you have miſconſtrued and miſapplied them; and how you have mangled your teſtimonies, by leaving out, and pointing in whatſoever ſuited your purpoſe, I may very juſtly ſay, as you do, it is not neceſſary to divide them under two heads, for you may be ſaid to have made evidence, but to have produced none. I ſay that if renouncing your firſt faith in which you were baptized, be a falling away, and that be a crucifying the Son of God afreſh, I doubt we cannot ſay for the ſame reaſon, for which our Saviour prayed for them who actually did crucify him, *Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.*"

Theſe authors have ſufficiently made good their charge againſt Mr. Whiſton; a charge, which with all his artifices and evaſive ſhifts he could never get clear of; and whoever will be at the pains to peruſe theſe two tracts, will be fully convinced, that Mr. Whiſton was not the true Chriſtian, that man of integrity, that lover of truth, which he is ſaid to be in the above mentioned character.

I was in hopes of ſeeing ſome proper animadverſions upon this part of his character from another quarter, and a more able pen; but being diſappointed in that expectation, I could no longer forbear giving you the trouble of publiſhing theſe few paſſages, to guard the unwary from the danger of being led into error, by entertaining too great an opinion of his ſincerity and regard to truth.

I ſhall not concern myſelf with the other parts of his character farther than

obſerve, en paſſant, that from thoſe moirs he publiſhed of himſelf, and his nd Dr. Clarke, he does not ſeem to e had any extraordinary ſhare of hu- ity, gratitude or charity.

I am

Yours, &c.

If any anſwer to the above letter be ſent us, ſhall, as impartiality obliges us, readily rt it.

the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

T is always a ſettled principle with me to acknowledge a fault or miſtake en convinced of it, (and if every one uld do the ſame, we ſhould not ſo of- have the groſſeſt abſurdities impoſed the world, coloured and varniſhed r with ſpecious though fallacious ar- ments to ſupport them.) In conformi- to which principle, I freely own the ſtake Mr. Stone charges me with, (in ur Magazine for Jan. laſt p. 34) which liſcovered long ago, but when it was late to recal the letter.

I allow the truth of his remarks ex- ting one particular, (which ſhews how y it is to err) where this gentleman af- ts, that the three ſides of a trapezium ght be the ſame length, and the fourth, compleat the figure, ten times, &c. ger or ſhorter; which he would do ll to reconſider, ſince (to uſe his own ords) it is ſelf-evident, all the varieties t fourth ſide is capable of, are confined thin the limits of the ſum of the other ee ſides. But dropping this ſubject al- gether,

I am, yours, &c.

J. N.

the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A S I have a queſtion to put to the in- genious Mr. Horne, author of *The te of the Caſe between Sir* Iſaac Newton *d Mr.* Hutchinſon, I muſt deſire the vour of you to inſert what follows: Mr. Horne, in his ſtate of the caſe, rites as follows: "Sir Iſaac's opinion general concerning the great agent in ture, I ſhall give in the words of Dr. mberton. View, p. 376, ſpeaking of e action of light, he ſays—"What the wer in nature is, whereby this action tween light and bodies is cauſed, our thor has not diſcovered—He has in ge- ral hinted his opinion concerning it; at probably it is owing to ſome very ſubtle and elaſtick ſubſtance diffuſed thro' the univerſe—He is of opinion, that ſuch a ſubſtance may produce this, and other effects alſo in nature, tho' it be ſo rare as not to give any ſenſible reſiſtance to bodies in motion; and therefore not inconſiſtent with what has been ſaid above, that the planets move in ſpaces free from reſiſt- ance." A univerſal fluid then, we ſee, is the grand cauſe and agent, in Sir Iſaac's opinion, but ſuch an one as might not obſtruct the planets and other bodies moving in it, and all the vacuum he meant was a ſubtle and elaſtick ſubſtance, readily pervading all bodies, and expand- ed thro' the whole heavens, as himſelf expreſſes it—Opt. p. 324. This Mr. Hutchinſon has undertaken to demon- ſtrate the reality of—to ſhew from ſcrip- ture and nature, that the earth and planets are placed in the heavens, which are ſuch a fluid, and that ſo far is it from being any hindrance to their moti- on, that it is the cauſe and producer of it, the impulſe behind being mechanical- ly contrived to be always greater than the reſiſtance before the moving body; which, if it can once be fairly made out, and clearly explained, I humbly think, anſwers all the objections that can poſſi- bly be raiſed againſt motion in a plenum. For the great difficulty in this caſe (if I apprehend the matter right) has been, that tho' we ſuppoſe the fluid which con- ſtitutes this plenum to be in itſelf ever ſo rare, yet when a ſufficient quantity of it is amaſſed together to conſtitute one, it muſt afford a very great and ſenſible reſiſtance to ſolids ſwimming in it, accord- ing to the Pſeudo-Newtonian plan, by forces diſtinct from the impulſe of the fluid itſelf; which, it is preſumed, would clog and impede, and finally put a ſtop to their motion. But if, according to Sir Iſaac's pure and unadulterated ſenti- ments concerning cauſes, the impulſe of the fluid be itſelf the cauſe of the body's motion, (as will be ſhewn below) the caſe is widely different. And then, if it can be proved, that the parts of this fluid plenum are by a conſtant circulation continually changing places with each other, and by that means thoſe which lie on one ſide a body made rarer, or conſiſting of parti- cles of a ſmaller ſize than thoſe which lie on the other, nothing can be more eaſily conceived or accounted for, than the motion of a body in ſuch circum- ſtances towards that part where the fluid is rarer. The denſe fluid behind puſhing hard againſt it would impel it forwards, the rarer fluid before receding by the ſides and thro' the pores of it. There would be no need of the leaſt portion of

vacuum,

vacuum, either for the ſolid or fluid to move into. The ſolid wants no more than its own ſpace, which it always carries with it, and the parts of the fluid only ſhift their ſtations with reſpect to one another, which they do inſtantaneouſly within as well as without the body, one particle taking the place of another exactly as the other leaves it, without any time or ſpace intervening. I hope I have expreſſed myſelf clearly upon this point, and muſt beg the reader's ſerious and attentive conſideration of it, as it is a very important one, and a proper examination and diſcuſſion of it may greatly conduce to a final determination of that firſt and grand article in all philoſophy, the phyſical cauſe and continuation of motion in this material ſyſtem.

That the power of gravity itſelf ſhould be owing to ſuch a medium as this we have been ſpeaking of, Sir Iſaac, Dr. Pemberton tells us * in another place, thinks it not impoſſible. And in his Optics, p. 325, he has hinted at the manner in which it may be performed, viz. by the medium being "rarer at the denſe bodies of the ſun, ſtars, planets, and comets, than in the celeſtial ſpaces between them," ſo that "If the elaſtic force of this medium be exceeding great, it may ſuffice to impel bodies from the denſer parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that force, or impulſe, which we call gravity †." All this likewiſe Mr. Hutchinſon has endeavoured fully to prove; to ſhew, that this medium is rareſt at the ſun, where, for that reaſon, there is a continual preſſing in of the denſer parts from the circumference of the heavens; that there is likewiſe a rarefaction conſtantly and ſucceſſively cauſed by the heat of the ſun at the ſurface of the earth and planets, which gives an opportunity for the denſe parts pouring in thither as conſtantly and ſucceſſively to impel and force them forwards in a circle round the ſun, turning them at the ſame time on their own axis ‡. Theſe, he ſays, are the true powers and agents in nature, all her operations depending upon this one plain and ſimple principle, that whenever any part of the medium is rarefied, or made finer than the reſt §, the adjacent denſe and more groſs ones ruſh in, to ſupply and fill it up, and reduce all to an equilibrium again, carrying with them any thing that happens to be in their way. And were I to offer a conjecture upon the origin of attraction among the antients, it ſhould be this—They attributed the motion of a body towards any rarefied part of the medium, e. g. the ſun, to a power in that part, which ſeemed to ſuck and draw it to itſelf, as not ſeeing the impulſive power behind, which drove it to that part, only becauſe there was leaſt reſiſtance there. Sir Iſaac, we ſee, has very happily diſcarded this erroneous notion, and reſtored the true power impulſe again—"The fluid, ſays he, may ſuffice to impel bodies with all that force or impulſe which we call gravity." A circumſtance well meriting the attention of all philoſophers, upon more accounts than one; ſince if the fluid acts by impulſe from one end of the heavens to the other, from the ſun to the orb of Saturn and the fixed ſtars, muſt not all the parts of it be in the cloſeſt contact? Otherwiſe could they impel each other? And then, if there was but a cubic foot of void ſpace in the ſyſtem, as there is ſuch a ſtreſs and preſſure upon all the parts of it, muſt not contact and impulſe ceaſe, and all fall into confuſion, as an arch does when one of the ſtones that compoſe it is withdrawn? And if ſo, muſt we not upon the true Newtonian principles bid that long miſtaken and much loved notion of a vacuum, interſtitial as well as abſolute, finally farewel, and find out ſome other ſponge for atheiſ-

* *Page* 406.

† "*If Dr.* Pemberton *from this would ſtrike attraction, gravity, &c. out of Sir* Newton's *books, and put in impulſe by æther, they would in many places be true.*" Hutch. *vol.* v. *p.* 272.

‡ *The reader may perhaps obtain a more ſatisfactory idea of the manner of this operation than I can give him, from a well known electrical experiment, ſhewn by the ingenious Mr.* Rackſtrow, *in* Fleet-ſtreet—*A large copper globe being placed in the centre, and a ſmaller one of glaſs in a circular groove at ſome diſtance from it, the electrical ſtream conveyed to the central globe irradiates from thence againſt that hemiſphere of the ſmall glaſs one turned towards it, as the light from the ſun does againſt the earth, and planets; and produces exactly the ſame effect, the glaſs globe being cauſed by it to revolve upon its own axis round the copper one—Which it is that moves the planets, cannot after this, I think, be diſputed by any reaſonable perſon. And if the ſun, by the ſtream of matter it ſends forth, be the agent that gives the earth its motion (as the copper globe does the glaſs one) then did not* Joſhua *ſpeak in a manner ſtrictly philoſophical, when he bid one ceaſe its action, which of courſe ſtopt the other?*

§ *This principle of the denſe parts of the fluid preſſing in to the rarer is explained and made great uſe of by the writers upon the cauſe and origin of winds:*—Halley, &c.

ſtems?—The ſkilful in phyſics will us their opinions.

om the words, *interſtitial as well as te*, and from what Mr. Horne has of an abſolute vacuum in nature, h he calls the abſurdeſt of all doc- s, p. 45, we may ſee, that he will by means admit of a vacuum of any A Now the queſtion I have to put to is, how is it poſſible to conceive his medium to be denſer or rarer in one than in another, if we do not ſup- a vaſt number of interſtitial vacui- to be in that place where it is rarer? ſeems to me, that we muſt admit ſuch vacuities, or we muſt ſuppoſe B they are filled by a fluid more ſubtil, of a nature different from the for- ; and this, I fear, will be looked on a viſionary ſuppoſition or hypotheſis, upported by any experiment. As to electrical experiment mentioned in note above, we have from thence ſome ſon to ſuppoſe, that there is ſuch an trical ſtream continually iſſuing from C ſun, and that this may poſſibly be cauſe of the motions of the planets; no one, I believe, will ſuppoſe, that electrical ſtream is the more denſe powerful, the farther it reaches from center of the electrified body; ſince know by experiment, that it reaches to a certain diſtance, and grows the powerful the farther it is diſtant D m the electrified body.

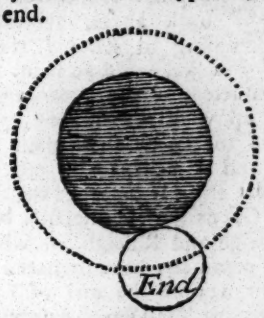
That there is ſuch a fluid as light, and t it is more ſubtil, and of a nature ve- different from air, we know by many periments; therefore we may very ſonably, and I may ſay, experimental- ſuppoſe, that the interſtitial vacuities rarified air are filled with this fluid, lled light; but if we ſuppoſe that this E id called light may be denſer in one ace and rarer in another; as we cer- inly muſt from the effects of burning aſſes, or lenſes, and from what we call at, and fire, which are only different egrees of the denſity or rarity of this id called light; then we muſt allow at there are interſtitial vacuities in this F id called light, or we muſt ſuppoſe at they are filled with a fluid ſtill ore ſubtil, and of a different nature om that fluid we call light; which, as have ſaid before, is a ſuppoſition not unded on any experiment, nor deduci- le, ſo far as I know, from any effects e have perceived in nature. Your in- G erting this in your next Magazine will blige,

SIR,

Oxford, March 9, 1753. Your conſtant reader, and humble ſervant.

March, 1753.

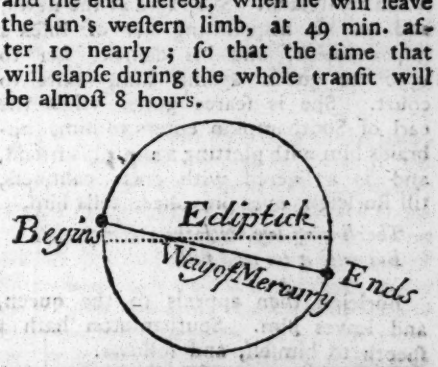
ON Tueſday, April 17, 1753, in the evening, there will be a partial and viſible eclipſe of the moon. As the time of the greateſt obſcuration (when 5 and ¼ digits will be eclipſed) will have elapſed prior to the moon's riſing, we have only exhibited the type for, and time of, the end.



The end

At London	Edinburgh	Dublin
53 m. aft. 7	41 m. aft. 7	25 m. aft. 7.

ON Sunday, May 6, 1753, in the morning, the planet Mercury will tranſit the ſun's diſk: By the help of an ordinary teleſcope he may be ſeen as a black ſpot therein; he will firſt be in contact with the eaſtern limb of the ſun at 50 min. after 2 nearly; the middle of the tranſit will be at about 49 min. after 6; and the end thereof, when he will leave the ſun's weſtern limb, at 49 min. after 10 nearly; ſo that the time that will elapſe during the whole tranſit will be almoſt 8 hours.



Account of the new Tragedy of The Earl of ESSEX, *as it is acted at the Theatre-Royal in* Covent-Garden, *with great Applauſe. Written by Mr.* HENRY JONES.

The PERSONS are,

The earl of Eſſex. Mr. Barry.
Earl of Southampton. Mr. Smith.
Lord Burleigh. Mr. Sparkes.
Sir Walter Raleigh. Mr. Uſher.
Lieutenant of the Tower. Mr. Branſby.
Queen Elizabeth. Mrs. Bland.
Counteſs of Rutland. Mrs. Cibber.
Counteſs of Nottingham. Mrs. Vincent. Lords, ladies, and attendants.

THE new tragedy of *The earl of Eſſex* differs not in plot from the old one of Banks, but in language there can be

no comparison; the greatest part of this being not only just, but truly great. Indeed there is here, as in most other historical plays, a disregard of the unity of place; shifts being made in the midst of an act, and especially in the last, where we are hurried from the tower to the palace, and back again, without any thing intervening to employ the time an ordinary walker could go it in.

The characters of the queen and Essex are kept up with the strictest propriety and regard to the truth of their known persons, and I believe the old play is by this now entirely banished the stage.

Act I. Opens with a discourse between lord Burleigh and Raleigh, in which we learn the commons have prepared an impeachment against the earl of Essex for his treaty with Tir-Oen. A servant tells Burleigh, the countess of Nottingham is coming; he sends out Raleigh, and receives her. She owns to Burleigh, her former hatred of him, that she hath joined with Essex to his undoing, but now repents; that Essex had neglected her, and she would join to ruin and destroy him. He pleased at that, to fire her the more, tells her, that Essex wedded the countess of Rutland privately, the night before he set out for his command in Ireland. She rages at the news, and on his acquainting her of Essex's impeachment, and his desiring her to urge the queen against him, exits to court. She is scarce gone, when the earl of Southampton enters to him, upbraids him with plotting against his friend, and is answered with great calmness, till Burleigh, over provoked, tells him,

The clinging ivy with the oak may rise,
But with it too must fall.

Burleigh then appeals to the queen, and leaves him. Southampton hath a speech to himself, and follows.

Scene the court. The queen attended, Burleigh and the commons. She is fired at their impeachment, rails at Burleigh, and shews the bill to Southampton on his entrance, who defends his friend. She dismisses all but her minister, to whom she gives it as a firm command to stop the impeachment; he pleads it is unprecedented; she will have it so, at least till Essex's return, against which she had sent positive orders, till he had conquered Tir-Oen, and fixed the peace of Ireland.

Act. II. Burleigh, after telling Raleigh Essex was returned contrary to the queen's commands, sends him for Nottingham, to whom he tells it also. The queen and court appear. She deeply enraged at his presumption, Burleigh relates the people's fears of Essex that he had leagued with Scotland and Tir-Oen, whom he was to join at Milford. She resolves to punish him, but first admit him to her presence. Southampton comes to beg audience for the earl, which, granted, Essex comes in, and there a fine scene between her rebukes, his excuses. When he declares he to clear himself, and plead his cause, she tells him she was his defe and advocate, but since he had discha that, he shall have a trial, and le him alone. His friend comes to full of fresh tidings of the queen's a Essex wishes to see his wife. Southa ton represents the danger. Burleigh comes with orders from the queen him to resign his staff of office, and fine himself to his own palace. Esse fuses to obey, and declares he will his staff to his queen alone. Southa ton goes to endeavour to appease queen, and Essex being left alone, countess of Rutland comes to him, comes him home; and here we admire a truly tender scene, which cl this act.

Act III. Burleigh relates to Notti ham, with what emotions the queen ceived the account of Essex's refusal his staff: How she at first had ord him to the tower, but again relenti bid him be brought to her. Nottingh is sent for to the queen, and exit severall

The queen is discovered alone; a some debates Nottingham comes to h but speaking too bitterly against the is sent away, and bid to order Rutl to her presence. The queen, when alo makes some reflections on the unhappin of princes, and after Rutland hath be with her, and spoke (as she thoug too warmly in the behalf of Essex, j lous of her, turns her away in anger.

When Rutland is gone from the quee Essex is brought in guarded, Burlei Southampton and Raleigh with h Essex kneels and endeavours by his e cuses to soften her, but on her reproac ing him with treason in treating w Tir-Oen, he flies into a rage, calls h tyrant, which provokes her to strike h He still more furious lays his hand his sword in threat to Burleigh and h friends. The queen then gives him to his trial, and leaves him with Sout ampton, who endeavours to calm h passion, but all in vain; Essex goes o breathing revenge and treason.

Act IV. The queen and Nottingha appear, the latter relating how Ess was overpowered. Burleigh comes and gives account how Essex and h

friend

nds had met at Drury-House in con-
ation to ſeize the queen, and ſtir up
ebellion, but he and his friends had
quered and taken them priſoners,
ong whom was alſo Southampton.
queen, after a long ſoliloquy, ſends
Eſſex, who is brought in diſarmed,
left alone with her. He is over-
elmed with ſhame, ſhe ſhews ſome
ow, pities, and on his ſubmiſſion par-
s him, but tells him ſhe cannot ſave
from the law. He begs for leave
excuſe himſelf; ſhe grants it, and he
enuates his crimes by urging his too
y temper, and his too quick ſen-
lity of diſgrace. She then gives him
ng, with promiſe, if he is condemned,
will ſend that to her, in lieu of it
'll grant whatever he aſks; then cal-
Burleigh, ſhe ſends him guarded out.
Her attendants come to her, and after
ther long ſpeech aſide, Rutland ruſhes
throws herſelf at the queen's feet, and
rful of Eſſex, to move the queen to
y, owns him for her huſband. The
een is more enraged, has her dragged
m her, and ſhewing in her words and
tures an height of jealouſy, exits.

Act V. Scene, a room in the tower.
leigh acquaints the lieutenant of the
wer the earls were condemned, and were
die this day. Nottingham enters,
nds for the earl of Eſſex, who comes
her in mourning, gives her the ring
carry to the queen, and beg her to
e him and his friends their lives.

Scene the court. Nottingham enters
the queen, who was impatient for
r return; ſhe tells her Eſſex was pre-
red for death, deſired it, railed on
e queen, and defied her mercy. Not-
gham is ſtrongly queſtioned by the
een for the ring, ſhe denies he gave
r any. Elizabeth now fired to an
ight, drives her out, and after a long
f-debate, exits to the tower.

Scene the chamber in the tower. We
ve now a moſt maſterly ſcene between
e ſuffering earls. Southampton reſigns
mſelf for death, but Eſſex gives him
ſurance of both their lives, when the
utenant brings in the warrant for their
ſtant death. After expreſſing their ſur-
ize and grief, Burleigh brings a pardon
r Southampton, which produces a
ble diſtreſs between him and his friend.
e refuſes his life, till Eſſex begs him
live to cheriſh his poor wife. When
uthampton had took the laſt farewel,
utland appears in mourning, led by her
aids; words are too poor to expreſs
e beauties of this ſcene of tenderneſs;
r height of grief, her fainting on the
ound, his being thrice ſummoned to
the block, his ſhewing her to the officer,
and his prayer for her, when he exits,
are all as finely fitted to draw tears, as
ever any ſcene was, and tho' much praiſe
is due to the performers, the author
deſerves a ſhare as a poet.

When Eſſex is gone to execution, Rut-
A land revives. The queen comes and gives
orders to ſtop the execution, ſhe com-
forts Rutland, and Burleigh enters, tells
her her orders came too late, the earl
was dead; the queen rages at him, who
to excuſe himſelf relates the treachery
of Nottingham, which he had juſt learned
from her confeſſion in deſpair. The queen
B then ſummons up her fortitude, and the
play ends.

In our laſt, p. 74, we gave an Abſtract of Mr. Fielding's Propoſal for making an effectual Proviſion for the Poor. *Mr.* Alcock *has ſince publiſhed a Pamphlet on the ſame Subject, to which he has prefixed an Advertiſement, acquainting the*
C *Publick, that Mr.* Fielding *had adopted his general Plan laid down in his* Obſervations on the Poor Laws, *&c. publiſhed towards the End of laſt Seſſion, tho' he has omitted to mention his Performance. The above-mentioned Pamphlet is intitled,* Remarks on two Bills for the better Maintenance of the Poor, *&c**. In a
D Letter to ——— Member of Parliament. *From which we ſhall give the following Extracts.*

WITH all due deference to the judgment of perſons of ſuperior talents and ſtations, I muſt beg leave to ſay, that I think both of theſe bills are liable to ſome very material objections. That
E by Sir R——d L——d, which was firſt introduced, allowing it to be right, as far as it goes, certainly ſtops too ſhort and does not go far enough. The title is only, "A Bill for the better Maintenance and Employment of Poor Children." This is taking in but a very ſmall part of the poor. For chargeable children, I am
F perſuaded, do not make a fourth part thereof. All parents are obliged, if able, to maintain their children; ſo moſt parents that can get or bear children, have generally youth and ſtrength of body ſufficient to enable them to maintain them, for a few years at leaſt in the beginning, when both the quantity and quality of their food is leſs conſiderable and expenſive, bread and milk and roots being the
G principal part of their diet. And when the children are grown to any bigneſs, the pariſh officers by the law now in being are obliged to bind them out apprentices; and all poor children above ſeven

* *See abſtracts of theſe bills in our* Magazine *for laſt year, p.* 153, 220.

years old need no longer be a burden to their indigent parents, or parishes. Besides, in many parishes now-a-days there are some sort of charity-schools set on foot, and poor children have not only their schooling, but cloathing, and in many places, their diet, gratis. So that if this bill were to pass, and all poor children might have the privilege of being sent to the house of industry, I am firmly of opinion, few would be sent thither: Most parents would endeavour to rub on without this assistance, and either out of pride or fondness, or some trifling convenience to themselves, would chuse to keep their children at home, tho' in poverty and idleness and rags, just as we see many of them do at present, notwithstanding the law for binding out poor children parish apprentices. To have a lottery then, build work-houses, establish corporations, with all the other tedious expensive business of returning and chusing the members, maintaining a number of officers, monthly or weekly meetings, &c. &c. All this, I say, seems to be greatly over-doing the thing, and the matter is not adequate to the apparatus and trouble. I am very sensible of what consequence it is to take care of the education of poor children, and bring them up in an honest and industrious way. But to confine these houses to the reception of poor children only or chiefly, I am afraid would prove to be but of little service. The poor rates in each parish would be but a trifle lessened on this account. But they would be greatly increased on another account: The extraordinary expence of buildings, management, salaries, poor tax, &c. would bring a very considerable additional charge. At the same time that the aged, the lame, the blind, the idle, the sick poor would remain to be provided for as at present, and demand near the usual allowance. So that when the people found not only the usual burden nearly continued, but a new burden superadded, and idlers and sturdy beggars still left to stroll about, they would soon repent these new establishments, and by withdrawing all voluntary charities bring the scheme to nothing, or what would be worse, leave it to be carried on by a heavy annual taxation.

The charity-schools in England, exclusive of London, were reckoned to be 1329 in the year 1735: Boys educated therein, 19,506; girls 3915; in all 23 421. And the number since then is allowed to be much increased. From the appendix to the bishop of Lincoln's sermon, anno 1735, it appears, there were then in London 132 charity-schools: Boys in them 3158; girls 1965; in all 5123. The children of poor clergymen provided for by contributions there, and in many other parts of the kingdom, are not included in these accounts. Since that time too there has been created and established the Foundling-hospital, which yearly takes off many poor children; and by the enlargement of its buildings and revenues, will, no doubt, continue yearly to take off more and more poor children, and at last perhaps, which is most to be wished, will be capable of receiving all that shall be offered. But, as lord Bacon says, hospitals abound, and beggars abound never a whit the less. For notwithstanding these ample provisions already made for the maintenance and education of poor children, we do not find the poor rates have at all lessened: On the contrary, at the same time that free-schools, and institutions for the benefit of poor children have encreased, the poor rates have been also more and more increasing. For from the restoration, and much later, we may date the commencement of much the greater part of these schools and institutions. But the poor rates in England in Charles IId's reign, according to a good calculation I have seen, amounted to but a trifle more than 600,000l. Whereas London only was found some years back to pay to the poor more than 250,000l. And supposing London one tenth of the nation, the whole nation must pay, in that proportion, 2,500,000l. It is now reckoned indeed to exceed that: It is now reckoned to pay upwards of 3,000,000l. From hence, I think, it appears plain, that such a new law for the better maintenance and employment of poor children, would not at all remedy the grievance complained of, the present burden and expence of the poor: So far otherwise, I believe it would greatly add to the grievance.

And as I object against the foundation of the bill, as being too partial and narrow bottomed, so I might also against some circumstances in the conduct and execution of it; particularly the manner of chusing the guardians.

However, the main objection against this bill is, what I said at first, that it is not of extent enough—That it is appropriated only to one species of poor, and does not provide for all in general. To remedy this defect therefore, another bill was soon afterwards brought in by the earl of H—l—k, for the maintenance and employment of all sorts of poor, as well the aged as children; lame, blind, idiots, sick, that is, all persons not in a capacity of maintaining themselves by their means

or

labour. This bill promiſes well, and, what I can find, is generally well received. It enacts, in the firſt place, That in every county in England and ales, there ſhall be one corporation for poor." But ſurely a whole county is too large extent for only one ſuch corration. The other bill rightly orders ery county to be divided into a certain mber of diſtricts, according to the diſtion of the juſtices, &c. And this , I muſt think, ought to have adopted ſame regulation. Indeed, ſome of the aller round counties, ſuch as Rutland, ntingdonſhire, Bedfordſhire, whoſe off rts may be nearly equidiſtant from the tre, might do pretty well, perhaps, with ly one poor houſe. But for the large nties, as Yorkſhire, Devonſhire, Linnſhire, or very long counties, as Cornll, Buckinghamſhire, Lancaſhire, Berkre, if there was to be only one ſuch uſe in theſe, the diſtant extreme parts the county could have but little benefit of it, at leaſt would be far from hav- a proportional benefit.

The pariſh I live in is about 44 miles m the county-town, where the quar-ſeſſions are always held, and near ich I ſuppoſe the poor houſe would be cted. But the trouble and expence of rying up a pauper ſo far, would oftenes be tantamount to the advantage eived there. Beſides that many diſſed perſons, greatly wanting relief, ld not be conveyed to ſuch a diſtance thout manifeſt peril to their lives. Some y aged perſons, for inſtance: Perſons t ſhould have the misfortune of a ken limb: Perſons or families, fallen wn with the ſmall-pox, epidemick feſs, &c. Poor women very big with ld, or lying in: Perſons labouring unany accidental diſtreſſes. Such feeble, ccaſional poor objects, could not come thin the benefit of the hoſpital, but ſt be directly relieved in their reſpective iſhes, or periſh for want of help.

But the difficulty and expence of ſend- paupers ſo far is not all. Conſider at a trouble too it would be for the ntlemen guardians to attend. Few or e would accept of the office at ſuch a tance, or duly attend upon it, if they . The management would chiefly be roſſed by a junto of a few buſy perſ in the neighbourhood, who would their account in attending, and ſhare the places and profits among themves and their friends. The revenues uld ſoon begin to draw the uſe, and the uſe the revenues. And when ſuch nagement once appeared, all voluntacontributions would be ſtopped and the hoſpital, with what lands and certain income it had got, would become like many other deſerted hoſpitals in this kingdom, only a fine-cure to ſome maſter or guardian.

Let me add, if there was to be only one poor houſe in a large county, the numbers of paupers to be thronged together would prove to be very great and inconvenient, and naſtineſs, infection and ſickneſs could ſcarcely be avoided. And then this great number of paupers would of courſe require a great fund to ſupport them, with a great number of officers and proveditors to take care and look after them, as treaſurers, clerks, purveyors, ſtewards, maſters of manufactures, phyſicians, chaplains, ſurgeons, maſters, &c. The ſalaries of all which would not only be ſo much a drawback upon the income, but the more money there was to paſs through their hands, the more room there would be found for jobbs and impoſitions. And I need not ſay, how apt moſt publick undertakings are now-a-days to be made jobbs of.

I might alſo add, that ſuch numbers crowded together in one place, could with great difficulty be managed, would hardly be prevented from ſtrolling about and pillaging, and proving in many reſpects a nuſance to the neighbourhood. Whereas in leſſer diſtricts, the people might be cleanlier and more orderly kept; much of the buſineſs of the houſe might be done by ſome of the poor perſons belonging to it; the officers would need to be but few, the ſalaries ſmall, the accounts and expences would be ſubject to a more minute inſpection and examination; frauds of every kind would more eaſily be prevented or diſcovered; the diſtance from the hoſpital would be inconſiderable; moſt paupers might be brought to have the benefit of it; the gentlemen of the neighbourhood would be able and willing to attend, and would have the thing ten times more at heart, as they would look upon it then as a creature, I may ſay, of their own forming and nurſing.

Counties therefore, at leaſt the larger counties, undoubtedly ought to be divided into leſſer diſtricts: And if a hundred, which I propoſed in my ſcheme, be thought too ſmall a diviſion, let 2 or 3 hundreds be united, as ſhall be thought moſt convenient. Indeed, the compiler or compilers of this bill ſeem to be ſenſible, that one poor houſe or hoſpital would hardly ſuffice for a whole county. For further on in the bill it is ſaid, "That in two years, at leaſt one hoſpital ſhall be erected in each county:" As if more might be

be erected, if thought neceſſary. But ſurely if more hoſpitals may be erected, more corporations ſhould be eſtabliſhed. For it would be wrong to have ſeveral of theſe houſes in a county, and all of them made ſubordinate and ſubject to one general corporation. For this in time would come to the ſame thing, as if only one ſuch houſe had been erected. The great houſe would draw to itſelf moſt of the profits and revenues, and like Aaron's rod or ſerpent, ſoon ſwallow up all the reſt. Every diſtrict ſhould be an independent body; otherwiſe it would not be worth while to have an hoſpital erected in it.

Some, that have rightly ſpoken againſt counties, as too large diviſions, have at the ſame time ſpoken much in behalf of pariſhes, and ſtill thought them to be the propereſt diviſions for the right management of the poor. But one ſhould think that experience would have ſufficiently convinced us, that ſuch ſmall diviſions will not do. A ſingle country pariſh cannot poſſibly ſet up a work-houſe to any good purpoſe. The trouble and expence would never be defrayed by the profit of it. The ſame building and cover almoſt, that muſt be raiſed for one pariſh, would ſerve for ſeveral pariſhes. The ſame perſons that attend or look after a few, could look after more. The ſame fire and candle, that warms and lights and dreſſes the meat of half a dozen, with a very ſmall addition, would warm and light and dreſs the meat of double the number. And ſo in greater matters: Victuals, materials for work, &c. can be laid in much cheaper, when bought in quantities, than in ſmall parcels. But I need not ſtop here to ſhew, that the poor can be cheaper maintained in larger bodies together than in ſeparate pariſhes and houſes as at preſent. This is ſuppoſed and taken for granted in both bills. I ſhall only ſay, that when much may be ſaid againſt the two extremes of a thing, we may commonly preſume, that the medium is right.

And as I think there ſhould be more houſes of this kind, than one in a county, ſo, undoubtedly, each houſe ſhould conſiſt of three parts, as I mentioned in my former pamphlet, a work-houſe, correction-houſe and hoſpital, adapted to the three different ſorts of poor, the able induſtrious poor, the idle ſturdy beggars, and the ſick poor. But as to the ſecond of theſe houſes, that for hard labour, and the confinement and correction of diſorderly wicked vagrants and other offenders, I find no particular mention made in the bill before us; tho' ſuch a houſe would be more eſpecially neceſſary, if there was to be only one poor houſe in a county. For how could ſuch a numerous body of paupers, as would in all probability be accumulated here, ſuch a farrago or medly of idle ſwearers, drunkards, pilferers, vagabonds, how could all theſe be poſſibly well managed, without ſome ſuch houſe ready at hand, to take off, and puniſh the offenders? A poor houſe, without a houſe of correction annexed to it, will never anſwer the end, which moſt gentlemen now have in view; namely the ſuppreſſion of the idle daring wicked poor, (who are the moſt troubleſome and dangerous to the ſtate) as well as the employment and maintenance of all other poor. The ſcheme to be perfect, ſhould take in a proviſion for the poor of all denominations, ſhould provide bread for thoſe that are not able to earn it, phyſick for the ſick, labour for thoſe that are able to labour, and proper chaſtiſement and labour for thoſe who can labour and will not, or who are otherways notorious offenders.

After ſome other obſervations he concludes thus. "I have now, in compliance with your requeſt, drawn up a few curſory remarks upon theſe two bills, and though I have objected againſt ſeveral points in each of them, yet with ſome alterations and additions, I think, an effectual bill might be formed out of both. And if the two worthy authors of them ſhould hereafter be joined together in a committee upon this affair, I make no doubt but on reconſideration they will be able to prepare a bill, for which, on account of its ſalutary effects as a law, his majeſty will have reaſon to thank them, the poor to bleſs them, and every land owner in the kingdom to praiſe and eſteem them."

In our laſt, p. 92, *we gave ſome Account of* Elizabeth Canning's *being carried by two Fellows to Mrs.* Well's *Houſe at* Enfield-Waſh, *and ſtript of her Stays by* Gypſy *in the ſaid Houſe; for which* Gypſy *received Sentence of Death at the laſt Seſſions at the* Old Bailey, *and* Wells *was branded and ordered to be priſoned ſix Months, as an Acceſſary after the Fact. As this Affair has been the Subject of much Converſation, and is ſtill to be more ſo, we ſhall give our Readers an Account of the Trial, as follows.*

MARY Squires, widow, and Susannah Wells, were indicted, the firſt for that ſhe on Jan. 2, in the dwelling-houſe of Suſannah Wells, widow, did aſſault Elizabeth Canning, ſpinſter, did make an aſſault, putting her in corporal fear and danger of her life, one pair of

ue 10s. the property of the ſaid Eli-
eth, from her perſon in the dwelling
ſe did ſteal, take, and carry away.
d the latter, for that ſhe, well know-
that the ſaid Mary Squires, had done
committed the ſaid felony, her the
Mary did then and there feloniouſly
ive, harbour, comfort, conceal, and
ntain, againſt his majeſty's peace, and
inſt the form of the ſtatute.

liz. Canning. I had been to ſalt-
e bank to ſee my uncle and aunt
ley; I ſet out from home about 11 in
forenoon, and ſtaid there till about
e at night on Jan. 1, then my uncle
aunt came with me as far as Aldgate,
re we parted; I was then alone, ſo
e down Hounſditch and over Moor-
s by Bedlam wall; there two luſty
, both in great coats, laid hold of
one on each ſide, they ſaid nothing to
at firſt, but took half a guinea in a lit-
ox out of my pocket, and 3s. that were
. They took my gown, apron, and
and folded them up, and put them
a great coat pocket. I ſcreamed out,
the man that took my gown put a
kerchief, or ſome ſuch thing to my
th. They then tied my hands be-
me; after which one of them gave
blow on the temple, and ſaid, d—n
you b—h, we will do for you by
by. I having been ſubject to con-
on-fits theſe four years, this blow
ned me, and threw me directly into
. The firſt thing that I remember
this was, I found myſelf by a large
, where was water, with the two
that robbed me. They took me
e priſoner Wells's houſe, when, as
as I can think, it was about four
ck in the morning; I had recovered
my fit about half an hour before.
lugged me along, and ſaid, you
, why don't you walk faſter? one
old on my right arm, and the other
e left, and ſo pulled me along.
ing aſked whether ſhe could form
judgment in what manner ſhe was
eyed before ſhe recovered of her
ſhe ſaid, I think they dragged me
by my petticoats, they being ſo
.—When I was carried into the houſe,
the gypſy woman Squires, who
ſitting in a chair, and two young
en in the ſame room; Virtue Hall
one; they were ſtanding againſt a
r. As ſoon as I was brought in,
Squires took me by the hand, and
me if I choſe to go their way,
g, if I did, I ſhould have fine
ns; I ſaid, no. Then ſhe went
ook a knife out of a dreſſer drawer,
ut the lace of my ſtays, and took
them from me. I thought ſhe was go-
ing to cut my throat, when I ſaw her
take the knife. Then ſhe looked at my
petticoat and ſaid, here, you b—h, you
may keep that, or I will give you that,
it is not worth much, and gave me a
ſlap on the face. After that ſhe puſhed
me up ſtairs from out of the kitchen,
into a place which they call the hay-loft.
After ſhe ſhut the door ſhe ſaid, if ever
ſhe heard me ſtir or move, or any ſuch
thing, ſhe would cut my throat. When
day-light appeared I could ſee about the
room, there was a fire-place and a grate
in it, no bed nor bedſtead, nothing but
hay to lie upon, there was a black pitcher
not quite full of water, and about 24
pieces of bread, (a pitcher produced in
court) this is the pitcher, which was full
to near the neck. The 24 pieces of bread
might be about the quantity of a quartern
loaf.

Q. Had you nothing elſe to ſubſiſt on?

Canning. I had in my pocket a penny
mince-pye, which I bought that day
to carry home to my brother.

Q. How long did you continue in that
room?

Canning. Four weeks, all but a few
hours.

Q. Did any body come to you in the
room during that time?

Canning. Nobody at all.

Q. Did you, during the time you was
in this confinement, make any attempts to
come down ſtairs, or make your eſcape?

Canning. No, I did not till the time I
got out.

Q. Had you any thing to ſubſiſt on
during the time beſides the pieces of bread,
penny pye, and pitcher of water?

Canning. No, I had not.

Q. At what time did you get out?

Canning. About four o'clock in the
afternoon on Monday I broke down a
board that was nailed up at the inſide
of a window, and got out there. Firſt
I got my head out, and kept faſt hold
by the wall and got my body out; after
that I turned myſelf round and jumped
into a little narrow place by a lane with
a field behind it; then I went on the
backſide of the houſe up a lane, and croſ-
ſed a little brook and over two fields,
as I think, but I did not take notice how
many fields; the path-way brought me
by the road ſide. Then I went by the
road ſtrait to London. It ſtruck ten
o'clock juſt as I came over Moorfields.
I got home about a quarter after to my
mother's houſe in Aldermanbury.

Upon her being croſs examined, ſhe
was aſked why ſhe did not attempt to
eſcape before; to which ſhe anſwered,
becauſe

becauſe I thought they might let me out; it never came into my head till that morning. Being aſked how ſhe came, being in that deplorable condition, not to go into ſome houſe and relate the hardſhips ſhe had gone through? She anſwered, I thought, if I did, may be I might meet ſomebody belonging to that houſe.

Q. Did you ſee the priſoner (Wells) while you was in that confinement?

Canning. I never ſaw her in the houſe at all till I went down afterwards.

Q. Did you eat all your bread?

Canning. I eat it all on the Friday before I got out; it was quite hard, and I uſed to ſoak it in the water.

Q. When did you drink all your water?

Canning. I drank all that about half an hour before I got out of the room.

Upon being aſked where ſhe did her occaſions while in the room, ſhe anſwered, ſhe never had any ſtool while in confinement, ſhe had only made water.

Virtue Hall. I know the two priſoners at the bar; Wells lived at Enfield-Waſh; I went and lived there as a lodger. Mary Squires lived in the houſe, and had been there about 7 or 8 weeks.

Q. How long before E. Canning was brought in?

Hall. About a fortnight before, which was on Jan. 2, about 4 in the morning, ſhe was brought in there by two men, John Squires was one of them, he is ſon to Mary Squires, the other man I don't know any thing of; I never ſaw him before.

Q. Who was in the houſe at the time?

Hall. There was I and Mary Squires the priſoner, and her daughter, the gypſy man ſaid, Mother, I have brought you a girl, do you take her; then ſhe aſked E. Canning whether ſhe would go her way.

Q. What did ſhe mean by that?

Hall. She meant for her to turn whore, but ſhe would not; then ſhe took a knife out of a dreſſer drawer in the kitchen, and ripped the lace of her ſtays, and pulled them off, and hung them on the back of a chair in the kitchen, and puſhed her up into the room, and ſaid d—n you, go up there then, if you pleaſe; then the man that came in with the gypſy's ſon, took the cap off Elizabeth Canning's head, and went out a-doors with it; the gypſy man, John Squires, took the ſtays off the chair, and went out with them. When I went out of the kitchen, I went into the parlour, Wells ſaid, Virtue Hall, the gypſy man came in and told me that his mother had cut the ſtays off the young woman's back, and he had got them, and ſhe bid me not to ſay any thing to make a clack of it, fearing it ſhould be known.

Q. How long was you in that houſe?

Hall. I was there a quarter of a year in all, if not more, I was there the whole time E. Canning was there; but I never ſaw her once after ſhe was put up into that room, I was the firſt that miſſed her, I aſked the gypſy woman once whether that girl was gone? ſhe anſwered what is that to you, you have no buſineſs with it, but durſt not go, to ſee if ſhe was gone; if I had, very likely they would have ſerved me ſo.

Q. What was you in that houſe?

Hall. I went there as a lodger, but was forced to do as they would have me.

Elizabeth Canning. Elizabeth Canning that has given her evidence is my daughter; after ſhe was miſſing from New-year's day, I advertiſed her three times; ſhe came back on the day before King Charles's martyrdom, about a quarter after ten o'clock at night, ſhe had nothing but this ragged bed-gown and a cap; I fell into a fit directly; when I came to myſelf my daughter was talking to Mrs. Woodward and Mr. Wintlebury; they aſked her where ſhe had been, ſhe ſaid on the Hertfordſhire road, which ſhe knew by ſeeing a coach going by; ſhe gave the ſame account ſhe has ever. When ſhe came into her warm bed, ſhe was very ſick, and had no free paſſage thro' her for ſtool or urine, till ſhe was ſupplied with glyſters, for 7 days after ſhe came home, but what was ſuffered by half a cup full at a time.

John Wintlebury. I ſaw E. Canning the night ſhe came home; ſhe appeared in a very bad condition, and had a dirty bed-gown and cap on. Here ſhe was come home, I went to her mother's houſe, and ſaid, Bet, how do you do! She ſaid, I am very bad. Said I, where have you been? She ſaid, ſhe had been ſomewhere on the Hertford road, becauſe I have ſeen the Hertfordſhire coach go backwards and forwards.

Joſeph Adamſon. I have known Canning the younger ſome years, I ſaw her after ſhe came home, till day we went down to take the people; I and ſeveral neighbours of us, agreed go to the place, ſome on horſeback, ſome in the coach with E. Canning was down about an hour, or an hour and half before the coach came, and ſecured all the people we found there. I ſeeing the room before ſhe was brought in, thought ſhe was capable of giving ſome account of it; I returned to her and aſked her about it, ſhe declared

e room with ſome hay in it, a chimney-
ace in the corner of it, an odd ſort of
n empty room. I went with her to the
ouſe, and carried her out of the chaiſe
to the kitchen, and ſet her on the dreſ-
r, and ordered all the people to be brought
her, to ſee if ſhe knew any of them;
e was then very weak, I took her in A
y arms like a child; upon ſeeing Mary
quires ſhe ſaid, that is the woman that
t my ſtays off, and threatned to cut
y throat if I made a noiſe.

Q. Did any of the people ſeem un-
illing to be inſpected?

Adamſon. Yes, they were very un-
illing to be ſtopped, when we went
own in the morning, particularly Mary B
quires; after the girl had ſaid this of
quires, Squires ſaid to her, ſhe hoped
e would not ſwear her life away, for
e never ſaw her before; E. Canning
inted to Virtue Hall, and ſaid, that
ung woman was in the kitchen, when
was brought in; ſhe pointed alſo to
other young woman, and ſaid ſhe C
as there at the time; then we carried
r up to examine the houſe, ſhe ſaid
ne of the rooms ſhe had ſeen, was
e room in which ſhe was confined;
en I aſked if there were any other
oms, they ſaid yes, out of the kitchen,
had before been in it but did not ſay
then,) becauſe I had a mind to ſee D
ſhe knew it, we had her up into it,
ſaid this is the ſame room in which
was, but here is more hay in it than
ere was then; I laid my hand upon
and ſaid it has been lately ſhook up,
lay hollow, ſhe was then pretty near
caſement; ſaid I, if you have been ſo
g in this room, doubtleſs you are able
ſay what is to be ſeen out here, ſhe E
ſcribed a hill at a diſtance which is
inkford-hill; I believe ſhe could not
it at the time ſhe ſpoke about it, for
was between her and the caſement,
th my back towards the caſement; ſhe
o ſaid there were ſome houſes on the
her ſide the lane, then I opened the
ement, we looked, and it was as ſhe F
d deſcribed; I aſked where was the
ndow ſhe broke out of, ſhe ſhewed
us, (there were ſome boards nailed up
inſt it,) and ſaid that is the window,
uſed to ſee the coach go by at; then
pulled down the board, it was big
ugh for me to have got out of it, it
eared to me to be the ſame window,
ore ſhe came to the houſe, for I ſaw G
e of the plaiſter broke off on the out-
.

Edward Lion. The young woman lived
vant with me till ſhe was miſſing; I
March, 1753,

live in Aldermanbury, I was one of the perſons that went down to Wells's houſe, I went after the reſt of the gentlemen on Feb. 1, we were there ſome time before ſhe came, and had taken the people up; when ſhe came ſhe was carried into the kitchen, and ſat on a dreſſer, and the people ſat all round her; I ſaid to her, Bet, do not be frighted or uneaſy, you ſee your friends about you, and on the other hand do not be too ſure, without you really can ſwear to what you ſay, therefore be very careful; ſhe pitched upon Mary Squires to be the perſon that cut her ſtays off, ſhe pitched upon a young woman that was ſaid to be daughter to Squires, and ſaid, ſhe was in the kitchen, at the time, and likewiſe Virtue Hall, but ſaid they did nothing to her.

Robert Scarrat. I went down to Enfield-Waſh, there were ſix of us in all, her mother and two women were with her in the chaiſe; ſhe deſcribed the fields, and likewiſe a bridge, that night ſhe came home, near the houſe; I aſked her if ſhe perceived a tanner's houſe near, ſhe ſaid ſhe believed there was.

Q. Was John Squires in the room at the time ſhe pitched upon his mother and the reſt?

Scarrat. He was, ſhe ſaid ſhe could not ſwear to him, he had his great coat on at our firſt going there, but he had pulled it off; ſhe ſaid he looked like the perſon, but ſhe could not ſwear to him; they made him put his great coat on before the juſtice, then ſhe ſaid he looked more like one of the two men that brought her there.

Edward Roſſiter. I went down with the reſt, on the Thurſday, I heard E. Canning examined before Mr. Taſhmaker the juſtice; ſhe gave the ſame account, then as now, ſhe ſaid John Squires was much like one of the men, when he had got his great coat on, ſhe ſaid ſhe did not ſee Wells in the houſe, but ſhe once ſaw her out at a window, but did not know ſhe was the woman that belonged to the houſe.

Mary Squires ſaid nothing in her defence, but called the following witneſſes.

John Gibon. I live at Abbotſbury, ſix miles from Dorcheſter, I am maſter of the houſe called the Old-Ship; on Jan. 1, 1753, the priſoner Squires came into the houſe, there was George her ſon, and Lucy her daughter with her, as ſhe called them; ſhe came with handkerchiefs, lawns, muſlins, and checks, to ſell about town, ſhe ſtaid there from the firſt to the

ninth day of the month, and lay at my houſe.

William Clark. I live at Abbotſbury, and have for 7 years; I remember ſeeing the gypſy there; the laſt time I ſaw her, was on the 10th of Jan. laſt, I met with them on the road, we went ſome way together, we parted at Crudeway-foot, four miles from Abbotſbury, and three from Dorcheſter.

Thomas Grevil. I live at Coom, three miles from Saliſbury, I keep a publick houſe there, the ſign of the Lamb; I ſaw Mary Squires at my houſe, on Jan. 14.—Theſe three witneſſes ſhewed their ſubpæna's, as the cauſe of their coming to give their evidence.

For the crown, John Iniſer, depoſed as follows. I ſell fiſh and oyſters about Waltham-croſs and Theobalds. I know the priſoner Squires very well by ſight, the laſt time I ſaw her before now, was at the time ſhe was taken at Suſannah Wells's houſe; before that I had ſeen her ſeveral times every day up and down before ſhe was taken.

Q. Are you very certain of that?

Iniſer. I am that I ſaw her three weeks before, that ſhe walked into people's houſes pretending to tell fortunes. She told me mine once.

Wells being called upon to make her defence, ſaid, As to her character it was but an indifferent one, that ſhe had an unfortunate huſband who was hanged, and added, ſhe never ſaw the young woman (meaning E. Canning) till they came to take us up; and as to Squires, ſhe never ſaw her above a week and a day before they were taken up.

Squires, the laſt day of the ſeſſions, being aſked what ſhe had to ſay before ſhe received ſentence, anſwered, That on New-Year's day I lay at Coom at the widow Grevil's houſe; the next day I was at Stoptage, there were ſome people who were caſt away, and they came along with me to a little houſe at the top of the Moor and drank there, there were my ſon and daughter with me. Coming along Popham-lane there were ſome people raking up dung. I drank at the ſecond alehouſe in Baſingſtoke on the Thurſday in New-Year week. On the Friday I lay at Bagſhot-heath, at a little tiney houſe on the heath. On the Saturday I lay at Old Brentford at Mr. Edwards's who ſells greens and ſmall beer. I could have told this before, but one pulled me and another pulled me, and would not let me ſpeak. I lay at Mrs. Edwards's on the Sunday and Monday; and on the Tueſday, or Wedneſday after, I came from thence to Mrs. Wells's houſe.

A Journal of the late War in the East-Indies, *between the Rebel* Indians, *ſupported by the* French, *and ſome of the* Nabobs, *ſupported by the* Engliſh.

BEFORE we begin we muſt obſerve, that a man called a nabob in the East-Indies, is the governor of a province, or of a ſingle town and its territory, of whom there are now a great number in that part of the world. Theſe nabobs are all tributary to the Mogul emperor; but in every thing elſe they ſeem to be independent, and act as abſolute and arbitrary ſovereigns within their reſpective territories, often carrying on wars againſt one another, and ſometimes attacking the European ſettlements upon their coaſt, without any authority from the Mogul, whoſe miniſters give themſelves very little trouble about the diſtant parts of that vaſt empire, if they can but draw money from thence for ſupplying their own avarice and luxury; therefore it is abſolutely neceſſary for the Europeans ſettled upon that coaſt, to court or command a regard from the nabobs in their neighbourhood.

In theſe circumſtances Monſ. Dupleix, the French governor of Pondicherry, obſerving that Annaverda-Cawn, nabob of Arcot, had a greater regard for the Engliſh than for the French, he reſolved to have him depoſed. For this purpoſe he entered into a plot with Muzephur Jing and Chuenda Saib, two popular men in the neighbourhood, who raiſed an army of their friends, and being joined by a detachment of French from Pondicherry, they marched in July, 1749, towards Arcot, on the plains of which city they were met by Annaverdec at the head of his army; but as he had truſted entirely to his own ſtrength, without ſoliciting any aſſiſtance from the Engliſh, his army was totally routed and himſelf killed. However, his ſon, Mahomed Ally Cawn, made his eſcape, and took ſhelter in Trichenopoly, a place of great ſtrength to the ſouthward, where at his deſire he was preſently ſupplied by the Engliſh with men and ammunition.

This place the enemy then deſigned to have laid ſiege to, and marched ſouthward for that purpoſe, but were prevented by Nazir Jing, nabob of Golconda, who having entered the province of Arcot with a great army, obliged them to retreat under the walls of Pondicherry, where they encamped in March, 1750; but being ſoon joined by the whole garriſon of that place, and Nazir Jing being joined by a detachment of Engliſh from St. David's, as alſo by Mahomed and the Engliſh from Trichenopoly, the two armies

ies moved towards each other, and on e 24th. O. S. engaged, when the French d their allies were defeated, and obliged retreat towards Pondicherry, with the ſs of moſt of their cannon, ammuniti- and baggage, whereupon Muzepher ng came and ſurrended himſelf a priſoner Nazir Jing, who was his uncle.

By this victory Mahomed was reſtored the nabobſhip of Arcot, but ſome miſ- nderſtandings having happened between azir Jing and the Engliſh, and alſo be- ween Mahomed and them, they return- d to St. David's in Auguſt, whereupon he French and their allies attacked Ma- omed in his camp and obtained an eaſy ctory, but Mahomed ſaved himſelf by ying to Nazir Jing who was ſtill with is army at Arcot, and who upon this de- rmined once more to march againſt he French, whereupon they were obliged o throw themſelves into the ſtrong for- reſs of Gingey, about 20 miles from ondicherry. Of this fortreſs Nazir Jing ormed the blockade, which he continued ntil December, when the gariſon was educed to great diſtreſs, and the French ffairs almoſt in a deſperate ſituation; ut as they in all parts of the world ſeem o be better at plotting and intriguing han at fighting, they had during this lockade formed a conſpiracy againſt Na- ir Jing, into which his own prime mi- iſter, and the ungrateful Muzipher Jing ad entered, and in purſuance of this con- piracy Nazir Jing was aſſaſſinated in his wn camp on Dec. 5, O. S.

Upon Nazir Jing's death his ſaid ne- hew Muzipher was proclaimed his ſuc- ceſſor by the conſpirators and the whole rmy, as no one durſt oppoſe what they nd the French propoſed. This raiſed the anity of the French governor ſo much hat he laid the plan, and actually be- gan to build a town, to be called Dupleix, n the ſpot where Nazir Jing was ſo treacherouſly murdered, and where a mo- nument was to have been erected with a gaſconading inſcription, as if the French had here obtained a glorious victory.

As Mahomed Ally was not able to ſtand againſt the French and their new allies, he was obliged once more to take ſhelter in Trichenopoly, and ſollicit the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, which was at laſt promiſed upon his agreeing to the terms they propoſed. In the mean time Muzipher Jing paid a viſit to the French governor at Pondicherry, and after ſtay- ing there about a month, ſet out for Gol- conda, accompanied by a party of 300 French, nine field-pieces, and all neceſſa- ry ſtores, in order to eſtabliſh himſelf in the nabobſhip of that province, having before his departure appointed the above- mentioned Chunda Saib to be nabob of Arcot, who having collected a conſidera- ble force, marched from Pondicherry to beſiege Trichenopoly, after reducing ſome little forts in his way. But by this time Mahomed Ally's treaty with the Engliſh was concluded, and on March 24, 1750-1, O. S. a body of 400 men under the com- mand of capt. Gingen, marched from St. David's to his aſſiſtance, and were joined by all the forces he could raiſe at Val- conda, about 70 miles to the weſt of St. David's. Here the two armies had a rencounter, which by the treachery of the Indian governor of the place, turned out to the diſadvantage of the Engliſh and their allies, for they were obliged to retreat precipitately with the loſs of a conſiderable quantity of ammunition and baggage; and being deſerted by ſeveral of Mahomed's troops, they were at laſt forced to ſecure themſelves by encamping under the walls of Trichenopoly, after paſſing the river Calderon with ſome diſ- ficulty.

This river the enemy likewiſe paſſed, and encamped at Syrringham near Tri- chenopoly, but had not yet forces ſuf- ficient to beſiege it in form; and in the mean time it was reſolved at St. David's to make a diverſion by ſending a new de- tachment into the province of Arcot, and for this purpoſe Mr. Clive offered his ſervice as a volunteer, tho' he was not then in the army. Accordingly, he embarked, Aug. 22, with 130 men under his command for Fort St. George, where he was joined by 80 more; and with this force he marched croſs the country, and took poſſeſſion of Arcot without op- poſition, where he behaved with ſo much moderation and generoſity, that he gain- ed the good will of the people to a high degree.

This diverſion had the deſired effect, for Chunda Saib's ſon was detached with a great part of their army from Trichenopoly, upon whoſe approach Mr. Clive ſhut himſelf up in the caſtle of Arcot, to which they laid ſiege, and having made two breaches, they at laſt, on Oct. 14, made a general aſſault, but Mr. Clive had ſo well prepared, that they were every where repulſed with great ſlaughter; and next day a party of Eng- liſh, with 2000 Morrattas, which had been detached under capt. Kilpatrick from Trichenopoly appearing in ſight, the enemy retreated in great confuſion, leaving behind them their cannon and part of their baggage.

Capt. Kilpatrick with a ſufficient ga- riſon being left in the caſtle of Arcot,

capt. Clive marched with the reſt of the forces in ſearch of the enemy, and coming up with them on the plains of Aranic, gave them a total defeat on Dec. 3, after which he reduced ſeveral other forts, wherein he left ſome of the Engliſh forces, in gariſon, and with the reſt returned to St. David's, where he had ſcarce been a month, before the enemy had collected a new army, with which they approached within nine miles of Madraſs, and plundered ſeveral of the gentlemens ſeats thereabout.

Upon this capt. Clive was again ſent out with a body of Engliſh troops, and on March 1, he came up with the enemy at Couverpauk or Coverupaute, about 15 miles from Arcot, where he gave them another total defeat, and beſides the killed, took a lieutenant and 48 French priſoners, with all their cannon, and a great quantity of warlike ſtores *.

The whole province of Arcot being thus cleared of enemies, except thoſe at Syrringham, capt. Clive returned with his forces to St. David's, having in his way demoliſhed the new town called Dupleix; and major Laurence arriving from England, he and capt. Clive ſet out, March 18, from St. David's with all the forces that could be raiſed, and joined capt. Gingen at Trichenopoly; ſoon after which capt. Clive was detached with 400 Engliſh, ſome Moratta horſe, and Seapoys, to cut off the enemy's retreat to Pondicherry, for which purpoſe he attacked and took by ſtorm two forts gariſoned by the enemy, making priſoners 138 French, beſides thoſe that were killed or drowned in the Calderon, on which one of the forts was ſituated.

During theſe tranſactions capt. Clive had information, that one capt. Danteuil, at the head of a ſtrong party, had been ſent from Pondicherry with money and ſtores for their army at Syrringham, and that this party was then encamped under the walls of Valconda; whereupon capt. Clive ſet out directly for Valconda, attacked them in their camp, drove them with great ſlaughter into the fort, and obliged them to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, May 31, 1752.

By this time the enemy's army at Syrringham was reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs, having neither money nor proviſions, and being deſerted by moſt of of the Indians, who had come over and joined Mahomed Ally; ſo that Chunda Saib in deſpair had delivered himſelf up to the nabob of Tanjore, in hopes that he would have ſaved his life, but to prevent diſputes about who ſhould have the keeping of him, he ordered his head to be ſtruck off; and on Jan. 3, the French commander, monſieur Law, capitulated, that the artillery and warlike ſtores ſhould be delivered up, the ſoldiers priſoners of war, and the officers priſoners upon their parole. This is the fulleſt account we could ſpare room for. Thoſe that deſire to have all the particulars at full length, may ſee them in a pamphlet lately publiſhed, intitled, *A genuine Account of ſome late Tranſactions in the Eaſt-Indies.*

From the ADVENTURER, March 13.

The Adventurer, *as he was muſing on the Senſibility of Brutes, on the Unreaſonableneſs and Immorality of Cruelty towards them, in wantonly ſacrificing them to our own Pleaſure, and in the Fervour of his Imagination beginning to think it poſſible they might participate in a future Retribution; repreſents himſelf at laſt as falling aſleep, and into a Dream, which he relates as follows.*

THO' the labours of memory and judgment were now at an end, yet fancy was ſtill buſy; by this roving wanton I was conducted thro' a dark avenue, which, after many windings, terminated in a place which ſhe told me was the Elyſium of birds and beaſts. Here I beheld a great variety of animals, whom I perceived to be endowed with reaſon and ſpeech: I approached a horſe and an aſs, who ſeemed to be engaged in a ſerious converſation; and by degrees I came near enough to overhear them.

"If I had periſhed, (ſaid the aſs,) when I was diſmiſſed from the earth, I think I ſhould have been a loſer by my exiſtence; for during my whole life, there was ſcarce an interval of one hour, in which I did not ſuffer the accumulated miſery of blows, hunger and fatigue. When I was a colt, I was ſtolen by a gypſy, who placed two children upon my back in a pair of panniers, before I had perfectly acquired the habit of carrying my own weight with ſteadineſs and dexterity. By hard fare and ill treatment, I quickly became blind; and when the family to which I belonged, went into their winter quarters in Norwood, I was ſtaked as a bet againſt a couple of geeſe, which had been found by a fellow who came by, driving before him two of my brethren, whom he had overloaded with bags of ſand: A halfpenny was thrown up; and to the inexpreſſible increaſe of my calamity, the dealer in ſand was the winner.

"When I came to town, I was harneſſed with my two wretched aſſociates to a ſand cart. The load was ſo diſproportionate

* *See our* Magazine *for laſt year, p.* 608.

rtionate to our ſtrength, that it was th the utmoſt difficulty and labour gged very ſlowly over the rugged pave- nt of the ſtreets. One morning very ly, as we were toiling up Snow-hill th repeated efforts of ſtrength, that s ſtimulated, even to agony, by the eſſant ſtrokes of a whip, which had eady laid our loins bare even to the ne; it happened, that being placed in ſhafts, and the weight preſſing hard on me, I fell down. Our driver re- rded my misfortune, not with pity but e; and the moment he turned about, threw a ſtick with ſuch violence at head, that it forced out my eye, and ſſing thro' the ſocket into the brain, was inſtantly diſmiſſed from my miſery, comparison of which with my preſent te conſtitutes great part of its felicity. t you, ſurely, if I may judge by your ture, and the elegance of your make, s among the favourites of mankind."

"It is true, (replied the ſteed,) I was avourite: but what avails it to be the ourite of caprice, avarice and bar- ity? My tyrant was a wretch, who gained a conſiderable fortune by play, rticularly by racing. I had won him ny large ſums; but being at length ex- ted out of every match, as having no al, he regarded even my excellence h malignity, when it was no longer ſervient to his intereſt. Yet I ſtill d in eaſe and plenty; and as he was e to ſell even my pleaſures, tho' my la- r was become uſeleſs, I had a ſeraglio, which there was a perpetual ſucceſſion new beauties. At laſt, however, an- er competitor appeared: I enjoyed a triumph by anticipation; I ruſhed the field, panting for the conteſt; the firſt heat I put my maſter in poſ- ion of the ſtakes, which amounted 10001. The proprietor of the mare I had diſtanced, notwithſtanding this race, declared, that ſhe ſhould run next day againſt any *gelding* in the rld, for double the ſum: My maſter ediately accepted the challenge; and him, that he would the next day duce a gelding that ſhould beat her.

As I knew it would be in vain to ſt, I ſuffered myſelf to be bound; operation was performed, and I was antly mounted and ſpurred on to the . Injured as I was, the love of glory ſtill ſuperior to the deſire of revenge: termined to die as I had lived, with- an equal; and having again won the , I ſunk down at the poſt in an ago- which ſoon after put an end to my "

When I had heard this horrid narrative, ch indeed I remembered to be true, I turned about in honeſt confuſion, and bluſhed that I was a man. But my re- flections were interrupted by the notes of a blackbird, who was ſinging the ſtory of his own fate: He perceived that I liſten- ed with curioſity, and, interrupting his ſong, "Stranger, ſays he, tho' I am, as thou ſeeſt, in the fields of Elyſium, yet my happineſs is not compleat; my mate is ſtill expoſed to the miſeries of mor- tality, and I am ſtill vulnerable in her. O! ſtranger, to bribe thy friendſhip, if peradventure it may reach my love, I will gratify the curioſity with which thy looks enquire after me. I fell by the unpro- voked enmity of man, in that ſeaſon when the dictates of nature are love. But let not my cenſure be univerſal; for as the elegy which I ſing, was written by a human being *, every human being is not deſtitute of compaſſion, nor deaf to the language in which our joys and fears are expreſſed." He then, after a ſweet tho' ſhort prelude, made the grove again echo with his ſong.

The ſun had chac'd the winter's ſnow,
And kindly loos'd the froſt-bound ſoil;
The melting ſtreams began to flow,
And plow-men urg'd their annual toil.

'Twas then amid the vernal throng,
Whom nature wakes to mirth and love,
A blackbird rais'd his amorous ſong,
And thus it echo'd thro' the grove:

"O! faireſt of the feather'd train,
For whom I ſing, for whom I burn;
Attend with pity to my ſtrain,
And grant my love a kind return.

See, ſee, the winter's ſtorms are flown,
And Zephyrs gently fan the air!
Let us the genial influence own,
Let us the vernal paſtime ſhare.

The raven plumes his jetty wing,
To pleaſe his croaking paramour;
The larks reſponſive love-tales ſing,
And tell their paſſion as they ſoar.

But truſt me, love, the raven's wing
Is not to be compar'd with mine;
Nor can the lark ſo ſweetly ſing
As I, who ſtrength with ſweetneſs join.

With thee I'll prove the ſweets of love,
With thee divide the cares of life;
No fonder huſband in the grove,
Nor none than thee a happier wife.

I'll lead thee to the cleareſt rill,
Whoſe ſtreams among the pebbles ſtray;
There will we ſit and ſip our fill,
Or on the flow'ry border play.

I'll guide thee to the thickeſt brake,
Impervious to the ſchool-boy's eye:
For thee the plaiſter'd neſt I'll make,
And on thy downy pinions lie.

To

* *An elegy occaſioned by ſhooting a blackbird on Valentine's Day.*

To get thee food I'll range the fields,
And cull the beſt of ev'ry kind,
Whatever nature's bounty yields,
Or love's aſſiduous care can find.
And when my lovely mate would ſtray
To taſte the ſummer's ſweets at large,
At home I'll wait the live-long day,
And tend at home our infant charge.
When prompted by a mother's care
Thy warmth ſhall form th' impriſon'd young,
With thee the taſk I'll fondly ſhare,
Or chear thy labours with my ſong."

He ceas'd his ſong. The melting dame
With tender pity heard his ſtrain;
She felt, ſhe own'd a mutual flame,
And haſten'd to relieve his pain.

He led her to the nuptial bow'r,
And neſtled cloſely to her ſide,
The happieſt bridegroom in that hour,
And ſhe the moſt enamour'd bride.

Next morn he wak'd her with a ſong.—
"Ariſe! behold the new-born day!
The lark his mattin peal has rung;
Ariſe, my love, and come away!"

Together thro' the fields they ſtray'd,
And to the verdant riv'lets ſide,
Renew'd their vows, and hopp'd and play'd,
With honeſt joy and decent pride.

But, O! my muſe with pain relates
The mournful ſequel of my tale;
Sent by an order of the fates,
A gunner met them in the vale.

Alarm'd, the lover cry'd, "My dear,
Haſte, haſte away; from danger fly!
Here, gunner, turn thy vengeance, here!
O! ſpare my love, and let me die."

At him the gunner took his aim;
The aim he took was much too true;
O! had he choſe ſome other game,
Or ſhot as he had us'd to do *!
Divided pair! forgive the wrong.
While I with tears your fate rehearſe:
I'll join the widow's plaintive ſong,
And ſave the lover in my verſe.

We inſerted ſome Memoirs relating to Sir HANS SLOANE *in our* Magazine *for* Jan. *laſt, p.* 6, 7; *an Account of his Death, Funeral, Will and Codicils, p.* 43, 44, *and the Proceedings of his Executors and Truſtees, at their firſt Meeting, with the Liſt of their Names, in our* Magazine *for* February, *p.* 89. *And as we have here preſented our Readers with the* HEAD *of this celebrated Virtuoſo, neatly engraved, we thought fit on this Occaſion to give them, from the* London Daily Advertiſer, *the following Conſiderations on his Collection of Curioſities.*

THAT a treaſure like to this never was amaſſed together, is beyond a doubt: Nor can we imagine that ſuch a one ever can be compiled again; unleſs ſuch another almoſt miraculous combination of cauſes ſhould appear to give origin; unleſs Providence again ſhould join together in one mortal being ſo much true knowledge and ſo great benevolence, ſuch talents and ſuch affluence of fortune, and ſhould again extend the life of him who was poſſeſſed of them, almoſt to the age of a patriarch.

We are not aware how much it is we owe to the memory of this excellent man. With the ſame view to publick good, under which he had his whole life been gathering theſe treaſures from all quarters of the world; he at the end of it provided they ſhould be kept together. Thoſe who knew the venerable deceaſed, know, that of all men he was the freeſt from ambition; all mildneſs and all meekneſs, he would rejoice when he ſaw his labours become uſeful, but no man ever knew him diſcloſe a ſpark of vanity about them. *The glory of God and the good of man*, were as himſelf declares †, the motives of his getting them together; and the ſame motives influenced him, to contrive their continuing together.

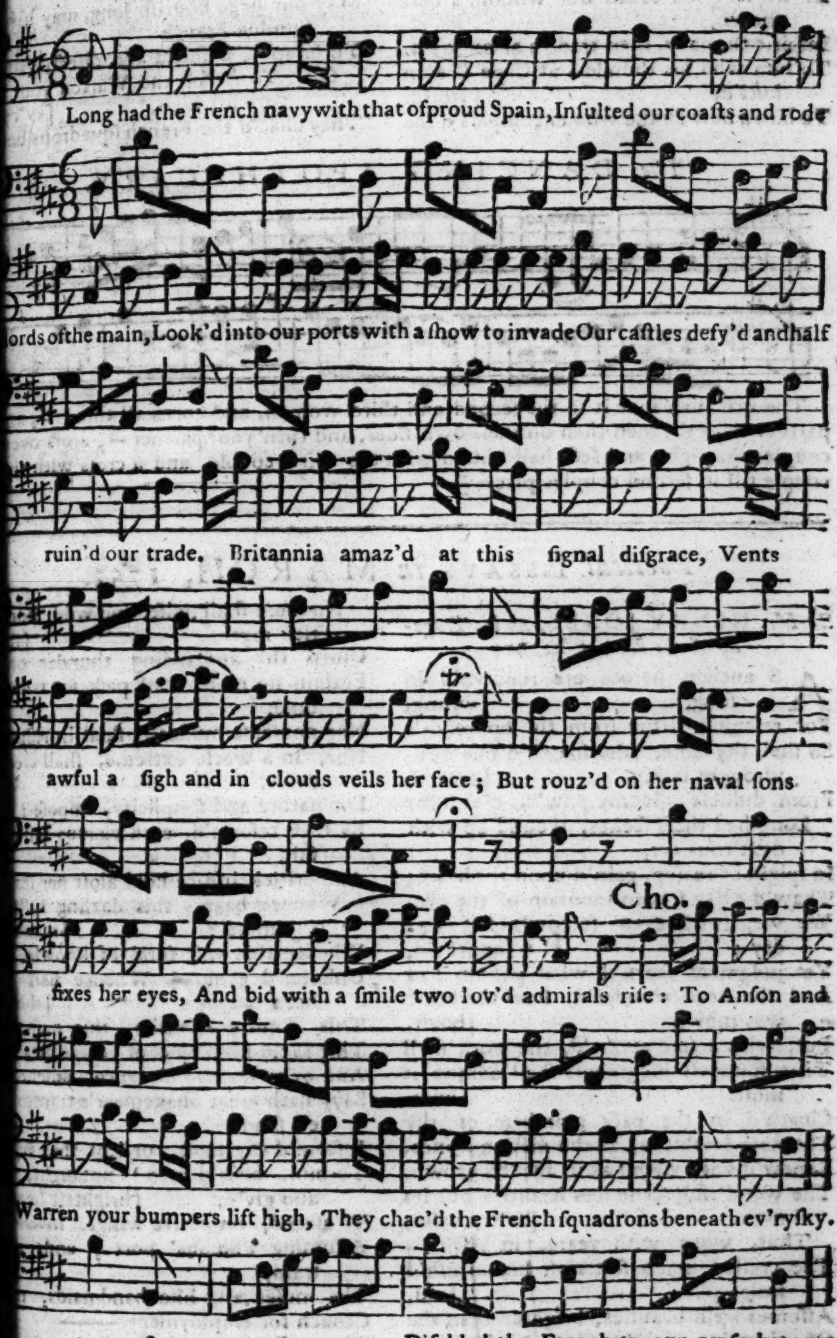
He has with this deſign alſo taken every precaution that human prudence could ſuggeſt, to ſecure them in their place. He has repeated his earneſtneſs that they ſhould be ſo preſerved, no leſs than three times in his laſt act; and he has taken the ſureſt method that it ſhould be ſo. He has veſted the truſt of them, in the hands of many of the beſt, as well as wiſeſt perſons in the kingdom; and, not ſatisfied with addreſſing himſelf to their judgments, by the value of the treaſure he committed to their charge, he adjured them by their conſciences and honour. He compliments them, juſtly, with an influence from the ſame principles, to preſerve the whole together on which he collected the ſeveral parts of it; and adds, *he doubts not but they will faithfully and conſcientiouſly diſcharge the truſt repoſed in them.* He repeats on ſubſequent occaſions, that this is *a ſincere and confidence which he has repoſed in theſe honourable perſons*; and we need only name their names to know it will be ſacred. (p. 89.)

We are happy that perſons ſo worthy to the truſt have not declined to accept it: More happy, that they have determined to undertake the honourable truſt ſtrictly and ſtrenuouſly; and we are moſt happy, that among ſo great a number there is, and there is certain to continue ſuch perfect unanimity.

ANSO

* *Never having killed any thing before or ſince.*

† *The words of his will.*



2.

joy'd they ſail'd forth and came up with the foe, [blow;
min'd like Britons to ſtrike a bold eedful of order they in courage con-de, [ſide.
ſt line of battle's a thund'ring broad moak ſoon involving ſea, earth, air, onfounds, [wounds;
ll rage and tumult diſtraction and

Diſabled the French to our croſs homage pay, [the fam'd day.
And dragg'd home in triumph thus crown

Cho. To Anſon and Warren your bumpers lift high, [ev'ry ſky.
They chac'd the French ſquadrons beneath

3.

So Ruſſel and Blake bid our ſea lion roar, [ſhoar.
Whoſe ſhadow appearing alarm'd ev'ry

In

In warring on ocean our wiſdom's beſt ſhown,
Inſpirit the navy, then trade's all our own.
To him who his thunders at Cape-Breton hurl'd,
To him a new Drake who encompaſs'd the world.
May our liege flouriſh long, may his ... humble France
Ye ſeraphs, O ſhield and direct Wil...
Cho. To Anſon and Warren your ... pers lift high,
They chac'd the French ſquadrons be...

The DANCING APOTHECARY.



The firſt man foot it to the ſecond and third woman, and turns all three ..., and ... partner with the men then on their own ſides, and turn your partner ..., croſs over ... couple ..., right and left half round with the third couple, and a croſs with the ... couple till in ſecond couples places ....

Poetical ESSAYS *in* MARCH, 1753.

To Mr. HENRY JONES, *on his Tragedy of the* Earl *of* ESSEX.

AS ancient heroes are renown'd in ſong,
For reſcuing virtue from th' oppreſſor's wrong,
So ſhall thy fame, who ſnatch'd this well-wrought tale,
From dulneſs' gloomy pow'r, o'er time prevail.
Long had theſe ſcenes, wound up with dext'rous art,
In ſpight of reaſon, gain'd upon the heart;
Thaw'd ev'ry frozen fountain of the eye,
We wept, till even ſorrow's ſelf was dry;
Yet judgment ſcorn'd what paſſion had approv'd,
And the head wonder'd, how the heart was mov'd.
But, with a fate revers'd, the work ſhall boaſt,
That ſoundeſt judgments ſhall admire it moſt.
Cloath'd in the eaſy grandeur of thy lines,
The ſtory brightens, as the diction ſhines.
Renew'd with vigour as in age 'tis grown,
The wond'ring ſcene ſees beauties not its own.
Thus, worn with years, in Africk's ſultry vales,
The creſted ſnake ſhifts off his tarniſh'd ſcales;
Aſſumes freſh beauties, brighter than the old,
Of changing colours intermix'd with gold:
Reburniſh'd, baſks beneath the ſcorching ray,
Shines with new glories in the face of day,
Darts fiercer lightning from his brandiſh'd tongue,
Rolls more ſublime, and ſeems, at leaſt, more young.
No more ſhall noiſe, and wild, bom... tick rage
Uſurp th' applauding thunder of ...
Suſtain no more ſhall paſs for true ... lime,
Nor nonſenſe muſically float in rhime;
Nor, in a worſe extreme, ſhall creep ... proſe,
For nature and ſimplicity, impoſe:
By thee reform'd, each vicious taſte ... fail,
And critick juſtice hold aloft her ſcale.
Whence beams this dazling luſtre ... thy mind?
Whence this vaſt fund of knowledge ...
Unletter'd genius! Whence haſt ... been taught
This dignity of ſtile, this majeſty ...
This rapid fire, by cool correctneſs ...
And ev'ry learned elegance, unſchool'd ...
Say, hath great Shakeſpear's tranſmig... ed ſhade
Inform'd thy maſs, or lent thee ſire...
To him, bleſs'd bard! untaught, ... alſo giv'n,
T' aſcend, on native wings, inven...
Aſſuming Phœbus' port; and, in ... train,
The muſes all, like handmaids, ...
Crouch for employment.——
The paſſions too, ſubſervient to his ...
Attentive wait on his ſuperior ſkill;
At the command of his inchanting ...
Unlock the burſting flood-gates of ... heart,
And in the rapid, headlong ſtream, ...
The vanquiſh'd ſoul, and make it ... own.

* *Alluding to the Prologue to* Henry V.

appy the clime, diſtinguiſh'd be the [ſtage;
age,
n genius ſhoots ſpontaneous for the
too luxuriant, nor too trimly neat,
in looſe wildneſs, negligently great.
ay the gen'rous plants, ſo wond'rous [care;
rare,
r want the tender hand of foſt'ring
like Apollo's fav'rite tree, be ſeen,
ever flouriſhing, for ever green.

M'NAMARA MORGAN.

LOGUE and EPILOGUE to the new ragedy of the *Earl* of ESSEX, by r. HENRY JONES, lately acted with pplauſe at the Theatre-Royal in *Co-nt-Garden.* (*See p.* 121.)

OLOGUE. Spoken by Mr. BARRY.

UR deſp'rate bard a bold excurſion tries,
Tho' danger damp'd his wing, he dar'd
to riſe: [ſpring;
hope, high rais'd, all glorious actions
bence that heroes conquer, poets ſing.
be may feel the ſoul-exalting fire,
prompts the humbleſt boſom to aſpire.
ithout a guide this raſh attempt be made,
out a clue from art, or learning's aid.
kes a theme where tend'reſt paſſions glow,
eme, your grandſires felt with pleaſing
woe.
x' ſad tale be ſtrives to cloath anew,
hopes to place it in a ſtronger view.
ets, like painters, may, by equal law,
labour'd piece from different maſters draw:
aps improve the plan, add fire and grace,
ſtrike th' impaſſion'd ſoul through all the
face.
far our author has ſecur'd a claim
is exalted palm, this wiſh'd-for fame,
generous ſentiments will ſoon declare:
unity is ever prone to ſpare.
re baſeneſs then your candour to diſtruſt;
RITISH audience will, at leaſt, be juſt.
flattering truth be fearful muſt confeſs,
anguine friends made promiſe of ſucceſs;
that, be fears, their ardent wiſhes
wrought,
partial favour ſeldom ſees a fault.
bear, like patient friends, this firſt eſſay,
ext ſhall thank you in a nobler way.

LOGUE. By an unknown Hand. Spoken by Mrs. CIBBER.

EWS! News! good folks, rare news,
and you ſhall know it—
ot intelligence about our poet!
do you think he is?—You'll never gueſs;
RISH BRICKLAYER, neither more or
leſs.
now the ſecret's out, you cannot wonder,
in commencing bard he made a blunder.
e not left the better for the worſe,
itting ſolid brick for empty verſe?
March, 1753.

Can he believe th' example of Old Ben,
Who chang'd (like him) the trowel for the
pen,
Will in his favour move your critick bowels?
You rather wiſh, moſt poets pens were trowels.
Our man is honeſt, ſenſible, and plain,
Nor has the poet made him pert, or vain:
No beau, no courtier, nor conceited youth;
But then ſo rude, he always ſpeaks the truth:
I told him he muſt flatter, learn addreſs,
And gain the heart of ſome rich patroneſs:
'Tis ſhe, ſaid I, your labours will reward,
If you but join the bricklay'r with the bard;
As thus—Should ſhe be old and worſe for
wear,
You muſt new-caſe her, front *her and* repair;
If crack'd in fame, as ſcarce to bear a touch,
You cannot uſe your trowel *then too much;*
In ſhort, whate'er her morals, age or ſtation,
Plaiſter *and* white-waſh *in your dedication.*
Thus I adviſ'd—but he deteſts the plan:
What can be done with ſuch a ſimple man?
A poet's nothing worth and nought availing,
Unleſs he'll furniſh, where there is a failing.
Authors in theſe good times are made and us'd,
To grant thoſe favours nature has refus'd.
If he won't fib, what bounty can he crave?
We pay for what we want, not what we
have.—
Nay tho' of every bleſſing *we have ſtore,*
Our ſex will always wiſh—a little more.—
If he'll not bend his heart to this his duty,
And ſell (to who will buy) wit, honour,
beauty;
The bricklay'r ſtill for him the proper trade is,
Too rough to deal with gentlemen and ladies—
In ſhort—they'll all avoid him and neglect
him,
Unleſs that you his patrons *will protect him.*

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the new Tragedy of the BROTHERS, now acting with Applauſe at the Theatre-Royal in *Drury-Lane.* (See p. 99.)

PROLOGUE. Written by Mr. DODSLEY, and ſpoken by Mr. HAVARD.

THE tragick muſe, revolving many a
page
Of time's long records drawn from every age,
Forms not her plans on low or trivial deeds,
But marks the ſtriking!—When ſome heroe
bleeds
To ſave his country, then her powers inſpire,
And ſouls congenial catch the patriot fire.—
When bold oppreſſion grinds a ſuffering land;
When the keen dagger gleams in murder's
hand;
When black conſpiracy infects the throng;
Or fell revenge ſits brooding o'er his wrong:
Then walks ſhe forth in terror; at her frown
Guilt ſhrinks appall'd, tho' ſeated on a
throne.

But the rack'd ſoul when dark ſuſpicions rend,
When brothers hate, and ſons with fires contend;
When claſhing intereſts war eternal wage;
And love, the tendereſt paſſion, turns to rage;
Then grief on every viſage ſtands impreſt,
And pity throbs in every feeling breaſt:
Hope, fear, and indignation riſe by turns,
And the ſtrong ſcene with various paſſion burns. [*flow;*
Such is our tale.—Nor bluſh if tears ſhould
They're virtue's tribute paid to human woe.
Such drops new luſtre to bright eyes impart;
The ſilent witneſs of a tender heart:
Such drops adorn the nobleſt hero's cheek,
And paint his worth, in ſtrokes that more than ſpeak:
Not he who cannot weep, but he who can,
Shews the great ſoul, and proves himſelf a man.
Yet do not idly grieve at others pain,
Nor let the tears of nature fall in vain:
Watch the cloſe crimes from whence their ills have grown, [*own.*
And from their frailties learn to mend your

An Hiſtorical EPILOGUE. By the AUTHOR.

AN EPILOGUE, *thro' cuſtom, is your right,*
But ne'er perhaps was needful *till this night.*
To-night the virtuous falls, the guilty ſpies,
Guilt's dreadful cloſe our narrow ſcene denies.
In hiſtory's authentick record read
What ample vengeance gluts Demetrius' *ſhade:* [*told,*
Vengeance ſo great, that when his tale is
With pity ſome, even Perſeus *may behold.*
Perſeus *ſurviv'd, indeed, and fill'd the throne,*
But ceaſeleſs cares in conqueſt made him groan.
Nor reign'd he long; from Rome *ſwift thunder flew,* [*threw:*
And headlong from his throne the tyrant
Thrown headlong down, by Rome *in triumph led,*
For this night's deed, his perjur'd boſom bled.
His brother's ghoſt each moment made him ſtart,
And all his father's anguiſh rent his heart.
When rob'd in black his children round him hung,
And their rais'd arms in early ſorrow wrung;
The younger ſmil'd, unconſcious of their woe;
At which thy tears, O Rome! *began to flow,* [*fo.l,*
So ſad the ſcene: What then muſt Perſeus
To ſee Jove's *race attend the victor's wheel:*
To ſee the ſlaves of his worſt foe encreaſe,
From ſuch a ſource!—An emperor's embrace.
He ſicken'd ſoon to death, and, what is worſe,
He well deſerv'd, *and* felt *the coward's curſe:*
Unpity'd, ſcorn'd, inſulted his laſt hour,
Far, far from home, and in a vaſſal's power.
His pale cheek reſted on his ſhameful cheek
No friend to mourn, no flatterer to feign.
No ſuit retards, no comfort ſoothes his doom,
And not one tear bedews a monarch's tomb.
Nor ends it thus—dire vengeance to complete
His ancient empire falling, ſhares his fate
His throne forgot! His weeping country chain'd!
And nations aſk—Where Alexander *reign'd.*
As publick woes a prince's crimes purſue,
So, publick bleſſings are his virtue's due.
Shout, Britons, *ſhout!—Auſpicious fortune bleſs!*
*And cry, long live—*OUR title to ſucceed.

A humorous EPISTLE *of a facetious Young* Lady *be-rhymed.*

To Mrs. E.

MY knowledge of your temper, and
That you will be at my command
Induces me, dear Ma'm, to crave
For once you'd be my humble ſlave;
To Mr. M—ton then apply,
To you he nothing can deny;
Beg him to pardon my offence,
Th' effect of female-innocence.
As I his friendſhip highly prize,
I'll on my knees, and never riſe
Until forgiveneſs I obtain,
And be eſteem'd his friend again.
No other man in all the world,
Though I were kick'd, and toſs'd, and hurl'd
From hence to the antipodes,
Shou'd ever bring me on my knees
To aſk forgiveneſs of thoſe crimes,
I might commit a thouſand times:
But this to him I'll freely do,
Whene'er he orders it by you.
Madam, I from your houſe to-day,
With great regret, have ſtaid away,
'Cauſe your preceptor I'll not ſee
Until he's reconcil'd to me,
Which by your means he ſoon may be;
This is the very great deſire
Of pretty, ſmiling, Nancy Spier.
P. S. This letter, Ma'm, he need not ſee
But if he ſhou'd, tell him from me;
I hope thoſe faults he ſhall detect,
He'll very candidly correct.

C. Morton.

HOLT SCHOOL *in* NORFOLK, Thurſday, February 26, 1753.

J. H. *to the Head-Scholar* J. B.

Officium noſtrum erga DEUM.
Our *duty* towards GOD.

NUNC tu, mi *Burrelle*, audi! te nam docebo, [*lerabo*
Et paucis, quâ animus tibi ſit ratione c
Imprimis, *unum* eſſe DEUM meditare
quenter, [*omnipoten*
Immenſum, æternum, ſummum, optim

… cælum, et toto fulgentia *sidera* cœlo,
…teraq; aut oculis *apta*, aut *non apta* vi-
deri,
… nihilo, nutu ſolo, ſine tempore fecit;
…ſtaq; perpetuo ſtudio ſervatq; regitq;
…nc venerare, time, cole, lauda, at ſæpe
precare, [occidit, et quum
…ſte dieq; oritur quum ſol, quumq;
…quali ſpatio metâ disjunctus utrâq; eſt:
…m prima eſt *virtus*, prima eſt *ſapientia*,
Regem [agnoſcere, amare,
…elicolum PATREM, per CHRISTUM,
…ceroq; animo, laudare, timere, precari.
…c ſine *virtutes* alias nihil eſſe putato:
…c verò ſolum penè eſt ſatis. Ergo teneto
…rde ac mente DEUM ſæpe, et ſæpe ore
vocato:
…ec ad virtutes alias eſt *janua*; quippe
…vino nequeunt prorſus ſine numine ha-
beri
…rtutes aliæ, et nequeunt *vitia* ipſa caveri.

Imitated in ENGLISH HEROICKS.

By the ſaid J. B.

YOUNG *Burrel*, hear me! While ad-
vice I give [to live.
…ow, in the *way tow'rds bliſs* you ought
Know firſt, that there's but one Al-
mighty GOD,
…mmenſe, eternal, by whoſe powerful nod
…ll things were made both human and
divine, [ſhine
…en or unſeen; yon *heav'n*, and orbs that
…herein, *ſun*, *moon*, and *ſtars*; this *earth*,
and all
…hat *lives or moves* on earth's ſelf-poiſed ball;
…nd all from *nothing*: Who, with equal eaſe,
…ll rules and governs *thoſe* as well as *theſe*.
…im fear, him rev'rence, worſhip and
obey, [pray,
…o him for *grace* and *faith* devoutly
…oth morn and evening, and at midſt
of day:
…irtue and *wiſdom* will in this appear,
GOD, through CHRIST, you call on,
and revere,
…raiſe, thank, and honour, and ſin-
cerely fear.
…Without this, reckon other *virtues* ſmall;
…ut, *piety* once got, you've almoſt all.
…Therefore let GOD be always in your mind,
…o him let pray'r, and praiſe, with
thanks be join'd.
…his is the *path to heav'n*, for none can
gain
…irtue without it, nor from vice abſtain,
…nleſs they help from GOD by *prayer*
obtain.

N. B. *See the advertiſement of* THE GRAMMARIAN'S GEOGRAPHY *and* ASTRONOMY, *&c. on the blue cover of this Magazine.*

COLIN *and* PHOEBE. *A* NEW SONG.

1.

WHERE the jeſſamin ſweetens the
bower,
And cowſlips adorn the gay green,
And the roſes refreſh'd by the ſhower
Contribute to brighten the ſcene,
In a cottage retirement there lives
Young Colin and Phœbe the fair,
The bleſſings each other receives,
In mutual enjoyment they ſhare.
And the lads and the laſſes that dwell on
the plain [ſwain.
Sing in praiſe of fair Phœbe, and Colin her

2.

The ſweets of contentment ſupply
The ſplendor and grandeur of pride;
No wants can the ſhepherd annoy,
While bleſt with his beautiful bride.
He wiſhes no greater delight
Than to tend on the lambkins by day,
And return to his Phœbe at night,
His innocent toil to repay.
And the lads tell the laſſes, in hopes to
prevail, [the vale.
They're as conſtant as Colin who lives in

3.

If her lover delighted appears,
The fair one partakes of his bliſs;
If dejected, ſhe ſooths all his cares,
And heals all the pain with a kiſs:
She deſpiſes the artful deceit
That is practis'd in city and court,
And thinks happineſs no where compleat
But where ſhepherds and nymphs do
reſort. [in deſpair,
And the lads tell the laſſes they die
Unleſs they are kind as Phœbe the fair.

4.

Ye ſwains who're accuſtom'd to rove,
And each innocent fair one betray;
No longer be faithleſs in love
The dictates of honour obey;
Ye nymphs who with beauty are bleſt,
With virtue improve ev'ry grace,
For the charms of the mind, when poſſeſt,
Will dignify thoſe of the face.
And ye lads and ye laſſes, whom Hymen
has join'd,
Like Colin be conſtant, like Phœbe be
kind. G. ROLLOS.

To the Author of the EARL *of* ESSEX.

TO rouze the indolent! to wake the
brave!
To reſcue glory from the dreary grave!
To ſhew the ſtrange viciſſitudes of fate;
And trace the actions of the good and great:
To tune the ſtrings that harmonize the
whole, [ſoul;
And paint the paſſions of the human
To touch the mind with ſympathetick woe;
And bid the ſpark of emulation glow;

To ſtamp bright virtue's image on the heart; [art!
For this!—the gods ordain'd the tragick
For theſe great ends, by blooming fancy fir'd,
By ſcience prompted, and by heav'n inſpir'd,
To art and nature's topmoſt height to ſoar,
Aroſe the bards, in ages now no more!
Then merit flouriſh'd, poets then were bold,
'Protected by the Boyles and Cheſterfields of old.'
But now, alas! in our degenerate time,
When moſt deem poetry the knack of rhyme;
When ſenſe and learning meet with ſmall reſpect, [lect:
And what their fires ador'd their ſons neg-
When party int'reſts govern works of wit;
And courts and theatres alike ſubmit;
Vent'rous is he who thinks to pleaſe the age, [ſtage;
And builds his hope on the precarious
Who dares the hatred merit's ſure to gain,
The din of fools, and envy of the vain.
This thou hait done! the palm admits thy claim!
On Eſſex's, eſtabliſh'd ſtands thy fame.
Hail matchleſs bard!—enraptur'd Jones, we ſee
The hero loſt by Banks, retriev'd by thee!
With knowledge fraught, imbib'd from Greece and Rome,
Profoundly vers'd in each recorded tome;
In ev'ry ancient, ev'ry modern read,
With loads of lumber treaſur'd in his head;
The pedant launces in purſuit of fame,
And thinks the ſcholiaſt and the bard the ſame;
But ſoon his dream-like flatt'ring viſion flies,
His audience cenſure, and the wits deſpiſe;
Hence oft' we find in ſome o'er-labour'd tale
The ſcholar pleaſe us, but the poet fail.
True genius only builds an author's name;
This lifts him to the pinacle of fame.
The enliv'ning warmth, the all creative glow,
Learning may aid, but nature muſt beſtow;
This fires the ſoul, th' ideas to refine,
And ſinks the man in ſomething more divine;
This ſtill irradiates, tho' untaught the mind,
Directs the ſenſe, and paints the thought deſign'd. [beams
Thus while reſplendent Phœbus darts his
O'er verdant meadows, groves and lucid ſtreams, [eyes,
The rural proſpect tempts the admiring
And, void of art, a thouſand beauties riſe.
Stanhope! thou patron of th' inſtructive train! [again;
Thro' whoſe indulgence Eſſex lives
How doſt thou vary from the pompous croud! [not proud;
Tho' wiſe, yet modeſt; and tho' great,
Thee, heav'n created with all virtues bright, [polite;
With ſenſe well poliſh'd, and with wit
Taught thee for Britain to direct thy aim,
And with the poet's, fan the patriot's flame;
To bid each ſcience, ev'ry art increaſe,
The bliſsful fruits of liberty and peace.
Av'rice too oft' o'er wealth aſſerts its force, [courſe;
Subjects its pow'r, and bars its deſtin'd
Deſpis'd by thee! thy gen'rous boſom knows
Th' eſſential good which affluence beſtows;
Did e'er intrinſic worth its fate deplore?
Thy heart was touch'd, and merit droop'd no more. [choice;
Be others niggards; thine's a happier
Thy godlike deeds confirm the patriot's voice.
What's all the gaudy pageantry of ſtate?
Can tinſel grandeur form a mortal great?
No,—tho' th' external glare attracts our eyes, [guiſe,
Oft' meaneſs lurks beneath the fair
Oh, Cheſterfield! how bright thy virtue's ray! [decay;
That! that! ſhall ſhine, when titles ſhall
But ſtop, fond muſe! the bard 'tis thine to ſing;
The patron ſoars above thy lowly wing.

To the Rev. Dr. YOUNG, *on his excellent Tragedy, called The* Brothers.

LONG honour'd bard! great Neſtor of the ſtage! [fire,
Retaining ſtill thy genius, ſtrength, and
By time corrected, and improv'd by age:
This laſt great work our children ſhall admire:
This, this compleats thy pyramid of fame,
And with immortal bards enrols thy laſting name.

Hearing Miſs DAVIES *(nine Years of Age) practiſing on the Harpſichord, and German Flute, againſt her Benefit.*

THE Roman fair (her father fix'd in chains) [ſuſtains:
From her own breaſt his waſting frame
The ſon of Croeſus, trembling for his ſire,
Burſts into ſpeech, and ſaves him from the fire.
With equal piety this infant maid,
Calls forth her genius, in a * parent's aid; [delight,
When rapt'rous ſounds the liſt'ning ſenſe
As flow'rs, that ſpring forth early, charm the ſight.

* *A ſickly mother, &c.*

O wondrous talent, in a child ſo young;
A theme may claim ſome kindred ſeraph's tongue!

An EPILOGUE *deſigned by Mr.* Foote, *for the Tragedy of the Earl of* ESSEX.

[*Spoken as to the author at his entrance.*]

WELL! well! I'll do your buſineſs, honeſt friend; [mend.
'Tis your firſt piece, in time perhaps you'll

[*Comes forward.*]

Ladies and gentlemen,
The author by me preſents a petition,
Which he begs may be read with your gracious permiſſion. [not how true)
It ſets forth, that in Dublin (I know He pull'd down old houſes, and built them up new; [the year)
That on April the firſt, (he forgetteth Of the day of the month he is certain and clear; [hod,
As he temper'd his mortar and handled his There pop'd in his head a new fancy and odd; [writing a play;
'Twas, that building an houſe was like That both works were created the very ſame way; [folks in;
That the portal was prologue to ſhew the That the hall and the entry open'd the ſcene; [throughout,
That the plan was the ſtairs, to lead you By an intricate, puzzling, yet uniform route; [be laid,
That the plot muſt as deep as the cellar be as ſtout as ſtrong beer and tranſparent as mead; [as theſe,
That cloſets and cupboards, and ſuch things Were incidents proper to fill up the piece;
And that ſtucco and pointing were, in the laſt place, [grace;
The language and ſentiment, ſpirit and That the trowel and mortar were of ſingular uſe, [muſe.
To plaiſter ſome patron, to favour the taught with leſſons like theſe our poet began; [like ye his plan?
What d'ye think of his houſe? and how The building, 'tis true, is but Gothick and rude, [good;
Yet yet, for all that, the materials are And who knows, when your bounty has poliſh'd his lay, [vius one day;
That this bricklayer may prove a Vitruvius, 'tis worth the experiment—favour his play.
All five ſtories high he has mounted his hopes, [ropes;
Ye criticks take care,—he's on a ladder of Should ye cut but one cord, you'll cruſh all his bones; [end of poor Jones.
The bricklayer and bard,—there's an

A DIALOGUE *between the Rt. Hon.* H—— P—— *and Madam* Popularity. *In Imitation of* Horace, *Book* III. *Od.* IX.

H—— P——.

1. WHILST I was pleaſing in your eyes,
And you was conſtant, chaſte, and wiſe;
E're yet you had your favours granted
To ev'ry knave, or fool, who canted,
In peaceful joy I paſs'd each hour,
Nor envy'd Walpole's wealth and pow'r.

Madam Popularity.

2. Whilſt I poſſeſs'd your love alone,
My heart and voice were all your own;
But on my ſoul, 'twoud vex a ſaint,
When I've moſt reaſon for complaint,
To hear you thus begin to ſcold:
Think on Britannia proud and old!
To her your warmeſt vows are plighted,
For her I ev'ry day am ſlighted;
Are not her intereſts all your theme?
Your daily labour, nightly dream?

H—— P——.

3. My juſt regard I can't deny
For her, and her proſperity;
Nor am aſham'd it is ſo great,
That I, to reſcue her from debt,
From foreign wars, and civil ſtrife,
4. Wou'd freely ſacrifice my life.

Madam Popularity.

Her welfare always is preferr'd,
And my neglected voice unheard:
Examples numerous I cou'd mention;
A peace—bad as the old convention;
Money reduc'd to three per cent,
No pity on the poor, who lent;
Armies, that muſt for ever ſtand,
And ſtill three ſhillings laid on land.

H—— P——.

5. Suppoſe now, Madam, I was willing
For once to bate this grievous ſhilling,
To humour you—I know 'tis wrong—
But you have ſuch a curſed tongue.

Madam Popularity.

6. Why then, though rough as winds, and ſeas,
You ſcorn all little arts to pleaſe,
Yet thou'rt honeſt, faith, and I
7. With thee alone will live and die.

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1. Donec gratus eram tibi,
Nec quiſquam potior, &c.
2. Donec non aliâ magis
Arſiſti, &c.
3. Me nunc Threſſa Chloe regit, &c.
4. Pro qua non metuam emori, &c.
5. Quid ſi priſca redit Venus! &c.
6. ——————————improbo
Iracundior Adriâ,
7. Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens.

A further ACCOUNT *of the Affair of* ELIZABETH CANNING.

SINCE the trial and condemnation of Mary Squires, the gypſy-woman, for the robbery committed on Elizabeth Canning, of which we have already given an account, p. 127, people have been ſtrangely perplexed and divided in their opinions concerning the guilt or innocence of the condemned perſon. What led them into the opinion of the latter, is mentioned by the Inſpector, in his papers of the 9th and 14th of this month. He ſays, he was told there were affidavits in the hands of Mr. Ford, and afterwards of the lord-mayor, proving that Squires was at Abbotſbury in Dorſetſhire, at the time when the robbery was ſaid to have been committed: That Virtue Hall had declared before the lord-mayor, that what ſhe had ſworn againſt Mary Squires was falſe; that this woman was not in Wells's houſe on the day when the robbery was ſaid to be committed, nor for ſome weeks after; that no ſuch robbery ever was committed there at all, and that E. Canning never was in the houſe until brought down to it by thoſe who carried on the proſecution: That two men of unexceptionable character, having come up from Abbotſbury on purpoſe, and having viſited Mary Squires in perſon, had ſworn, that they ſaw her at Abbotſbury on Jan. 1, and from that time to the 10th, and that ſhe is the identical Mary Squires mentioned in the affidavits and certificates ſent up before: That the lord mayor had granted his warrant for apprehending E. Canning; and we are ſince told that four perſons are bound for her appearance in the penalty of 50l. each.

On the 20th was publiſhed a pamphlet, entitled, *A clear State of the Caſe of* Elizabeth Canning, *by* Henry Fielding, *Eſq*; of which the following is an abſtract.

In this pamphlet, the narrative of E. Canning's being ſeized in Moorfields, &c. is given, which may be ſeen in our account of the trial, p. 127. Next, the objections to the truth of it are placed in the ſtrongeſt light, and ſatisfactorily anſwered; and the improbability of her ſtory being falſe clearly ſhewn. That the girl, after the abſence of a month, returned in the dreadful condition, that has been publiſhed, is a known fact. A very fair preſumption follows, that ſhe was confined ſomewhere, and by ſome perſon; that ſhe was almoſt ſtarved to death; that ſhe was confined in a place whence it was difficult to make her eſcape; that, however, this eſcape was poſſible; and that at length ſhe actually made it. Now, why did this girl conceal the perſon who thus cruelly uſed her? It could not be a lover; for among all the cruelties, by which men have become infamous in their commerce with women, none of this kind can be produced. Again, what motive can be invented for her laying this heavy charge on thoſe who are innocent? Can it be believed that a young girl (hardly 18 years old, who hath the unanimous teſtimony of all who have known her from her infancy, to ſupport the character of a virtuous, modeſt, ſober, well-diſpoſed girl) would endeavour to take away the lives of an old woman, her ſon, and another man, as well as to ruin another woman, without any motive whatever? As to any motive of getting money, nothing can be more groundleſs and evidently falſe, than this ſuggeſtion. The ſubſcription was ſet on foot, long after the girl's return to her mother, by ſeveral well-diſpoſed neighbours, and ſubſtantial tradeſmen, in order to bring a ſet of horrid villains to juſtice; which then appeared (as it hath ſince proved) to be a matter that would be attended with conſiderable expence. The firſt propoſer of a reward to the girl was a noble lord, who was preſent at the laſt examination of this matter in Bow-ſtreet. Again, as the girl can ſcarce be ſuppoſed wicked enough, ſhe certainly is not witty enough to invent ſuch a ſtory: She is a child in years, and yet more ſo in underſtanding, with all the marks of ſimplicity that ever were diſcovered in a human countenance. Another improbability of the falſhood of her ſtory ariſes from the manner in which this girl hath ſupported it. Before noble men, and magiſtrates, and judges, perſons who muſt have inſpired a girl of this kind with the higheſt awe, ſhe went through her evidence without heſitation, confuſion, trembling, change of countenance, or other apparent emotion. As ſuch a behaviour could proceed only from the higheſt impudence, or moſt perfect innocence, ſo it ſeemed clearly to ariſe from the latter, being accompanied with ſuch a ſhew of decency, modeſty, and ſimplicity, that, if theſe were all affected (which thoſe who diſbelieve her muſt ſuppoſe) it muſt have required not only the higheſt art, but the longeſt practice and habit, to bring it to ſuch a degree of perfection. Another improbability is, that this girl ſhould fix on a place ſo far from home, and where it doth not appear ſhe had ever been before. In this point, the evidence ſtands confirmed by the declaration of Wells herſelf. It is true indeed that as to her being confined there, ſhe utterly denies it: But ſhe as poſitively affirms

firms, that Canning was never there at
y other time, nor in any other manner.
ence ariſes an utter impoſſibility of the
hood of her ſtory; for unleſs this poor
l had been well acquainted with the
uſe, the hayloft, the pitcher, &c. how
s it poſſible that ſhe ſhould deſcribe
em all ſo very exactly as ſhe did, at her
urn to her mother's, in the preſence of
h numbers of people? Nay, ſhe de-
ibed likewiſe the proſpect that appear-
from the hayloft with ſuch exactneſs,
required a long time to furniſh her
th the particulars. Another improba-
ity is, that ſhe ſhould charge the gypſy
oman, when ſhe muſt have known
at woman could prove an *alibi* [her be-
elſewhere] and not Suſannah Wells,
o could have no ſuch proof.

But the point of evidence, which was
principal foundation of that credit
ich the author of the State of the Caſe
ve to this extraordinary ſtory, is, the
reement, in ſo many particular circum-
nces, between the evidence of Eliz. Can-
g, and Virtue Hall. (See p. 127, &c.)
at Virtue Hall had never ſeen or heard
evidence of Eliz. Canning at the time
en ſhe made her own information, is a
t. And even ſince her apoſtaſy ſhe does
pretend to ſay that Canning and ſhe laid
s ſtory together; but imputes her evi-
nce to her being bullied and threatened
o it; which, to the knowledge of ma-
, is a moſt impudent falſhood: And,
ondly, aſcribes her agreeing with E.
nning to having heard her deliver her
dence; which, beſides being impoſſi-
, can be proved to be another notori-
falſhood by a great number of wit-
ſes of indiſputable credit.

I have this very afternoon (Sunday the
th inſt.) adds the author of the State
the Caſe, read over a great number of
davits corroborating the whole evidence
Canning, and contradicting the *alibi*
ence of the gypſy woman. Theſe af-
avits are by unqueſtionable witneſſes,
l ſworn before three worthy juſtices of
county of Middleſex, who live in
neighbourdood of Enfield-Waſh.

Upon the whole: This caſe, whether
e conſidered in a private or in a pub-
light, deſerves to be ſcrutinized to
bottom: And that can be only done
the government's authorizing ſome
y capable and very indifferent perſons
examine into it, and particularly into
alibi defence of Mary Squires the gyp-
woman. On the one ſide, here is the
of a ſubject at ſtake, who, if her de-
ce is true, is innocent; and a young
guilty of the blackeſt, moſt premedi-
d, and moſt audacious perjury, level-
led againſt the lives of ſeveral innocent perſons. On the other ſide, if the evidence of E. Canning is true, and perjury ſhould, nevertheleſs, prevail againſt her, an innocent young creature, who hath ſuffered the moſt cruel and unheard of injuries, is in danger of being rewarded for them by ruin and infamy; and what muſt extremely aggravate her caſe, and will diſtinguiſh her miſery from that of all other wretches upon earth, is, that ſhe will owe all this ruin and infamy to this ſtrange circumſtance, that her ſufferings have been beyond what human nature is ſuppoſed capable of bearing; whilſt robbery, cruelty, and the moſt impudent of all perjuries, will eſcape with impunity and triumph; and therefore will ſo eſcape, becauſe the barbarity of the guilty parties hath riſen to ſuch a pitch of wanton and untempted inhumanity, beyond all poſſibility of belief.

As to my own conduct in this affair, I know it to be highly juſtifiable before God and before man. I frankly own, I thought it entitled me to the very reverſe of cenſure. The truth is, the ſame motive prevailed with me then, which principally urged me to take up my pen at this time, a deſire to protect innocence, and to detect guilt; and the delight in ſo doing was the only reward I ever expected, ſo help me God. And I have the ſatisfaction to be aſſured, that thoſe who know me beſt, will moſt believe me. In ſolemn truth, the only error I can ever be charged with in this caſe is an error in ſagacity. If E. Canning be guilty of a falſe accuſation, I own, ſhe hath been capable of impoſing on me: But I have the comfort to think the ſame impoſition hath paſſed not only on two juries, but likewiſe on one of the beſt judges that ever ſat on the bench of juſtice, and on two other very able judges, who were preſent at the trial.

I do not, for my own part, pretend to infallibility; tho' I can at the ſame time with truth declare, that I have never ſpared any pains in endeavouring to detect falſhood and perjury; and have had ſome very notable ſucceſs that way. In this caſe, however, one of the moſt ſimple girls I ever ſaw, if ſhe be a wicked one, hath been too hard for me. Suppoſing her to be ſuch, ſhe hath indeed moſt groſsly deceived me, for I remain ſtill in the ſame error: And I appeal in the moſt ſolemn manner to the Almighty, for the truth of what I now aſſert. I am at this very time (on this 15th day of March, 1753) as firmly perſuaded, as I am of any fact in this world, the truth of which depends ſolely on the evidence of others,

that Mary Squires is *guilty* of the robbery and cruelty of which ſhe ſtands convicted; that the *alibi* defence is not only a falſe one, but a falſhood very eaſy to be practiſed on all occaſions where there are gangs of people, as gypſies, &c. That very foul and unjuſtifiable practices have been uſed in this whole affair ſince the trial; and, that E. Canning is a poor, honeſt, innocent, ſimple girl, and the moſt unhappy and moſt injured of all human beings. It is this perſuaſion alone, which occaſioned me to give the publick this trouble: For, as to myſelf, I am, in my own opinion, as little concerned in the event of this whole matter, as any other man whatever.

Virtue *vindicated from* BRUTUS's *Slander of it.*

SOMETIME ſince the Cambridge Journal told us, that the honourable members for that univerſity, had given 60 guineas to four bachelors of arts, that ſhall compoſe the beſt exerciſes on two ſubjects there named; the firſt of which ſubjects was an enquiry into the life and philoſophy of M. Brutus, particularly with reſpect to that reproach thrown on virtue, in the words which he is ſaid to have pronounced juſt before he killed himſelf; which were theſe, "Poor virtue! I always took thee for ſomething real, and I find thee but a name, for thou art fortune's ſlave."

This opprobrious ſpeech, ſo contrary to the philoſophy and genius of the ſpeaker, is either forged and fathered upon him, or was the ſuggeſtion of a diſordered, troubled mind, on the dark ſtate of his own and publick affairs at that time: The Roman writers ſcarce ſuffered a great man to make his exit without intereſting heaven in his death; and the belief of omens and prodigies made a material part of that philoſophy which Brutus had embraced; accordingly we are told, his evil genius came firſt to aſſure him he would meet him in the field of Philippi, and then appeared again juſt before the battle to let him know he was as good as his word: This might caſt a damp on his ſpirit; but tho' this was an abſurd doctrine held by the Stoicks, their notions of virtue were exalted and ſublime; by this principle, they never acted upon mean and ſelfiſh motives, but made the good of their country the object of their aim; for by virtue the Romans meant the good of their republick; and to the long and general prevalence of this notion, was owing that heroiſm which we meet with ſo often among that people, and to it muſt be attributed the grandeur, extent and duration of their empire: But when their conqueſts had introduced riches and luxury, then the narrow opinions of epicuriſm, adapted to that ſtate of things, began to take place of the generous ones of ſtoiciſm, till every thing at laſt became venal: Even Atticus, who was rich, generous and a lover of his country, yet by the ſelfiſh principles of his philoſophy would not diſturb his own private peace to ſecure that of his country, in which yet his own was involved. Thus by the failure of this principle of virtue, the good of the publick was conſulted but by a few; and one of theſe few M. Brutus was, by philoſophy, by principle and by blood, being deſcended from that L. Junius Brutus, who expelled Tarquin and his ſon for their tyranny, and a rape committed on a Roman lady. The image of this anceſtor, which he had always before his eyes, the ſtudy of the ſtoical diſcipline under Cato, and the high notions he had conceived of virtue from both, made him liſt himſelf on Pompey's ſide againſt Cæſar, the invader of the laws of his country: Yet Brutus could not but ſee that the odds, both for number and power, were all his life againſt him and virtue, or that virtue was ſubject to fortune? He might ſee this long before in his friend Cicero's baniſhment, in Pompey's defeat, and Cæſar's triumphs; he ſaw it plainly in the caſe of his uncle Cato, who was driven to the like neceſſity with himſelf to lay violent hands on himſelf, or ſee his country enſlaved. The bad ſtate of publick affairs might well make Brutus apprehend, that there were not virtuous men enough in power to ſave the ſtate; but why ſhould it give him an ill opinion of virtue? He had read what wonders had been wrought by it of old, and had experienced much from it; for was the virtue of Cicero nothing but a name, which detected and ſubdued the conſpiracy of Catiline, and for that time ſaved the commonwealth? And was his own act in killing the tyrant in the ſenate houſe, which made the ides of March ever memorable to all good men, no more than a nominal benefit? Or did the want of ſucceſs ever make him or Cicero think the worſe of that deed afterwards? Why then ſhould his own want of ſucceſs in the battle of Philippi make him cry out, that virtue was but a name? Nothing but deſpair and deſpondency could make him thus contradict himſelf, and condemn all the paſt actions of his life; and his own words, if his own, which he ſays diſparaging of virtue, may more properly be applied and turned upon himſelf; Poor Brutus! I took thee for a man, but find at laſt nothing manly in thee, for thou art a ſlave to fortune and given to change.

THE

THE
Monthly Chronologer.

THE following is as melancholy and affecting a relation of diſtreſs at ſea as perhaps was ever known. Capt. Nathaniel Pierce, of the Portſmouth brigantine, belonging to Mr. bert Odcorne, merchant, of Piſcata- in New-England, left that port about v. 22, 1752, bound to Louiſbourg, th a cargo chiefly of lumber; the w, beſides the commander, conſiſting the following perſons, viz. Nathaniel rns, mate; David Brown, William ngdon, Timothy Cotton, Longford a roman, all reſidents of Piſcataqua, be- s William Williams of Liverpool; omas Chambers of ſome part of the rth of England, and John Ollſon, a tchman; in all nine. They proceed- on their intended voyage with favour- e winds, and made the coaſt of Cape- ton, at about 10 leagues to the weſt- rd, on Dec. 1. There came that day a e of wind eaſterly, with a ſtorm of w, and exceeding cold. The crew be- much fatigued with it, preſſed the tain to make the beſt of his way to ſouthward, which was immediately ne by a general conſent; the cargo ich was on board being proper for the eſt-India market. The wind on Dec. 2, s more moderate, and varied to the rthward and weſtward, and continued blowing over-hard until the 4th in night, when a ſtorm aroſe at W. N. W. they continued before the wind remaining part of the night. The t day the ſtorm continuing, about 4 the afternoon the pump was ſucked, about 5 the crew found they had ung a leak, and required both pumps, ich were ſet to work directly; but withſtanding all they could do, it conti- d gaining upon them; and about 8 in evening they found the veſſel to be of water, and pumping to be of no nner of ſervice. They had all this e no ſail ſet, excepting the foreſail, ich they ſecured as ſoon as poſſible, got the foreyard cloſe down, the veſ- then remaining to the mercy of the , and full of water. The crew had n no thoughts in this diſmal ſituation, to ſecure what proviſion and water y could, and get ſome ſalt pork and f from out of the ſteerage, and like- e two ſmall cheeſes. The meat they ſecured by making a hole, and then putting a rope thro' it, with which they tied it to the quarter-deck, which was the only part that remained out of the water. The negroman, Longford by name, and Cook, were both loſt that night. The ſecond day after this proved moderate, when they broke open the fore-caſtle, by which means two caſks of water, and a barrel and half of apples floated to the ſcuttle, which they got upon the quarter-deck, and there ſecured them. Dec. 9, about the duſk of the evening, in a very ſevere ſquall, the veſſel fell on her ſtarboard broadſide, when the crew all got in the beſt manner they could on the broadſide to windward, the ſea making a breach over them, and very cold. The ſquall continued half an hour, and then abated: In the ſquall William Langdon and John Ollſon were loſt; and on looking after what proviſion they had ſecured, found the water, apples and cheeſe all gone, and nothing but the pork and beef remaining, and the veſſel's upper deck broke up, not any thing remaining in it; from this time they had never a drop of water, but what the heavens at times afforded them, and no other ſuſtenance but the ſalt pork. Either the 12th or 13th David Brown proved delirious, often aſking for beer, cyder, and other liquors, and was in the night loſt. From this to the 15th they had ſome light ſhowers of hail, but could ſave but a ſmall quantity, which each as ſoon as they got it eagerly devoured, and gave them ſome ſmall relief. The 16th Nathaniel Barns, the mate, died upon the deck with hunger and cold, and was thrown into the ſea. The 17th the lumber that was between decks was chiefly waſhed away, and the remainder of the crew thought it beſt, if by any means they could, to cut away the main-maſt. There were carpenter's and other tools in the ſteerage, which was then full of water, and no poſſibility of getting them but by diving, which Capt. Pierce himſelf did, and recovered an iron crow and a carpenter's ax, by the help of which they cut away the main-maſt. The day after this, Timothy Cotton proved delirious, jumped overboard, and was drowned. Capt. Pierce, with the two remaining men, were now in the greateſt diſtreſs; and on the 19th Thomas Chambers and William Williams were both delirious, having frequently drank their

own urine. There was then a hard gale of wind, and the ſea broke very much over them, on which day the two laſt mentioned men were waſhed overboard. Capt. Pierce from this day, the 19th to the 24th, remained alone, expecting every hour to be his laſt, but was happily delivered by the Elizabeth, Capt. Martin, bound from Halifax in Nova-Scotia, to Oporto. They had no bread from the day they were wrecked, and had no liquor but that aforementioned.

We were informed, that the revenue of the duty of exciſe laid on beer and ale, amounted laſt year in England and Wales to 1,120,565l. 7s. 3d. ½. That the duty on malt in England and Wales, amounted to 568,154l. 8s. 4d: And the duty on malt and moloſſes ſpirits in England and Wales, to 572,429l. 16s. 10d. And that the whole revenue of exciſe in England and Wales, amounted laſt year to 3,057,825l. 8s. 7d. ½.

By an act of parliament made the 15th year of his preſent majeſty, intitled, An Act for more effectual preventing the counterfeiting of the current coin of this kingdom, and uttering and paying falſe and counterfeit coin, whoever ſhall make, coin or counterfeit any braſs or copper money, commonly called a half-penny or a farthing, and his, her, or their aiders, abettors, and procurers, being thereof convicted, ſhall ſuffer two years impriſonment, and ſhall find ſurety for their good behaviour for two years more. And any informer, he, ſhe, or they, ſhall have from the ſheriff of the county or city where ſuch conviction ſhall be made, the ſum of 10l. within one month after conviction.

The magiſtrates and inhabitants of Edinburgh, being deſirous to improve that city, by widening the ſtreets and avenues, and erecting an Exchange and other publick buildings, have applied to parliament for leave to purchaſe lands and houſes, and ſuch other powers as are neceſſary for executing their deſign.

FRIDAY, March 2.

Came on at Guildhall, before lord chief juſtice Lee, on an indictment preferred by the attorney-general, at the direction of one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, the trial of Joſiah Knight, for ſeducing Joſeph Earl, a woollen manufacturer, into the ſervice of Spain, in order to eſtabliſh thoſe manufactures there; who, after a hearing of five hours, was found guilty.

MONDAY, 5.

The birth-day of her royal highneſs the princeſs of Heſſe, his majeſty's youngeſt daughter, was celebrated, when her royal highneſs entered the 31ſt year of her age.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

The annual ſermon for the relief of poor diſſenting miniſters widows and children was preached in the Old-Jewry, when the collection amounted to 400l.

THURSDAY, 8.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz. An act for granting an aid to his majeſty by a land tax, to be raiſed in Great-Britain for 1753, at 2s. in the pound: An act to continue the duties on ſalt: An act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters: An act for enforcing the laws for the better preſervation of the game: Two road, and ſeveral private bills.

Virtue Hall, the girl who was evidence againſt mother Wells, and Mary Squires in the affair relating to Elizabeth Canning, declared before the Rt. Hon. the lord mayor, that all ſhe had ſworn upon the trial was falſe; whereupon ſhe was committed to the compter till this myſterious affair can be looked into. (See p. 124.)

FRIDAY, 9.

The Rt. Hon. the lord-mayor, attended by ſome of the aldermen, was at Mr. Akerman's houſe in Newgate-ſtreet near two hours, to examine Suſannah Wells of Enfield-Waſh, concerning the robbery of Elizabeth Canning, when the ſaid Wells declared her innocence, and that ſhe never had ſeen Elizabeth Canning ſince the time ſhe, the ſaid Wells, with others were taken into cuſtody and carried before juſtice Taſhmaker, of Edmonton.

TUESDAY, 13.

Was ended the great cauſe wherein the attorney-general for his majeſty was reſpondent, and Mrs. Dupleſis, appellant, from a decree of the court of Exchequer relating to the will and eſtates of the late lord Coleraine; when the decree was affirmed for the reſpondent.

Letters patent of his majeſty paſſed the great ſeal, to confirm the faculty of his grace the lord biſhop of Canterbury, conferring the degree of doctor in divinity on the Rev. Mr. Thomas Birch, rector of the united pariſhes of St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel Fenchurch, and ſecretary of the Royal Society.

This evening four of the gentlemen who were concerned in carrying on the proſecution in behalf of Elizabeth Canning againſt Mary Squires and Suſannah Wells, appeared before the right Hon. the lord mayor, and entered into a recognizance of 50l. each for the appearance of the ſaid Elizabeth Canning at the next ſeſſions at the Old Bailey.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Young of Wel-
n in Hertfordſhire, long known to the
rld by his poetical and other works,
given the ſociety for the propagation
the goſpel in foreign parts, the ſum
2000 guineas: A noble benefaction!
There being reaſon to apprehend that
William Maude, of Sunderland, who
been miſſing ever ſince Jan. 24 laſt,
aſſaſſinated upon the high road;
majeſty has been pleaſed to promiſe
pardon, and a reward of 50l. to any
(the perſon who actually committed
excepted) who ſhall diſcover his ac-
nplices in the murder; fifty guineas
alſo offered by the widow, and an-
er fifty guineas by the Hon. Henry
ne and George Bowes, Eſqrs.

THURSDAY, 15.

At a general court of the Bank of Eng-
d, a dividend was agreed to, of 2 ½
cent. for intereſt and profits for the
f year ending the 5th of April next;
warrants for which are to be delivered
21ſt of the ſame month.

FRIDAY, 16.

At the general quarter ſeſſions of the
ce for Surrey, held at St. Margaret's
l, Joſeph Puller and Mary Harriſon
re tried and convicted of counterfeiting
d coining copper halfpence, and by
court ſentenced to be impriſoned for
o years in the county goal, and to con-
ue in goal till they find ſureties for their
od behaviour for two years more. The
rt ordered that the baſe halfpence and
tools and inſtruments uſed by the
ſoners, ſhould be burnt by the hands
the common hangman on St. Mar-
ret's hill the next day at 12 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 17.

This day there was a meeting of juſ-
es at the fleece at Edmonton, to ex-
nine into the affair at Enfield waſh;
hen 23 perſons of credit in and about
t neighbourhood made affidavits, that
ary Squires the gypſy was at and near
t place at the time the robbery was
d to be committed. (See p. 143.)
The ſame day came on to be tried before
r. Juſtice Clive at the aſſizes at Chelms-
rd in the county of Eſſex, a cauſe brought
the order of the noblemen and gen-
men aſſociated for the preſervation of
e game, againſt one Henry Wiſeman a
rmer and ſhopkeeper in the ſaid county,
r keeping a net for the deſtruction of
e game, and for buying and having a
ace of hares in his poſſeſſion, he not
ing qualified within any of the game
ws. In the courſe of the trial it ap-
ared clearly to the court and jury, that
e defendant had for ſeveral years em-
oyed many poor neceſſitous people to
out and furniſh him with game, that
provided them with all ſorts of engines
uſed for deſtroying the game, and that having dealt conſiderably in that way, he was diſtinguiſhed by the name of King of the Poachers; and the fact with which he was charged being proved againſt him, the jury without any heſitation brought in a verdict againſt the defendant for three ſeveral penalties of 5l. each; one for keeping a net, and the other two for having two hares in his poſſeſſion. A ſpecial jury had been ſummoned to try the cauſe, but 7 of them only appearing, 5 farmers were added to them to compleat the number. The defendant being a proper object for proſecution, the verdict gave a general ſatisfaction to the country preſent, who are convinced from what appeared on the trial, that the intention of the aſſociation is not, nor ever was, to proſecute farmers without diſtinction.

THURSDAY, 22.

This morning Sir John Philipps, Bart. preſented to his majeſty the memorial of many of the proprietors of eſtates and inhabitants in the ſeveral pariſhes adjacent to Richmond New Park; ſetting forth their right to highways thro' the ſame for horſes, cattle, and all manner of carriages; to ſtiles and ladders for foot-paſſengers; to the liberty of digging gravel there to mend the roads; to the free uſe of the water and water-courſes there; and to the liberty of cutting furzes, and gathering underwood for the uſe of the poor of the ſaid pariſhes: Complaining, that they have of late been obſtructed in, and totally deprived of the enjoyment of their ſaid ancient rights and privileges; and praying a redreſs of theſe their grievances. The ſaid memorial was ſigned by above 300 perſons *.

At a meeting of the Royal-Society it was declared inconſiſtent with the honour of the ſociety to admit the ſhewing of monſters there, as the ridiculous exhibitors made uſe of their countenance, and that of the royal family, and perſons of quality, as puffs to the populace.

The late Mrs. STANTON *of* Shrewſbury *her Receipt for the Bite of a* MAD DOG.

Take the herb trefoil, mouſe-ear, dwarf-box, and periwinkle, of each an equal quantity; dry them very well before the fire, then pound and ſift them very fine; take a large ſpoonful three mornings together faſting in half a pint of new milk, three days before the full or change of the moon.

Note, half the quantity is ſufficient for a child, and two ſpoonfuls for any beaſt or dog.

All the above herbs muſt be gathered in the month of May, and as dry as poſſible; when you have made the quantity you chuſe, put it into glaſs phials and ſtop them up very cloſe.

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for laſt year, p.* 358.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Feb. 20. EDWARD Whitby, of the Middle-Temple, Eſq; to Miſs Dolman, of Litchfield.

28. Francis Swinhow, M. D. deſcended from an antient Daniſh family in Northumberland, to Miſs Jenny Read.

March 4. Charles Styles, Eſq; of Tewin near Farnham, to Miſs Vaughan, of Whitehall.

5. George Turner, Eſq; of Penly-houſe near Weſtbury in Wiltſhire, to Miſs Frew, of Wareham in Dorſetſhire.

6. Thomas Gregg, Eſq; of the Exchequer-office in the Temple, to Miſs Brown, of Barnet.

7. Thomas Dolman, of the Inner-Temple, Eſq; to Miſs Dod.

9. Stephen Theobalds, Eſq; of Luton, to Miſs Letitia Young, of Bloomſbury-ſquare, a 15,000l. fortune.

Rt. Hon. the lord Baltimore, to the lady Diana Egerton, youngeſt daughter to the dutcheſs of Bridgewater.

Capt. Obrien, of the foot-guards, to the Hon. Miſs Obrien, daughter to the earl of Inchiquin.

12. Rev. Mr. Charles Halford, third ſon of Sir Richard Halford, Bart. to Miſs Rebecca Sandwell.

13. Hon. William Richard Chetwynd, Eſq; only ſon of the Rt. Hon. lord viſc. Chetwynd, to Miſs Woollaſton, of St. James's ſquare.

Gyles Talbot, Eſq; of Berkhamſtead, to Miſs Maria Eaſt, of Mark-lane.

Rev. Mr. Secker, of Yardley in Hertfordſhire, nephew to the biſhop of Oxford, to Miſs Bird, daughter of John Bird, Eſq; of Coventry.

Thomas Van, Eſq; of Sudbury in Suffolk, to Miſs Bromley, of Hatton-Garden.

17. Hon. Edward Cornwallis, Eſq; memb. of parl. for Weſtminſter, to Miſs Maria Townſhend, niece to the late lord Townſhend, a 10,000l. fortune.

22. Marquiſs of Carnarvon, to Miſs Margaret Nicoll, daughter of John Nicoll, Eſq; late of Southgate in Middleſex, with a fortune of 130,000l.

Dr. John Bedford, of Durham, brother to Dr. William Bedford, late phyſician to Chriſt's-hoſpital, to Mrs. Dolabella Horſeman, one of the coheireſſes of Edward Horſeman, of Stirton in Rutlandſhire, Eſq;

24. John Hawkins, Eſq; merchant in Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Storer, of Highgate.

March 9. The lady of Edward Laſcelles, Eſq; memb. of parl. for Scarborough, delivered of a daughter.

12. Lady Forteſcue, of a ſon and heir.

17. The lady of Sir Everard Falkener, Knt. of a ſon.

20. Lady viſcounteſs Peterſham, of a ſon and heir.

23. The lady of the Hon. Richard Montague, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

24. Marchioneſs of Granby, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Feb. 17. RT. Hon. Mary lady Salton, ſiſter to the late William earl of Aberdeen, and mother to the preſent lord Salton.

The widow Coxon, at Rodgley in Derbyſhire, in the 117th year of her age, who has left 173 children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.

Mrs. Warren, a maiden lady at Derby, aged 104.

27. David Lequeſne, Eſq; merchant, brother to the late Sir John Lequeſne, Knt. late alderman of Broad-ſtreet ward.

March 2. Dame Suſannah Miller, aged 80, widow of Sir Borlace Miller, of Oxenhaugh in Hants, Bart.

3. Mr. George Sawbridge Littell, late a wholeſale ironmonger in Coleharbour.

4. Alexander Roſs, Eſq; writer to the ſignet at Edinburgh, and ſolicitor to the crown for their affairs in Scotland.

7. Mrs. Keene, relict of Charles Keene, Eſq; of Lynn in Norfolk, and mother of his excellency Benjamin Keene, Eſq; his majeſty's ambaſſador at Madrid, and of the Rt. Rev. the lord biſhop of Cheſter.

Cheſter Fern, Eſq; at Abington in Cambridgeſhire, of an antient family and good eſtate, in the commiſſion of the peace, and lately high-ſheriff for that county.

11. Rt. Hon. Charles Stourton, baron Stourton of Stourton in the county of Wilts.

12. Peter Elers, Eſq; of Chelſea, one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for Middleſex.

Richard Smith, Eſq; of the Wergs near Wolverhampton, who ſome time ſince married a daughter of Sir John Aſtley, Bart.

14. Rt. Hon. Charles Bennet, earl of Tankerville, lord Oſſulſton, and knight of the thiſtle: He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Charles lord Oſſulſton, now earl of Tankerville, &c.

17. James Vernon, Eſq; an eminent Turkey-merchant.

20. Commodore Brown, commiſſioner of Chatham yard, a gallant officer, who was at the taking of Porto-Bello, where he bravely commanded the ſhip that attacked the iron caſtle.

Mr. Francis Price, an eminent architect, and ſurveyor of the cathedral church of Sarum, author of the Britiſh Carpenter; and, A ſeries of obſervations on the above-mentioned cathedral.

21.

21. Drigue Olmius, Esq; at Woodford Essex. immensely rich.

22. Rt. Hon. Thomas Trevor, baron Trevor of Broomham in the county of Bedford: He has left issue only one daughter, the present dutchess of Marlborough, and is succeeded in dignity and estate by the Hon. John Trevor, Esq; memb. of Parl. for Woodstock, and one of the Welch judges.

24. Joseph Dobbins, Esq; filazer of the court of Common-Pleas for the county of Devon, and an eminent solicitor in Chancery.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

DR. Thackeray promoted to the archdeaconry of Surrey, by the bishop of Winchester.—Mr. Nicholas Herbert, presented to the rectory of Ludlow in Shropshire.—Mr. Jarvis, chosen lecturer of Christ-church, Spitalfields in the room of Mr. Dubourdieu, who resigned.—Mr. Robert Denham, presented to the vicarge of Stonely in Warwickshire.—Mr. Jones, chosen minister, or chaplain, of St. Saviour's, Southwark.—Mr. John Ella, presented to the vicarage of Missyn in Nottinghamshire.—Thomas Hughes, M. A. to the vicarage of Loppington, in Shropshire.—Mr. John Standerwick, by the court of aldermen and common-council of Norwich, to the vicarage of Shropham in Norfolk.—Mr. Griffith, by the Abp. of York, to the rectory and parish church of Preeton in Yorkshire.—Mr. Wiggins, by the lord Edgcumbe, to the rectory of Crofton in Yorkshire, where he had been curate upwards of 30 years.—Mr. Mydlope Wallis, to the rectory of St. Endillon in Cornwall.—George Churchey, M. A. to the vicarage of Stoke-Gumber in Somersetshire.—Mr. Jackson, B. D. by the duke of Bedford, to the living of Thornhaugh in Northamptonshire.—Griffith Williams, M. A. by Mr. Gullifer and Mr. Carter, at the nomination of Mrs. Aylett, pursuant to an order of the high court of Chancery, to the vicarage of Great-Totham in Essex.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

HON. Mr. Hawey, made one of the clerks of the privy-seal, in the room of Robert Tothill, Esq; deceased.—James Hussey, Esq; made a lieutenant in the second reg. of foot-guards.—Bamber Gascoyne, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn, unanimously appointed by the court of aldermen, judge of the Borough-court, Southwark, upon the recommendation of the Rt. Hon. the lord-mayor, his father.. — Horatio Sharpe, Esq; made governor of Maryland, being appointed by lord Baltimore proprietary of that province, and approved by his majesty.—Michael Sherwin, Esq; made a capt. in Sir Robert Rich's reg. of dragoons.—Richard Manning, Esq; made a capt. in Howard's reg. of foot.——— Cathcart, Esq; made a capt. in the royal reg. of dragoons.—Mr. Grindal, chosen an additional surgeon in ordinary to the London-hospital.—Rt. Hon. the earl of Northumberland, made lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Northumberland; and of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne.—Henry Vane, Esq; made lieutenant of and in the county of Durham. — Alexander Stuart, Esq; made keeper of Ludlow-castle.—Mr. Risoliere and Mr. Thomson, chosen assistant surgeons to the London-hospital.—Mr. George Leach, appointed clerk of the works to Chelsea-hospital, in the room of John Lane, Esq; deceased.

New Members.

RUTLANDSHIRE, Thomas Noel, Esq; in the room of John Noel, Esq; deceased.

St. Maws, Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.
——— lord Sundon, deceased.

St. Michael's, William Nesbit, Esq;
——— Albert Nesbit, Esq; deceased.

B—kr—ts.

GEORGE Kendall, late of Billericay, in Essex, baker.—John Townsend, of St. James's, Westminster, vintner.—Thomas Banks, of the parish of Christchurch, Southwark, hat-maker and dealer.—Richard King, of London, merchant.—Robert Terry, late of Ipswich, linen-draper.—Edward Webb, of St. Dunstan's in the East, dealer.—Thomas Marshall, formerly of Bishopsgate-street, but now of Newgate-street, tobaconist.—Thomas Massey, late of Chester, linen-draper.—William Allen, of Witham, in Essex, shopkeeper.—John Reade and William Beach, of Parliament-street, Westminster, linen-drapers and partners.—Isaac Sugdon, of Long-lane, near the borough of Southwark, clothier.—John Macky, of Fleet-street, taylor.—Thomas Stephenson, of Stockton upon Tees, in the county of Durham, ship-carpenter.—Isaac Tarrat and Richard Taylor, of Cheapside, linen-drapers and partners.—William Cooke, late of Basing-lane, London, merchant.—Henry Clapcott, late of Bedford-street in the parish of St. Andrew, Holbourn, bedstead-maker.—John Ellis, late of the town of Brecknock, mercer.—Edward Bury, late of Barbican, tobacconist.—Samuel Pulley, of Cannon-street, woollen-draper.—William Arnold, late of Weymouth and Melcomb-Regis, in Dorsetshire, apothecary.

Extracts

Extracts from a Pamphlet, intitled, The Story of Elizabeth Canning conſider'd *by Dr.* Hill. *With ſome Remarks on Mr.* Fielding's. (*See p.* 142.)

IN order to ſhew the improbability of Canning's whole ſtory, he ſays: Some days after Jan. 1, when ſhe is ſaid to have been carried away, I find the following advertiſement in the moſt univerſal of the daily papers (viz. Daily Advertiſer, Jan. 6.)

"*Whereas Elizabeth Canning went from her friends between Hounſditch and Biſhopſgate, on Monday laſt, the 1ſt inſtant, between nine and ten o'clock: Whoever can give any account where ſhe is, ſhall have two guineas reward, to be paid by Mrs. Cannon, a ſawyer, in Aldermanbury Poſtern, which will be a great ſatisfaction to her mother. She is freſh-colour'd, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a high forehead, light eye-brows, about five foot high, 18 years of age, well ſet, had on a maſquerade purple ſtuff gown, a black petticoat, a white chip hat, bound round with green, a white apron and handkerchief, blue ſtockings, and leather ſhoes.*

Note, It is ſuppoſed *ſhe was* forcibly taken away *by ſome evil-diſpoſed perſons, as ſhe was* heard to ſhriek out in a hackney-coach *in* Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. *If the coachman remembers any thing of the affair, by giving an account as above, he ſhall be handſomely rewarded for his trouble.*"

Why ſuppoſed to be taken forcibly away? Are theſe tranſactions common? or was there any thing in the preſent caſe to authoriſe ſuch an imagination? To what purpoſe ſhould ſhe be forced away? She is not handſome; ſo that the deſign could not be upon her perſon; and certainly the dreſs that is deſcribed ſo largely, could not tempt any one to carry her off to rob her; nor was it neceſſary, for that might have been done where ſhe was ſeized; nay, and in the latter accounts, we are told it was done there.

Who heard her ſhriek! or what is become of the hackney-coach part of the ſtory, no ſyllable has been ſince uttered of it? Who ſhould know the voice of a ſervant of no conſideration, calling in a ſtrange part of the town from a coach? What muſt the ruffians have been doing who ſuffered her to ſhriek? or who that heard ſuch a voice, and did, or that did not know the perſon, would not have ſtopped the carriage? How came he who heard ſo much, not to call perſons to aſſiſt him? There are enough in the ſtreets at ten o'clock; or, where's the coachman, for coaches do not drive themſelves, and certainly he might be found to juſtify the ſtory?

If a coach carried her, where therefore is the driver of it? or, if ſhe was dragged along, how did the people, who were taking all this pains, and running all this hazard, to no ſort of purpoſe, get her undiſcovered thro' the turnpikes?

From the day of this publication, by which the world was informed, that ſuch a girl was carried off by ruffians (a fine preparative for what has followed!) we hear no more of her till her return at the end of 28 days; when ſhe tells her abſurd, incredible, and moſt ridiculous ſtory; a piece of contradictory incidents, and moſt improbable events.

It was not on the credit of this ſtory that the unhappy creature was condemned. Let us not imagine courts of juſtice ſwallow ſuch relations. It was on the moſt full account, given by one, who declared that ſhe had ſeen the whole tranſaction, of which the court was concerned to judge: One, who being a ſtranger to the accuſer, and a friend of the perſons accuſed, declared ſhe ſaw the robbery. This was an evidence which muſt have been allowed by any jury of judicious and unbiaſſed men.

We are now reviewing that account in a very different light; we have now been let into the ſecret of its origin; we have ſeen her ſince voluntarily declare, that it was falſe and forged, not in part falſe, but in the whole, and that it was the offſpring only of her terrors; and actuated from the influence of the ſame apprehenſions, ſhe confirmed it at the trial; ſhe now declares it, freely and voluntarily declares it, to have been all a perjury.

After mentioning ſeveral apparent improbabilities in Canning's narrative, of her being dragged ſo many miles, of her not endeavouring to eſcape before, of her walking home in the weak condition ſhe was ſaid to be in, and no body's taking notice of her upon the road, &c. he obſerves, that the deſcription ſhe gave of the room, in which ſhe ſaid ſhe was confined, at her firſt examination before the ſitting alderman, was very different from what it really was, and as ſhe afterwards deſcribed it.

Some who went firſt down, ſays he, neighbours and men of credit, had heard her account of the room, and when they ſaw it, were convinced that her deſcription did not at all belong to it: They gave her up, and they are to be found to ſay ſo. Some who were too officious, eager to have the ſtory true, becauſe themſelves believed it, got there before her alſo; theſe, when they had heard the objections, rode back part of the way to meet her, and after ſome converſation with her after, for I may have leave to con-

jecture

ure from the circumſtance, aſking her here was not hay there; that is, in ect, after telling her there was, and t ſhe ſhould have ſaid ſo; rode back, d, with huzza's of triumph, cried y were all right yet; for ſhe ſaid now re was hay in the room.

We are aſked, how ſhould ſhe know s houſe, as ſhe approached it? No-bo- ever heard that ſhe did know it, as ſhe proached it: And for the famous queſ- n, how ſhe could, among a number of ople, fix upon the gypſy whom ſhe had rticularly deſcribed before, as the perſon t had robbed her? The anſwer is a ve- fatal and ſevere one; it is, that ſhe had t particularly deſcribed her before. It palpable ſhe never ſpoke of her even a gypſy, tho' no woman ever poſſeſſed colour and the character of that ſin- lar people ſo ſtrongly: Nor had ſhe ven any particular account of her face; hich, had ſhe ever ſeen it before, muſt ve been remembered; for it is like that no human creature: The lower part it affected moſt remarkably by the evil; e under lip of an enormous thickneſs; d the noſe ſuch as never before ſtood a mortal countenance.

Then ſpeaking of Hall's confeſſion be- re juſtice Fielding, he ſays, let me aſk u, Sir, were theſe the circumſtances of t confeſſion, viz. that it ſhould be free d voluntary, without fear and con- aint? I need not aſk you: Your pam- let contradicts it. She refuſed to con- s any ſuch thing, you tell us ſo your- f, throughout ſix hours of ſtrong ſolli- ation, and ſhe conſented to do it at laſt: hy? She ſays, and you ſay the ſame, it s becauſe ſhe was elſe to be proſecuted a felon.

But their informations, you repeat, are alike! Sir, I muſt tell you, they are o like: Indeed the term like is impro- r; they are not like, for they are in ect the ſame: And farther, which is an ſervation that muſt ſting ſomewhere, o' theſe their informations are thus like, eir evidence upon the trial was not ſo. Hall had heard Canning's ſtory many nes. She had heard it from Canning's n mouth at Enfield on Feb. 1; on the me day alſo ſhe ſays ſhe heard it at Mr. ſhmaker's, as doubtleſs ſhe did: For, ays after this, the ſtory was publiſhed the news-papers, to raiſe ſubſcriptions. ll can read; or, if ſhe could not, ſhe d ears.

Now let us ſee when it was ſhe gave s weighty information. 'Twas after this opportunity of knowing what it s Canning ſaid; it was on Feb. 14, d not before, that ſhe was examined by r. F. There, as himſelf informs us, ſhe was under examination from 6 to 12 at night, and then, to uſe his own words, after many hard ſtruggles and ſtout de- nials, ſhe did, what? why, ſhe put her mark to an information; and ſwore what it contained was true. What it con- tained was the ſame with that which had before been ſworn by Canning. The ſame perſon drew both; and that not the magiſtrate, no, nor his clerk: Who then? —why the attorney who was engaged to manage the proſecution.

Canning's ſtory appeared improbable; all reſted upon the evidence of Hall: And there was given to you, againſt that evidence, the oath of Judith Natus, one not belonging to the gypſies, an honeſt woman, wife of an honeſt labourer, who, with her huſband, lay in the very room, in which the girl pretended to have been confined, during the whole time of that alledged confinement. Here was the evidence of a perſon of honeſt character, and quite diſintereſted, againſt that of Hall. This oath you will find was truth; it will be ſeen: It will be proved that it was ſo, by evidence the moſt inconteſta- ble. In the mean time, let me aſk the whole world, whether this free oath of an unconcerned perſon, or the hardly- obtained information of one who was intereſted, and had the alternative only of that information or a priſon, deſerves the moſt reſpect? Theſe perſons were ſubpœna'd, and they were ready at the court on the trial; but the mob without doors had been ſo exaſperated againſt all that ſhould appear on the part of the accuſed, that they were prevented from getting in, and treated themſelves like criminals.

Such is the ſtate, and the exact ſtate, of that caſe, into which a ſuſpicion of miſinformation at firſt, a confeſſion of perjury afterwards, and accumulated proofs in ſupport of that confeſſion, have engaged the lord mayor of London to enquire even after the trial. The enquiry has anſwered all his lordſhip's expectations, the evidence is clear, and the proof is full. But for this his impartial enquiry, made for the ſake of juſtice only, he is attacked by calumny and private prejudice: The envious hint he muſt be intereſted in it; while others wiſh the convict guilty, that he may ſink into an equality with them. That magiſtrate is too well inform- ed of the reſpect due to his ſovereign, not to lay all the evidences firſt before him, afterwards the whole world will ſee them: And it is on certainty and knowledge I ſpeak, who now tell them, that, when they do ſee them, they will be convinced at full. PRICES

[*Catalogue of books in our next.*]

Prices of STOCKS in MARCH, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Mar.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	B. Annu. 1746.	B. Annu. 1747-8-9	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. l.	p. s.	p. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	143 ⅛	193 ¼	121 ⅛	108 ⅜	107	107 ⅛	107 ⅛	104 ¾	104 ⅛	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
2	143 ⅛	193 ¼	121	108 ⅜	107 ⅛	107 ⅛	107	104 ½	104 ⅛	71.	2	0	0	E. N. E.	fair cold
3			121 ⅛	108 ½	107 ⅛	107 ½	107 ⅛	104 ¼	104 ⅜	71. 1s	2	0	0	S. by E.	foggy fair
4	Sunday													E. S. E.	clou. fair
5	143 ¼	193	121⅛ 120		107	107 ⅛	107 ⅛	104 ½	104 ⅛ ⅛	71. 1s	2	0	0	S.	fair cold
6	143 ¼	193	121⅛ 120		107	107 ⅛	107 ⅛	104 ½	104 ⅛ ⅛	71. 1s	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
7	143 ¼	193	121⅛ 120⅝		107	107 ⅛	107 ⅛	104 ½	104 ⅛ ⅛	71. 1s	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
8	143	192¼ 193		108 ⅝	107 ⅛ ¼	107 ⅛	107 ⅛	104 ⅝	104 ⅛ ⅛	71. 1s	2	0	0	E. N. E.	fair cold
9			120 ⅛	108 ⅝	107 ⅛	107 ⅜ ½	107 ⅛ ½	104	104 ⅛	71. 1s	2	0	0	N. N. E.	fair cold
10				108 ⅝	107 ⅛	107 ½	107 ½	104 ½	104 ⅛	71. 1s	2	0	0	N. E.	clou. fog
11	Sunday													E. N. E.	foggy
12				108 ⅝	107 ⅛	107 ⅜ ½	107 ⅜ ½	104 ⅛ ⅝	104 ⅛	71. 1s	2	0	0	S. E.	fair
13				108 ⅛	107 ⅛	107 ⅜ ½	107 ⅜ ½	104 ⅛	104 ⅛ ⅜	71. 1s	2	0	0	S. W.	rain fair
14				108 ⅝		107 ⅜ ½	107 ⅜ ½	104 ⅛	104 ⅛	71. 1s	2	0	0	W. S. W.	cloudy
15				108 ⅝	107 ⅛	107 ½	107 ½	104 ⅛	104 ⅛	71. 1s	2	0	0	N. W.	wind fair
16			120 ¼	108 ⅝	107 ⅛	107 ½ ⅛	107 ½ ⅝	104 ⅛	104 ⅛	71. 1s	2	2	6	N. N. W.	windy
17				108 ½	107 ⅛ ¼	107 ½	107 ½ ⅝	104 ⅛ ½	104 ⅛	71. 1s	2	2	6	W. S. W.	clou. fair
18	Sunday													W. S. W.	ſtormy
19			120 ¼	108 ½	107 ⅛ ¼	107 ½	107 ½	104 ¼	104 ⅛	71.	2	2	6	W. by S.	wind rain
20				108	107	107 ⅜	107 ⅜	104 ¼	104 ¼	71.	2	2	6	W. freſh	fair clou.
21						107 ¼ ⅜	107 ¼ ⅜	104 ¼ ⅜	104 ¼	71.	2	2	6	N. W.	fair rain
22						107 ⅜	107 ⅜	104 ¼ ⅜	104 ⅜ ¼	71. 1s	2	2	6	N. N. W.	fair clou.
23				108	107	107 ⅜	107 ⅜	104 ¼ ⅜	104 ⅜	71. 1s	2	2	6	N. E. byN.	cloudy
24			120 ¼		107 ⅛	107 ½	107 ½	104 ⅜ ½	104 ⅜	71. 2s	2	2	6	S. by E.	cold rain
25	Sunday													W. by N.	fair
26					107 ⅛	107 ¼ ½	107 ¼ ½	104 ¼ ⅝	104 ⅜ ½	71. 1s	2	2	6	S. W. hard	rain
27	143 ¼				107⅛ 107			104 ⅜	104 ⅜ ½	71. 2s	2	2	6	S. W.	fair
28					107 ⅛			104 ¼	104 ⅜	71. 1s	2	5	0	E. S. E.	fair
29					107			104 ⅜	104 ⅜ ½	71. 1s	2	5	0	S. W.	rain
30					107 ⅛			104 ⅜	104 ⅜	71. 1s	2	5	0	S. S. W.	fair rain
31					107			104 ⅜	104 ⅜	71. 1s	2	5	0	S. W.	fair

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 20. to March 27.

Chriſt.	Males	832	1646
	Femal.	814	
Buried	Males	963	1943
	Femal.	980	

Died under 2 Years old	709
Between 2 and 5 —	140
5 and 10 —	43
10 and 20 —	45
20 and 30 —	122
30 and 40 —	211
40 and 50 —	226
50 and 60 —	168
60 and 70 —	137
70 and 80 —	100
80 and 90 —	42
90 and 100 —	4
	1943

Buried		
	Within the Walls	173
	Without the Walls	450
	In Mid. and Surrey	889
	City & Sub. Weſt.	431
		1943

Weekly Feb. 27 —	357
March 6 —	327
13 —	443
20 —	406
27 —	410
	1943
Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 2d.	
Peaſe 20s. to 21s. per Quar.	

Price of corn

	Mark-lane Exchange.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.
Wheat	34s to 38s qu	08l. 15s load	10l. 10s load	09l. 10s load	09l. 15s load	09l. 10s load	34s to 42 qr	34s to 42 qr	5s od buſh.	4s to 4 8d buſh.
Barley	14s to 18s od.	17s to 00 qr	20s to 00 qr	15s to 19 qr	15s to 21 qr	16s to 18	16s to 23	17s to 22	2s 03d	2s 3d to 2 6d
Oats	12s od to 13s	14s to 14 6d	14s to 17	14s to 15s	14s to 16	10s to 13 6d	14s to 15	16s to 16	1s 6d to 2s	1s 5d to 1s 10d
Beans	14s to 17s od	25s to 24 od	18s to 24	23s to 27s	21s to 24	28s to 30	30s to 28	24s to 32	2s 3d to 0s	3s od to 3s 3d

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The king's ſenior chaplain we are obliged to defer to our next, when the verſes to a gen man going to viſit Herculaneum, and other pieces, ſhall be conſidered. We have received letters from different hands, both ſigned Philalethes, which ſhall have a proper regard to them in our next.

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE.
APRIL, 1753.

the Journal *from* GRAND-CAIRO *to Mount* SINAI *and back again, tranſlated from a Manuſcript, and lately publiſhed by the Biſhop of* Clogher, *there are ſeveral Things which contribute towards confirming the Hiſtory of the Tranſmigration of the* Jews *out of* Egypt, *as given us by* Moſes *in the Book of* Exodus, *&c. ſome of which we ſhall give our Readers, as follows.*

IN their 3d day's journey, being September the 3d, the author ſays, they loſt ſight of a chain of mountains, which they ſaw to-towards the ſouth, at a great diſtance from them; and that a little after ey ſaw towards the north, ſeveral lls of ſand, appearing not unlike the lls in Italy when covered with ſnow, hich continued in view for three hours, nd which, they were told, reached all he way to Damiata. And tho' they ade but very ſhort journeys, yet on the th day they arrived at Suez on the coaſt f the Red-Sea, from whence they were rried over by boats to the other ſide of hat ſea, being there but a quarter of an talian mile wide.

Now from the Bible we muſt conclude, hat the children of Iſrael ſet out from hat part of Egypt which lies to the Eaſt f the Nile, a little above what is called he Delta, that is to ſay, ſome where near bout where Grand-Cairo now ſtands, ecauſe we have no account of their paſſng the Nile, and becauſe it appears, that hey arrived in a very few days upon the oaſts of the Red-Sea *. From this part f Egypt to the country afterwards called udea, the direct road would have been, o have marched over that part of the ſthmus, which lies upon the coaſt of the Mediterranean; but this part was then inhabited by the Philiſtines †, and between it and the Red-Sea lay a deſert, then called the deſert of the Red-Sea ‡, through which it is probable they could not march for want of water, therefore they turned to the right, or ſouth, and encamped upon the coaſt of the Red-Sea ‖, from whence they appeared to be intangled in the land §; for on the left they were ſhut in by the wilderneſs of the Red-Sea, which prevented its being poſſible for them to march northward; on their right they had impaſſable mountains, which made it equally impoſſible for them to march to the ſouthward; and in front they had the Red-Sea, which it was thought they could not paſs, as they were not provided with any ſort of paſſage-boats, and conſequently could not proceed to the eaſtward.

Accordingly from this Journal we find, that in approaching towards the Red-Sea from Grand-Cairo, there is upon the left a tract of hills covered with nothing but a white ſand, and at a diſtance upon the right a chain of mountains; and that at Suez, which lies almoſt at the northernmoſt point of the Red-Sea, they have no water but what is brought from the other ſide of the ſea, a ſmall veſſel of which is uſually ſold for a groat or five-pence.

Our travellers having, according to this Journal, landed on the Arabian ſide of the Red-Sea on the 6th of September, they ſet out about 11 o'clock from their landing-place, and after a journey of three hours to the eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, leaving ſome mountains at a great diſtance towards their left hand, and having the Red-Sea on their right, they came to certain fountains of tolerable good water, called to this day Ain el Muſa, or the Fountains of Moſes, over againſt which, upon the

* *Numb.* xxxiii. 7. † *Exod.* xiii. 17. ‡ *Exod.* xiii. 18. ‖ *Exod.* xiv. 2. § *Exod.* xiv. 3.

Egyptian ſide of the Red-Sea, there is to weſt-ſouth weſt a remarkable aperture in the mountains, and the country near to theſe fountains is at this time called the deſert of Sedur.

Now the Bible tells us, that the Iſraelites, in their 4th day's journey, turned from Etham, in the edge of the wilderneſs *, and encamped before Piha-hiroth, which ſignifies in Hebrew the mouth or opening of Hiroth, from whence they croſſed the Red-Sea, and went out into the wilderneſs of Shur †; therefore it is probable that Etham lay a little to the weſt of the place where Suez now ſtands, and that Piha-hiroth lay about or near a day's journey ſouth-eaſt of Etham, conſequently at this very aperture in the mountains taken notice of in this Journal; and as there was no complaint for want of water for ſome time after their paſſing the Red-Sea, we muſt ſuppoſe, that they ſupplied themſelves at theſe fountains, which for that reaſon ſtill retain the name of the Fountains of Moſes; to which we ſhall add, that the country, now called the deſert of Sedur, is probably the very ſame with what is by Moſes called the wilderneſs of Shur.

The Journal further informs us, that, September the 8th, they came to a rivulet which emptied itſelf into the Red-Sea ſome leagues below where they paſſed it, but that the water, tho' very clear, was ſomewhat bitter, and that in the mountains to the ſouth-eaſt they came to a place called Marah.

The correſpondence here again with the Bible is ſurpriſing; for Moſes tells us, that the Iſraelites, after paſſing the Red-Sea, went three days in the wilderneſs of Shur, without finding water, and that when they came to Marah, they could not drink the waters becauſe they were bitter ‡; therefore it is very probable, tho' the author of the Journal does not take notice of it, that the rivulet of bitter water mentioned by him, riſes from fountains of bitter water near this place, which is to this day called Marah; and if the water of the river, near its mouth, was bitter, the waters of the fountains, from which it riſes, muſt have been much more ſo.

The Journal likewiſe takes notice, that they paſſed through ſome very rude mountains, called the mountains of Faran, which name certainly comes from Paran, the name given to this part of the country, and often mentioned in the Bible ‖; and that to the north of theſe mountains they paſſed thro' others, called the Written mountains, becauſe the faces of almoſt all the marble rocks are engraved with antient unknown characters, and in ſome places at 12 or 14 feet from the ground, which is the more ſurpriſing, as in theſe mountains there is neither water, nor any thing to be gotten to eat. Upon which the biſhop remarks, that theſe characters are, probably, the antient Hebrew character, which the Iſraelites having learned to write, after the law was given from Mount Sinai, they diverted themſelves with practiſing it on theſe mountains, during their forty years abode in the wilderneſs; but that this character having been diſuſed during the Babyloniſh captivity, is loſt, the Chaldee character being now uſed inſtead of it. This conjecture is the more probable, as the Iſraelites could then know no other way of writing but by engraving on ſtone, which was the way in which the Ten Commandments were communicated to them, and which they were ordered to write upon the poſts of their houſes, and on their gates §, therefore they were obliged to practiſe upon the rocks in the wilderneſs, in order to learn to write them upon their poſts and gates when they came to be ſettled in the Promiſed Land.

* *Numb.* xxxiii. 6. † *Exod.* xv. 22. ‡ *Exod.* xv. 23. ‖ *Geneſ.* xxi. 21, &c. § *Deut.* vi. 9.

The WORLD, N°. 15, April 12.

The Author, after a ſhort Introduction, proceeds to treat of the whimſical Variations of

GARDENING.

THIS (ſays he) is more particularly the caſe with the counties adjacent to London, over which the Genius of gardening exerciſes his power ſo often and ſo wantonly, that they are uſually new-created once in 20 or 30 years, and no traces left of their former condition. Nor is this to be wondered at; for gardening, being the dreſs of nature, is as liable to the caprices of faſhion, as are the dreſſes of the human body; and there is a certain mode of it in every age, which grows antiquated, becomes obſolte and ridiculous in the next. So that, were any man of taſte now to lay out his ground in the ſtyle which prevailed leſs than half a century ago, it would occaſion us much aſtoniſhment and laughter, as if a modern beau ſhould appear in the drawing-room in red ſtockings, or introduce himſelf into a polite aſſembly in one of my lord Foppington's perriwigs.

What was the prevailing mode in Milton's days, may be gueſſed from a paſſage in his *Il Penſeroſo*, where he deſcribes *Retired leiſure* taking his delight in *trim gardens*. The practice, it ſhould ſeem, was to embroider and flouriſh over the ground with *curious knots and flowers*, as the ſame poet calls them in another part of his works;

works; and in this there was ſomething of chearfulneſs and gaiety at leaſt, tho' the judicious eye could not help being diſpleaſed with the fantaſtical quaintneſs of the deſign.

James II. was depoſed, and the immortal king William came to the crown of theſe kingdoms; an æra as remarkable in the annals of gardening as in thoſe of government; but far leſs auſpicious in the former inſtance. The mournful family of Yews came over with the houſe of Orange; the ſombre taſte of Holland grew into vogue; and ſtrait canals, rectilineal walks, and rows of clipt evergreens were all the mode. It was the compliment which England paid her new ſovereign, to wear the dreſs of a Dutch moraſs. The royal gardens of Kenſington, Hampton-court and Richmond ſet the example; and good whigs diſtinguiſhed their loyalty by fetching their plans from the ſame country, which had the honour of producing their king; a country never greatly celebrated for taſte in any inſtance, and leaſt of all in the article now under conſideration. But ſuch was the error of the times, our connoiſſeurs in their zeal all became mynheers; and it would probably have been then eſteemed as great a mark of diſaffection to have laid out ground differently from the true Belgick model, as it would be now to wear a white roſe on 10th of June.

This Dutch abſurdity, like all other follies, had its run, and in time expired. The great Kent appeared at length in behalf of nature, declared war againſt the taſte in faſhion, and laid the axe to the root of artificial ever-greens. Gardens were no longer filled with yews in the ſhape of giants, Noah's ark cut in holly, St. George and the dragon in box, cypreſs lovers, lauruſtine bears, and all that race of root-bound monſters, which flouriſhed ſo long and looked ſo tremendous round the edges of every graſs-plat. At the ſame time the dull uniformity of deſigning was baniſhed; high walls excluding the country, were thrown down; and it was no longer thought neceſſary that every grove ſhould nod at a rival, and every walk be paired with a twin-brother. The great maſter abovementioned, truly the diſciple of nature, imitated her in the agreeable wildneſs and beautiful irregularity of her plans, of which there are ſome noble examples ſtill remaining, that abundantly ſhew the power of his creative genius.

But it is our misfortune, that we always run beyond the goal, and are never contented to reſt at that point, where perfection ends, and exceſs and abſurdity begin. Thus our preſent artiſts in gardening far exceed the wildneſs of nature, and pretending to improve on the plans of Kent, diſtort their ground into irregularities the moſt offenſive that can be imagined. A great comick painter has proved, I am told, in a piece every day expected, that the line of beauty is an S: I take this to be the unanimous opinion of all our profeſſors of horticulture, who ſeem to have the moſt idolatrous veneration for that crooked letter at the tail of the alphabet. Their land, their water muſt be ſerpentine; and becauſe the formality of the laſt age ran too much into right lines and parallels, a ſpirit of oppoſition carries the preſent univerſally into curves and mazes.

It was queſtioned of ſome old mathematician, a great bigot to his favourite ſcience, whether he would conſent to go to heaven in any path that was not triangular? It may, I think, with equal propriety, be queſtioned of a modern gardener, whether he would conſent to go thither in any path that is not ſerpentine? Nothing on earth, at leaſt, can pleaſe out of that model; and there is reaſon to believe, that paradiſe itſelf would have no charms for one of theſe gentlemen, unleſs its walks be diſpoſed into labyrinth and mæander. In ſerious truth, the vaſt multitude of groteſque little villa's, which grow up every ſummer within a certain diſtance of London, and ſwarm more eſpecially on the banks of the Thames, are fatal proofs of the degeneracy of our national taſte.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT muſt needs mortify the ſenſible friends of the church of England to obſerve, that ſhe has been ſo injudiciouſly defended againſt ſome late objections, which have been made to ſome parts of her conſtitution: One glaring inſtance of which you have exhibited in your Magazine for March laſt, p. 118.

The writer of Dr. Rogers's life complains, it ſeems, that "magnificent encomiums had been beſtowed on certain perſons, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves as no friends to the church of England by law eſtabliſhed, which have given an air of credit and triumph to their ſingularities."

This writer, however, does not ſay that theſe encomiums are undeſerved, nor that the defenders of the church of England, (who alſo may, very poſſibly, have had their ſingularities and their errors too) have been without their encomiums.

ums. May not theſe therefore have miſled unwary people on the one ſide, as well as thoſe on the other? And muſt a ſort of merit, which is extremely edifying, and which may have no connection with a man's opinions, never have juſtice done it, becauſe the man himſelf is not of the church of England?

The matter of this complaint, therefore, is frivolous and unworthy of any man's regard, but of ſuch a man as this, who has made uſe of it to introduce a moſt ſcurrilous cenſure on the deceaſed Mr. Whiſton: For what elſe are the paſſages quoted from lord Nottingham and Mr. Ibbetſon, unconnected with the paſſages that go before them, (as they ſtand in this declamation) but downright railing and abuſe?

But, ſays this writer, "Theſe authors have ſufficiently made good their charge againſt Mr. Whiſton—and whoever will be at the pains to peruſe theſe two tracts, will be convinced, that Mr. Whiſton was not that true chriſtian, &c." This gentleman is miſtaken—I have peruſed thoſe two tracts, and have no reaſon to be convinced by either or both of them, that Mr. Whiſton had not as much true chriſtianity, as much integrity and as great a love of truth, as either my lord Nottingham or Mr. Ibbetſon: And I farther think, that he has laid them both under difficulties, which they could not manage but by the method of which this diſcerning writer has given us a ſpecimen; and I could name a great many better judges, who are of my mind.

This letter-writer is diſappointed "that ſomebody has not prevented him in animadverting upon this part of Mr. Whiſton's character, viz. his ſincerity and regard to truth." Perhaps no body thought it pertinent to the confutation of Mr. Whiſton's principles; perhaps no body thought there was room for it: And if this writer had thought ſo too, he had not expoſed his narrow-ſpirited prejudices to the open ſhame of being confronted by a long life of ſufferings and ſelf-denial, which has approved Mr. Whiſton's ſincerity and regard to truth to the whole world, in a manner that can hardly be paralleled.

This may be for the preſent a ſufficient rebuke to this weak piece of detraction: If the author of it ſhould think fit to enlarge his accuſation hereafter, he may probably hear further from,

SIR,

Your humble ſervant,

M. P.

A DESCRIPTION *of the* SCILLY ISLANDS. *Extracted from a Book, intitled, A Natural and Hiſtorical Account of the Iſlands of* Scilly, *&c.* (*See* p. 104.) *See the* MAP.

THESE iſlands, of which the moſt noted are 27 in number, lie at about 30 miles diſtance from Cornwall, and are thought formerly to have been joined to that main land by an iſthmus or neck of land, in length of time waſhed away by the ſea, in the ſame manner as Great-Britain is ſuppoſed antiently to have been joined to France. And indeed there is ſtill a great reſemblance between theſe iſlands and Cornwall, in their culture, plants and other produce, their tinnery, fiſhery, &c.

A very ſmall iſland, called Scilly, has given name to all the reſt; and probably it was ſo called from its ſituation near dangerous rocks, ſimilar to the rock of Sylla, near Sicily: And it is remarkable, that Scilly and Sicily have a great reſemblance of ſituation, in lying reſpectively at the feet of their neighbouring tracts of Cornwall and Italy; ſuppoſing each of thoſe tracts to have the figure of a human leg. Theſe iſlands were called by the ancient Greeks, Heſperides and Caſſiterides, from their weſtern ſituation, and their abounding with tin. The Dutch call them Sorlings; and in ſeveral of the Tower records, and ancient manuſcripts, they are called Sully or Sulley, which is probably a contraction from *inſulæ*, as iſles from iſlands.

The Scilly iſles lie due weſt from the Lizard-point, about 17 leagues, and nearly W. by S. from the ſouthermoſt, or old Land's-end next Mount's-Bay, 10 leagues; alſo W. S. W. from the middlemoſt or weſtermoſt Land's-end, above 9 leagues, before the entrance of the Briſtol and Britiſh channels. They are ſeen from the Land's-end in a clear day, and at about 6 or 7 leagues off Smith's ſound, ſandy ground, and about 60 fathom water; alſo from the northward, at 60 fathom, owſy, ſandy ground, as far.

Twenty-one or twenty-two leagues, W. by N. and W. N. W. from Scilly, is a bank, on which there is but 50, 51, or 52 fathom water, but between this bank and Scilly 60 fathom.

Beheld at a diſtance, theſe iſlands appear like ſo many high banks in the water, as land uſually appears off at ſea. But the rocks about the iſlands, eſpecially thoſe to the weſtward, appear off at ſea like old caſtles and churches, with the ſeas alternately flying over them, in white ſheets or fleeces of that element.

The

The names, qualities, &c. of theſe lands, with the quantity of land in acres ntained in each, may be ſeen by the llowing table.

			Acres.	
5 Five largeſt inhabited by about 1400 people.	1	St. Mary	1520	
	2	Treſco	880	A
	3	St. Martin	720	
	4	St. Agnes	300	
	5	Bryer	330	
One family	6	Sampſon	120	
4 ſcattered iſlands bearing graſs.	7	St. Helen	80	
	8	Tean	70	
	9	White iſland	50	
	10	Annet	40	B
10 Eaſtern iſlands, ſtocked with conies, and fit for feeding cattle in ſummer.	11	Great Arthur	30	
	12	Great Ganilly	20	
	13	Great Gannick	18	
	14	Minewithen	15	
	15	Nornour	13	
	16	Little Arthur	7	
	17	Little Ganilly	6	
	18	Little Gannick	5	C
	19	Ragged iſland	5	
	20	Inniſvouls	4	
7 Scattered iſlands placed about the largeſt.	21	Mincarlo	12	
	22	Guahall	10	
	23	Northwithel	9	
	24	White iſland near Sampſon	7	
	25	Round iſland	3	
	26	Scilly iſland	1	D
	27	Rat iſland	0½	
		Sum total	448 5/4	
		The half,	224 2/4	

acres, at leaſt, are tillable and improveable.

N. B. Beſides the above, which are moſt noted, there may be numbered about a dozen very ſmall iſlands bearing graſs; and rocks innumerable above water.

St. Mary's is the largeſt of the Scilly iſlands, containing as many houſes and inhabitants as all the reſt. Its greateſt length is about two miles and a half, middlemoſt breadth almoſt one and a half, and may be reckoned betwixt nine and ten miles in circumference.

The earth, or ſoil, is like that of Cornwall; but the air here is much wholeſomer than the air of that county, being ſo briſk and healthful, that ſickneſs is very ſeldom known among theſe inhabitants.

The hills are rocky, riſing in ſome places to a great height; and are enriched with mineral ſtores. The vallies are fertile, and the fields here, like thoſe G in Cornwall, are incloſed with ſtone hedges. Alſo the heathy plains, and turfy downs, in ſeveral places, of this iſland, afford their uſe and pleaſure. The higheſt land yields a proſpect of England in a clear day, and of ſhips going out and returning at the mouths of the channels. Here is alſo moraſs ground, in two parts of this iſland, called the upper and lower moors, which ſupply the cattle with water in dry ſeaſons. In the upper of which, the fartheſt from Hugh-town, is a pretty large and deep lake.

About two furlongs from Hugh-town, the capital of St. Mary's, to the eaſtward, is a curious ſandy bay, called Pomelin, where the beach, from the mark of flood to the mark of ebb, is covered with an exceeding fine writing ſand, and of which ſhip-loads may be gathered at low-water. On account of its plenty and brightneſs, it is fetched by the inhabitants for ſanding their houſes in Hugh-town, and other parts of this iſland; and preſents of it are made to many parts of England, as a curioſity.

The greateſt natural curioſities obſerved in St. Mary's, are the rocks of Peninnis, and a ſubterraneous paſſage near them, whoſe entrance is called Piper's-hole. This paſſage is ſaid to communicate under ground with the iſland of Treſco, as far as the north weſt cliffs or banks of it, where another orifice is ſeen that goes by the ſame name with the former.

Going in at the orifice at Peninnis banks in St. Mary's, it is above a man's height, and of as much ſpace in its breadth; but grows lower and narrower farther in. A little beyond which entrance appear rocky baſons, or reſervoirs, continually running over with freſh water, deſcending, as it diſtils from the ſides of the rocky paſſage: By the fall of water heard, farther in, it is probable there may be rocky deſcents in the paſſage: The drippings from the ſides have worn the paſſage, as far as it can be ſeen, into very various angular ſurfaces.

St. Mary's iſland is defended by a ſtrong gariſon, ſituated upon the weſt part of it, overlooking the town and iſthmus, and commanding the country that way and to the ſea about the batteries, of which there are ſeveral ſtrong ones, mounting with 64 pieces of cannon, ſome 18 F pounders. It alſo contains a company of ſoldiers, a maſter gunner, and 6 other gunners; a ſtore-houſe, with arms for arming 300 iſlanders, who are obliged to aſſiſt the military forces at the approach of an enemy; a guard-houſe, barracks, bridge, and ſtrong gates: And, upon the ſummit of the hill, above a regular aſcent, going from Hugh-town, ſtands his majeſty's Star-caſtle, with ramparts, and a ditch about it. This caſtle commands a proſpect of all the iſlands and ſeas about them; from whence, in a fair day, are alſo

beheld ſhips paſſing to and fro, and England as though riſing out of the ſea, at a diſtance. Here the king's colours are hoiſted and appear conſpicuous aloft, for ſhips to obſerve and obey coming in. The right honourable the earl of Godolphin, who is alſo proprietor, commands as governor of all the iſlands; and a lieutenant-governor is here commiſſioned to act under his lordſhip by his majeſty, but not upon eſtabliſhment. The captain of the company commands in his lordſhip's and the lieutenant governor's abſence, who never reſide.

About a mile S. W. of the ſouth part of St. Mary's gariſon lies St. Agnes iſland, otherwiſe called the Light-houſe iſland, upon which ſtands a very high and ſtrong light-houſe, ſeen in the night at a great diſtance, by which ſhips going out of or coming into the two channels, avoid falling in with the rocks, lying thicker about this iſland, than any other of the Scilly iſlands. It is alſo of uſe to all coaſting veſſels croſſing the channels. There is nothing particular in the ſoil of this iſland, different from the reſt of the iſlands, (being, in that reſpect, very much alike) nor of the dwellings, or deſcription of places, except the light-keeper's habitation and employment, a church, in uſe for devotion, and ſuch like.

About 3 miles and ½ northerly of the moſt northern part of St. Agne's iſland, or 2 miles northerly from St. Mary's key, lies the iſland of Treſco, the capital town of which is called Dolphin, (probably from Godolphin) conſiſting of a church, and about half a ſcore ſtone-built houſes, after the manner of thoſe built in St. Mary's iſland. And near the landing-place of Treſco, in ſight of New Grimſby harbour, ſtands a dwelling called Treſco Palace. This formerly uſed to be a houſe of reſort for maſters of ſhips, and ſtrangers coming to this iſland; but the cuſtom has ſome time been altered to a houſe of better accommodation, inhabited by Mr. Samuel Blyth, farther up the iſland. Hereabout are ſeveral ſcattered ſtone-built houſes inhabited by labouring people.

About two miles from the northermoſt part of St. Mary's, or one from the eaſtermoſt part of Treſco, lies the iſland of St. Martin; upon the extremity of which, at the outermoſt part, ſtands a day-mark, next the coming in of Crow ſound, appearing at a diſtance, as conſpicuous by day, as the light-houſe upon St. Agnes, but is not altogether ſo high and large. It is built with rock-ſtone, equally round next the bottom, and tapering upwards. This ſerves to direct veſſels croſſing the channels, or coming into Scilly.

Almoſt half a mile from the weſt of Treſco iſland, to the weſtward of landing-place, lies the iſland of Br which is inhabited by ſeveral fami ſome of a generous diſpoſition, and ſons of able circumſtances.

Samphire, and many kinds of medici herbs grow here, as in ſeveral of the oth iſlands.

The number of people upon the iſla of St. Mary are about 700, including wo women, and children; and about ſo many in the iſlands of Treſco, St. Marti Bryer, St. Agnes, and Sampſon; in th laſt and ſmalleſt of which inhabit iſlands, lives but one family, which go to the places of worſhip in the oth iſlands; here being no opportunity o publick devotion, nor of communicatio but by the means of a boat.

The men are loyal ſubjects, endowe with much natural ſtrength of body an mind, giving proofs of their fortitud in bearing fatigues and hardſhips; ar very good ſeamen and pilots; and want only an opportunity of education to ren der themſelves more uſeful ſubjects.

The women are very dextrous in th uſe of the needle, and alſo in talents o good houſewifry; nor do they want beauty, and other engaging qualities to recommend them.

Sir Cloudeſly Shovel was loſt near thei iſlands, upon the Gilſton rock, returning from Thoulon, October 22, 1707, and not upon the Biſhop and Clerks, as by ſome have been repreſented. It was thick foggy weather, when the whole fleet in company, coming (as they thought) near the land, agreed to lie-to, in the afternoon; but Sir Cloudeſly, in the Aſſociation, ordering ſail to be made, firſt ſtruck in the night, and ſunk immediately. Several perſons of diſtinction being on board, at that time, were loſt; particularly the lady Shovel's two ſons by her former huſband, Sir John Narborough, with about 800 men. The Eagle, capt. Hancock commander, underwent the ſame fate. The Romney and Firebrand alſo ſtruck and were loſt; but the two captains and 25 of their men were ſaved. The other men of war in company eſcaped by having timely notice.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR, Dublin, March 17, 1753.

I HAVE herewith incloſed, *The curious* KITCHEN GARDENER'S *new and compendious Director*, which I deſire you would inſert in your next Magazine. I doubt not but it will be of great uſe to many of your readers. Yours, &c. D. P.

JOUR-

Names.	*Propagated by*	*Time of Planting.*	*Proper Situation.*	*Earth.*	*Diſtance.*	*Time of ſtanding.*	*Seed good.*	*The* METHOD *of* CULTURE.
Angelica	† ſeed, *tr.*	Sept. Oct. Feb. ‡ *tr.*	open to the ſun	rich ſoil	5 inches	2 years	1 year	frequently to be weeded, and well watered.
Anniſeed	† ſeed	March ‡	warm, but ſhady	rich ſoil	borders	2 years	3 years	in dry weather frequently to be watered.
Artichoke	ſide ſlips	L. Mar. Ap. May ‡	open to the ſun	rich mooriſh	2 fo. 5 in.	1 year		} in the winter to be covered with earth and dung.
Aſparagus	ſeed, *tr.*	ſow B. Lent. *tr.* M. A.	full to the ſun	rich, light	1 fo. 5 in.	15 years		
Baſil	ſeed, *tr.*	in April, May	full to the ſun	rich ſoil	1 fo. 5 in.	6 months	1 year	to be well watered at noon time.
Balm	ſeed, cuttings	M. March, B. April	ſhadowy	rich, well manured	5 inches	3 or 4 mo.	1 year	about Auguſt to be cut off and dried.
Beans, br.	ſeed, ſoaked	February, March ‡	open air, moiſt	dig in b. of winter	5 inches	4 or 5 mo.	1 year	in May houghed, the tops and little vermin to be plucked off.
Beans, Fr.	ſeed	April, St. John ‖	full to the ſun	good rich ſoil	2 foot	4 or 5 mo.	1 year	the branches, while young, to be faſtened to ſticks.
Beet	† ſeed, *tr.*	Feb. May, June ‡	moiſt	rich ſoil	5 inches	1 year	2 years	in dry weather, water, in ſpring, bind up to be white.
Burnet	ſeed, *tr.*	March, April	moiſt	ſandy	for borders	2 years	5 years	in dry weather to be watered.
Cabbage	† ſeed, *tr.*	March, April ‖	free air	rich	1 foot	10 months	4 years	cleared of withered leaves, and let well frieze for uſe.
Cabbage red	† ſeed, *tr.*	Auguſt, Febr. Mar. ‖	moiſt, free air	rich ground	2 or 3 foot	10 months	4 years	the ſeed to be collected from the ſide branches.
Cab. ſavoy	† ſeed, *tr.*	in the ſpring ‖	an open air	good ground	2 foot	9 months	4 years	to be well ſurrounded with earth.
Cab. turnep	† ſeed, *tr.*	March § ‡	airy places	well manured	2 foot	9 months	4 years	well earthed and watered.
Carrots	† ſeed, *tr.*	March, April ‖	free air, moiſt	rich and well dug	near 1 foot	9 months	3 years	in Auguſt the leaves to be cut off half a foot from the ground.
Cellery *	† ſeed, *tr.*	April, May ‖	moiſt, warmiſh	ſticky ſoil	5 or 6 in.	8 or 9 mo.	4 or 5 y.	to be well watered and houghed.
Chervil	† ſeed	February, to Sept. ‖	moiſt	well manured	thick	6 weeks	2 years	ſo ſoon as the ſeed ſtalks are yellow, to be cut off and dried.
Cichorey r. *	† ſeed	about St. John ‖	open to the ſun	good ſtrong ſoil	near 1 foot	9 months	5 or 6 y.	being carefully dug up, to be preſerved the winter in ſand.
Colliflower *	ſeed, iii *tr.*	Ap. May, Aug. (‡	airy places	rich	1 foot 5 in.	9 months	4 years	ſo ſoon as they are thick-ſet, the leaves are to be bound about, and in the winter to be preſerved in the cellar.
Cucumber	ſeed	L. April	open places	ſtiff and moiſt	thin	6 or 7 mo.	8 or 9 y.	not to weed, but well water, alſo to keep under glaſſes.
Coriander	ſeed, old	April ‡	warm free place	rich, manured	5 inches	3 or 4 y.	1 year	about Auguſt to be cut down and dried.
Creſſes	ſeed	about froſt time	warm	good rich ſoil	thick	2 months	4 years	not to be cut off too near the ground.
Currants b.	ſlips or ſuckers	Spring	every where	looſe, well manured	6 foot	8 or 10 y.		in winter to prune and cut away the old woody branches.
Endive *	ſeed, 3 years, *tr.*	M. May, to B. Aug. ‡	every where open	all kinds of ſoil	1 foot	2 months	5 or 6 y.	to be taken up before the froſt, and preſerved in ſand.
Eſchallots	parting roots	March ‖	by aſparagus	good rich ſoil	4 fingers	6 months		at the fall of the leaf, or in Auguſt, to be taken up.
Fennel	† ſeed, *tr.*	March, April ‡	full to the ſun	moderate good	3 foot	3 or 4 y.	2 years	} in winter to be covered with dry dung.
Feverfew	† ſeed ſlips	Spring ‡	full to the ſun	moderate	1 foot	3 or 4 y.	1 year	
Garlick *	parting roots	March, April	dry	not too rich	5 inches	5 months		ſo ſoon as ripe to be taken up, and let dry a little.
Hyſop	by ſlips	M. March	airy places	good rich ſoil	as borders	3 or 4 y.	2 years	in Auguſt to be cut ſhort off and dried, but not when wet.
Lavender	ſlips, and ſeed	L. March, B. April	warm	dry, good, ſandy	on borders	3 or 4 y.		in Auguſt to be cloſe clipped.
Leeks	ſprouts	April ‖	ſhady and moiſt	rich	borders	3 or 4 y.	1 year	muſt not be plucked, but often to be cut off.
Lettuce cab.	ſeed, *tr.* not	very early, L. April ‖	warm place	good and rich	5 inches	2 months	3 years	in tranſplanting the root, the lower fibres to be clipped off.
Lettuce	ſeed	B. March ‡	warm place	good rich ſoil	thick	2 months		not to be cut off too near the ground.
Liquorice	ſprouting roots	Harveſt and Spring ‡	moiſtiſh	every kind	2 foot	1 or 2 y.	2 years	to be planted in a tub to prevent its running too far.
Marjorane	ſeed, *tr.* ſlips	L. March, B. April	warm	good ſandy	borders	3 or 4 y.		in Auguſt to be cut off.
Melons	† ſeed, *tr.*	M. Feb. March §	hot-bed, to the S.	fat and light ſoil	3 foot	8 or 9 mo.	7 years	having ſhot four or five leaves, cut the ſeed-leaves and tendrils.
Onions	ſeed, *tr.*	Feb. Ma. Apr. Sept. ‡	free air, moiſt	good, rich	not thick	6 months	2 years	about St. John the ſeed to be trod, and took up in Auguſt.
Orach	ſeed	Feb. March, April ‡	free air, and moiſt	moderately rich	thin ſowed	2 or 3 mo.	1 year	frequently to be watered, and diligently to be weeded.
Origany	ſeed, *tr.* ſlips	March, April ‡	open place, moiſt	every kind	borders	3 or 4 y.	2 years	often to be watered.
Parſley	† ſeed	Feb. to June 24 ‡	ſhady	ſandy and moiſt	not too thick	2 or 3 y.	3 years	the green leaves carefully to be cut off, but not plucked.
Parſneps	† ſeed	March, April ‖	free, well ſituated	rich and well dug	near a foot	9 months	1 year	the leaves to be often pulled off.
Peas	ſeed	L. Oct. Feb. to St. Jn. ‡	open, and warm	faſt	1 foot	4 or 5 mo.	4 or 5 y.	carefully pluck them, or better cut them.
Pompions	ſeed, *tr.*	m. Mar. *tr.* L. April	every kind	rich ſoil	3 foot	7 or 8 mo.	2 years	in dry weather to water.
Potatoes *	part of root	March, April §	moiſt	good ſandy	1 foot	9 months		the fibres muſt not be cut, to be kept the winter in ſand.
Purſlain	ſeed	L. Apr. B. May ‡	warm	rich and light	thinniſh	6 weeks	3 years	carefully nurſe it, to collect its ſeed.
Radiſh horſe	ſprouting roots	Nov. to March §	moiſt places	rich ſoil	1 foot	3 or 4 y.		to be kept free from weeds.
Radiſhes	ſeed	after the froſt §	with aſparagus	prepared with turf-duſt	thinniſh	6 weeks	4 years	in dry weather to be well watered.
Radiſh bl. ſp.	† ſeed	May, to July ‡	cold, or cool	good ſoil	very thin	10 months	1 year	to be kept clean from weeds.
Raſberries	ſuckers, ſlips	February	moiſt	good ſtrong ſoil	2 foot	8 or 10 y.		in March to be cleared from dead branches, and pruned.
Rocket	ſeed	March and Auguſt ‡	airy places	dry ground	4 fingers	3 or 4 y.	1 year	not to be watered.
Roſemary	ſeed, and ſlips	May	warm	ſandy ground	borders	4 or 5 y.	2 years	in ſummer well watered, in winter roots covered with dung.
Rubarb monks	† ſeed	April ‡	free warm place	ſandy, rich	thin	1 year	2 years	to be well watered and carefully weeded.
Rue	ſeed, or ſhoots	March, April, Oct. ‡	full to the ſun	poor (no dung)	borders	3 or 4 y.	1 year	in Auguſt to be clipped.
Sage	ſlips, or ſhoots	L. March, B. April	ſhadowy	good	borders	3 or 4 y.	2 years	in June to be cut off and dried.
Salſifie	† ſeed	February, March ‡	free air	rich, light	thin	1 year	2 years	to be kept clear from weeds.
Saxifrage	ſeed, ſlips	March ‡	ſhady	ſtony	thin	2 or 3 y.	1 year	to be well watered.
Savory, win.	ſeed, *tr.*	Beginning of Lent ‡	open to the ſun	very rich	4 fingers	3 or 4 mo.	3 years	ſo ſoon as the ſeed begins to ripen, collect it for drying.
Scorzonera	† ſeed	Feb. March, St. Js. ‡	free air	good, well dug	thin	2 years	2 years	in dry weather to be well watered and weeded.
Scurvygraſs	† ſeed, *tr.*	Spring, about Michael	ſhady, moiſt	good ground	5 inches	1 year	2 years	in May to be cut off to be uſed.
Skirrets	ſeed, ſprouts	March	ſhady, moiſt	ſandy earth	a ſpan	9 months	2 years	to be well weeded, and the ſeed ſtalk to be cut off.
Sorrel	† ſeed, or ſlips	March, Aug, Sept. ‡	ſhadowy	good, well manured	borders	3 or 4 y.	2 years	frequently to be cut, in the winter covered with dung.
Spinage	† ſeed	March, and Harveſt ‖	every where	very rich ſoil	thick	1 year	2 years	to be well weeded and watered.
Strawberries	ſlips, or ſhoots	Harveſt, Aug. March	ſhadowy	good, rich	1 foot	3 years		in winter to be dunged, and the ſide ſhoots to be pulled off.
Tarragon	roots, ſprouts	L. Mar. B. April ‡	warm place	good rich ſoil	borders	3 or 4 y.		to be covered with dung in the winter.
Thyme	ſeed, ſlips	March, April	full to the ſun	ſtony and dry	borders	3 or 4 y.	2 years	to be well watered, and in ſummer to be clipped ſhort.
Turneps	† ſeed	March, June, July ‡	full to the ſun	well manured	not thick	3 or 4 mo.	2 years	to be weeded, the young leaves to be trod down a little.
Wormwood	ſeed, ſhoots	L. March, B. April	every where	ſandy ground	borders	3 or 4 y.	1 year	when tranſplanted, reverſe the root from its former ſite.

EXPLANATION. † Signifies that the ſeed muſt be preſerved from thoſe plants which have ſtood two winters.—* That the plant cannot live the winter in the ground, but muſt be preſerved in the cellar.—*tr.* To tranſplant.—(New moon.—§ Full moon.—‖ Decreaſing moon.—L. Laſt of the month.—M. Middle.—B. Beginning.—‡ Increaſing moon.—The ſeed being ſufficiently ripe is to be gathered in dry weather, and to be preſerved in a dry airy place.—The ſame plants muſt not be cultivated twice after the firſt time in the ſame place, but often changed to another place.—You muſt be diligent in weeding after it has rained.—All ſuch as are new ſown or planted, muſt in dry weather be well watered, but not in the middle of the day.—In the beginning of the year, or about that time, the ground muſt be well dug, but not when it is frozen, or covered with ſnow.—In very hot weather you muſt not dig, neither in rain, nor in cold north winds.—In cold north and eaſt winds you are not to ſow, but then it is beſt to ſhovel the paths.—Tranſplanting to be done ſo ſoon as the plants have fix or ten leaves; the roots are to be a little topped, particularly thoſe of ſalad and endive, and the leaves alſo.—It is the beſt time to remove plants towards the evening, or when there is an appearance of rain.—If you fear that any ſeed is too old, ſteep it a while in running or river water, which is afterwards to be decanted.

OURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 113.

the Debate begun in your laſt, the next Speech I ſhall give you was that made by M. Agrippa, *the Purport of which was as follows.*

My Lords,

I SHALL readily agree with the noble duke who made you this motion, that both houſes of arliament, and more particularly his houſe, have a right to interpoſe with their advice againſt concluding ny treaty which may then be ſupoſed to be upon the anvil; and I ope his grace will join with me in pinion, that the moſt certain way f preſerving this important right, s to avoid making uſe of it in an njuſt, immoderate, or ſuſpicious manner; for as the people are highly nterefted in ſupporting the prerogatives of the crown, in order to revent their being oppreſſed, and heir country ſacrificed by the artful nd ambitious ſchemes of a faction n parliament, if an opinion ſhould nce generally prevail among the eople, that we are making uſe of ny of our privileges in a manner nconſiſtent with the true prerogatives of the crown, it would be eaſy or the king then upon the throne o put an end to all our privileges, nd indeed to our very exiſtence: And I muſt obſerve, that the preſent s not a proper time for puſhing our rivileges to any great extent, becauſe he people do not ſeem inclined to paroniſe what has been uſually called an ppoſition in parliament: The people re ſenſible of the danger they are n, and they now begin to judge, think very rightly, that their reief cannot come from a conteſt, ut from a cordial union between ing and parliament, which, I am E—G——.

April, 1753.

ſure, can never ariſe from any ſuch addreſs as this now propoſed.

In ſpeeches without doors, my lords, I have often heard it ſaid, that we ought never to grant ſubſidies in time of peace; but it was never yet ſaid by any reſolution of either houſe of parliament; and ſuch a reſolution would, in my opinion, be not only of the moſt dangerous conſequence in itſelf, but it would be one of the moſt direct incroachments that was ever made by parliament upon the prerogatives of the crown. Even the noble duke himſelf muſt allow, that it may ſometimes be neceſſary to grant a ſubſidy in time of peace, becauſe that which was lately granted to the duke of Bavaria was approved of, and moſt juſtly approved of by both houſes of parliament; and if it was prudent and neceſſary in one caſe, no mortal man can with certainty foreſee, that it may not be equally prudent and neceſſary in another. Would not then ſuch a reſolution be an incroachment upon the prerogatives of the crown? For after ſuch a reſolution, ſhould the granting of a ſubſidy become never ſo neceſſary, the crown could not agree to any treaty for that purpoſe, without a previous application to parliament; and as incroachments upon the prerogatives of the crown, as well as thoſe upon the privileges of the people, are of a moſt prolifick nature, this reſolution might beget another, that our ſovereign ſhould enter into no treaty with any foreign potentate without the advice of parliament, which, with regard to foreign affairs at leaſt, would be a total ſubverſion of our conſtitution, and would in a great meaſure prevent its being in our power to treat ſucceſsfully with any foreign potentate whatſoever.

Our agreeing to ſuch an addreſs as this now propoſed, would therefore, my lords, at all times be of the moſt dangerous conſequence, but more particularly ſo in the preſent ſituation of the affairs of Europe, when every one knows that a neighbouring nation, the increaſe of whoſe power and influence we have always reaſon to be jealous of, is diſtributing her ſubſidies and her penſions to every potentate in Europe that will accept of them. Can any one be ignorant of the reaſon which makes that nation ſo liberal of her ſubſidies and penſions? Let us but conſider who they are that have hitherto been chiefly inſtrumental in ſetting bounds to her ambitious projects, and we may then eaſily judge againſt whom her reſentment will always be chiefly directed. Shall we then ſit quiet and unconcerned, when we ſee her gaining ſo many of the powers of Europe to her intereſt, in order that they may aſſiſt her, or at leaſt that they may remain neutral, when ſhe finds a proper opportunity for revenging herſelf upon thoſe, who have ſo long been the chief obſtacles to her glory? This opportunity ſhe is impatiently waiting for, and this opportunity, every one muſt ſee, is the death of the preſent emperor, and a diſpute in Germany about the choice of a ſucceſſor. To prevent this therefore, is what we ſhould moſt cautiouſly endeavour, and for this purpoſe we muſt be at the expence of ſome ſubſidies. Upon this head we have naturally a great advantage, becauſe, as we aim at nothing but preſerving the peace, and contributing to that which is the true intereſt of Germany, every unbiaſſed prince of the empire will readily concur with us: Whereas it is evident, that our rival is aiming at raiſing the flames of a civil war in Germany, that, like a cruel thief, ſhe may pilfer ſomething during the conflagration; yet, nevertheleſs, we find that ſome of the princes of the empire are ſo blinded by their avarice or ambition, as to join with her in this wicked project, and to accept of ſubſidies from her upon that account: As we find this to be the caſe, we muſt endeavour, even at the expence of ſome ſubſidies, to gain as many as poſſible to our ſide of the queſtion; and whether it may not be neceſſary to grant ſome more ſubſidies than we have hitherto done, no man can pretend to foretel.

Whether it be poſſible to get the archduke Joſeph choſen king of the Romans during the life of his father, is a queſtion, my lords, which I think of no manner of moment; for ſuppoſing it were not, yet ſtill it would be neceſſary for us to ſecure as many as poſſible of the electors of the empire to concur in chuſing him emperor upon his father's death, becauſe a balance of power in Europe can no other way be preſerved; and to thoſe who appear reſolved to concur in this ſalutary meaſure, we ought to grant ſubſidies even in time of peace, in order to enable them to have a larger number of regular, well diſciplined troops in readineſs againſt that event, leſt ſome of the German princes under a foreign influence ſhould attempt to prevent, by force of arms, an election, which they found they could not prevent by the laws and conſtitutions of their country. Upon this principle the late treaty with the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, muſt be juſtified, and it were to be wiſhed we could likewiſe gain the elector palatine and the elector of Cologne; for as to the king of Pruſſia, whilſt he continues in his preſent maxims of government, I am afraid, it will be impoſſible to gain him, unleſs we ſhould alter our meaſures, and depart from that which I think the true intereſt of Europe, and of Great-Britain, and even of the proteſtant religion. From the turn which the affairs of Europe have lately taken, we muſt diſagree with

with the houſe of Auſtria, or be upon no very good terms with the houſe of Brandenburgh; and if we ſhould diſagree with the houſe of Auſtria, that houſe would join with the houſe of Bourbon, whoſe arms would be open to receive her, in order to put an end to the proteſtant religion, as well as to the commerce and naval power of this kingdom.

Thus, my lords, we may ſee, that upon many accounts of the utmoſt importance, we ought to cultivate a friendſhip and alliance with the houſe of Auſtria; and to render that alliance the more uſeful, we ought to contribute towards rendering that houſe more powerful. At leaſt, we ought to join in every meaſure, that may be neceſſary for preſerving the power it is now poſſeſſed of; and for this purpoſe it will ſurely be allowed to be neceſſary to have the imperial diadem continued in that houſe. I ſhall moſt readily grant, that this is the intereſt of every prince in Germany as well as of this kingdom; and I ſhall likewiſe grant, that every ſuch prince, who is not more ſwayed by ſome ſelfiſh and private intereſt than by a generous love for the publick intereſt of his country, would concur in this meaſure without any ſubſidy from us; but princes are liable to every human paſſion as well as other men; and when there are ſtrong temptations of a private nature on one ſide, and nothing but love of country on the other, it is a dangerous circumſtance with regard to the conduct of princes as well as private men: It is therefore prudent in us to throw a ſmall ſubſidy into the ſcale of the latter; and even when we do ſo, it muſt be allowed, that thoſe who accept of it are ſtrongly influenced by a love for their country, becauſe it is known, that they might have a much larger ſubſidy, beſides other temptations, ſhould they embark on the other ſide of the queſtion.

But the danger of this, ſays the noble duke, might have been prevented, without our granting any ſubſidy, had we taken care to engage the vote of the king of Pruſſia, in conſideration of our guarantying to him the dutchy of Sileſia by the treaty of Breſlaw, and afterwards by the treaties of Dreſden and Aix-la-Chapelle; becauſe, if the king of Pruſſia had engaged to concur in electing the archduke Joſeph king of the Romans, no other prince of the empire would have oppoſed it. My lords, can any one imagine that the king of Pruſſia put ſuch a value upon that guaranty, or that he ever looked upon it as a ſecurity for his poſſeſſion of that dutchy? From the whole tenor of his conduct we may ſee that he deſpiſes guaranties; and therefore he would have laughed at us, had we propoſed to annex any condition to our guaranty, that he was not otherwiſe ready to agree to. If you ſhould aſk him what title he had to Sileſia, do you think that he would ſhew a piece of parchment, or mention any of theſe treaties? No, my lords; as the earl of Warren in our Edward the Firſt's reign ſhewed his ſword, he would ſhew you his army. If he now refuſes to concur in electing the archduke Joſeph king of the Romans, can any one think that he would have agreed to it when he was at the head of a victorious and triumphant army, and when the utmoſt that could be expected from him was, that he would put a ſtop to his victories, and agree to reſtore ſome part of his conqueſts?

Therefore, my lords, it cannot with any ſhadow of reaſon be ſaid, that we ever had it in our power to ſecure the election of the archduke Joſeph, without granting any ſubſidy, nor can we ever ſo much as contribute towards that happy event, but by granting ſubſidies to ſuch of the electors as are willing to concur in bringing it about; and when ſubſidies are granted, and every other engine ſet to work, for preventing it,

it, would it not be the height of madneſs in us, not to contribute towards it as far as lies in our power? It is true, the preſent emperor's is a good life, a life that may be as much depended on as that of any man whatſoever: With pleaſure, I join in opinion with the noble duke, that his Imperial majeſty has at leaſt an equal chance for living theſe 20 years; but an equal chance is far from being a certainty, and the bare poſſibility of the emperor's dying in a ſhort time, is an unanſwerable argument againſt our agreeing to the addreſs propoſed. To ſet this argument in a clear light, let me ſuppoſe that this addreſs is agreed to, and that the emperor ſhould die ſoon after the cloſe of this ſeſſion: I truſt in God! neither of theſe events will happen; but as both are poſſible, both may be ſuppoſed; and with great probability. I may next ſuppoſe, that the French ſhould ſet up a candidate for the Imperial diadem, in oppoſition to the archduke Joſeph, and that they ſhould have three of the electors ready to vote for their candidate: In theſe circumſtances let me, laſtly, ſuppoſe, that two other electors ſhould declare to our court, that they would vote for the French candidate, unleſs his majeſty ſhould engage to grant them a ſmall ſubſidy for a certain number of years; would it not in ſuch a caſe be extremely unfortunate to have his majeſty's hands ſo tied up by the addreſs of this houſe, that he could not engage to grant any ſuch ſubſidy?

As all theſe ſuppoſitions are poſſible, and ſome of them highly probable, I hope, they will convince your lordſhips of the danger that might reſult from our agreeing to the addreſs propoſed; and as his majeſty has never yet loaded his people with any unneceſſary expence, there cannot be the leaſt reaſon for our running ourſelves into any ſuch danger, even ſuppoſing that the addreſs could no way be deemed an incroachment upon the prerogatives of the crown; but as it certainly would be an incroachment upon one of the moſt neceſſary and uſeful prerogatives of the crown, it might expoſe us to innumerable other dangers, which cannot at preſent be foreſeen. Let us therefore continue to adhere to our antient conſtitution; for whilſt we do ſo, our ſovereign will always have great weight at every court in Europe, and from that weight the nation will upon every occaſion reap advantage: Though we are not, like ſome of our neighbours, at the expence of keeping up numerous armies in time of peace, yet all know what we are able to do in time of war; and this, whilſt our conſtitution is preſerved, will make us reſpected by our friends, and dreaded by our enemies. I remember I was once aſked by the miniſter of a great prince, what we meant by the preamble to our mutiny bill? Do you think, ſaid he, that the balance of power in Europe can be preſerved by 10,000 ſeamen and 15,000 land-forces? No, Sir, ſays I, but his majeſty, by a vote in parliament, can make that 10,000 ſeamen, 40, 50, or 60,000; and that 15,000 land forces, 150, or with your help 250,000. This was not a *Dutch* commentary: It did not obſcure the text which it was meant to explain: He preſently underſtood it, and he acknowledged what I ſaid to be true.

This, my lords, will always be the caſe, whilſt there is a good correſpondence between the king and his people; but ſhould that correſpondence be any way interrupted, the nation itſelf, as well as the ſovereign, would fall into contempt; and as this would, in my opinion, be the certain conſequence of our agreeing to this addreſs, it is the moſt weighty objection againſt it; for the latter part of it tends directly towards ſowing ſedition among the people, becauſe it would propagate an opinion, that his majeſty had already run them into ſome unneceſſary expence,

pence, and that the taxes they are loaded with, which I ſhall allow to be burdenſome, were occaſioned by a courſe of extravagant and unneceſſary meaſures, the falſhood of which is ſo evident, that I am perſuaded, it is far from being the opinion of the noble duke who made you this motion; and if we can by a few ſubſidies, procure the archduke Joſeph to be choſen king of the Romans in the life-time of his father, or if we can thereby prevent a diſputed election upon the death of the preſent emperor, the expence will be ſo far from being unneceſſary or extravagant, that it will ſave us many millions, and at the ſame time prevent our commerce, our navigation, our religion, our very being as a free and independent nation, from being again brought to depend upon the uncertain fate of a war.

In this light, my lords, I muſt view the ſubſidies we have already granted, or may hereafter find it neceſſary to grant; and whoever views them in this light, muſt of courſe give his negative to the queſtion.

Upon this A. Poſthumius *ſtood up again, and replied in Subſtance as follows.*

My Lords,

AS no man underſtands the language of parliament better, or knows better than the noble lord, how to diſtinguiſh between the import of one word and that of another, I was ſurpriſed to hear his lordſhip make uſe of the word, reſolution, when the queſtion is only about an addreſs. I ſhall agree with the noble lord, that if the motion had been, to reſolve not to enter into any more ſubſidiary treaties with foreign princes in time of peace, it would have been an incroachment upon the prerogatives of the crown; because by our conſtitution the king alone has a right to come to ſuch a reſolution, and this reſolution, I hope his majeſty will come to, whatever may become of this queſtion. But the noble lord will not ſurely ſay, that we have not a right to offer our advice to our ſovereign upon any important emergency, and to lay that advice before him in the ſhape of an humble and dutiful addreſs; and this is all that is deſired by the motion now under your lordſhips conſideration.

But this is not the only error, with regard to the language of parliament, which his lordſhip, accidentally I muſt believe, fell into. Your lordſhips all know, that the name of our ſovereign is never to be brought into our debates; eſpecially when any meaſure of government is brought under our conſideration, in order to determine whether it was a right or a wrong meaſure: In all ſuch caſes it is ſuppoſed to be the meaſure of our miniſters, and they alone are to anſwer for it. Thus if any unneceſſary expence has been brought upon the nation, we are not to ſuppoſe that this was done by his majeſty, but by his majeſty's miniſters; and by them I will ſay, that the nation has been often involved in an expence, or in a greater expence, than was any way neceſſary. If I had not thought ſo, I ſhould not have troubled your lordſhips with this motion; but I have ſaid, and I ſtill think, that the ſubſidy now granted to the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, was not only an unneceſſary expence, but an expence that could anſwer no purpoſe, at leaſt no Britiſh purpoſe whatſoever. There is a very great difference between this ſubſidy and that which was laſt year granted to the elector of Bavaria; for the family of Bavaria have been long attached to France, and by that attachment in the laſt war, their territories had been ſo ruined and depopulated, that it was not in their power to ſupport themſelves without a ſubſidy from ſome foreign power or other; therefore they were under a neceſſity of accepting of a ſubſidy from

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from France, if they could have none from any other power in Europe; and they were under no manner of attachment to the houſe of Auſtria, either from gratitude or intereſt, that could induce them to refuſe a ſubſidy from France, upon whatever terms it might be offered. But the family of Saxony were never much attached to France, nor were they in any very diſtreſſed circumſtances; and they were attached from gratitude as well as intereſt to the houſe of Auſtria, and muſt continue ſo as long as they are in poſſeſſion of the crown of Poland. Thus there were many reaſons for our granting a ſubſidy to the elector of Bavaria, no one of which could be pleaded in favour of the elector of Saxony; and the truth is, that we cannot propoſe to get any thing by the ſubſidy we have granted to the elector of Saxony, but what we might have depended on, had no ſuch ſubſidy been ever granted.

To ſet this in a clear light, my lords, I ſhall conſider the ſeveral motives that have been pretended for granting this ſubſidy; and firſt, it is ſaid to be granted, in order to induce the elector of Saxony to concur in an immediate choice of the archduke Joſeph as king of the Romans. If this were practicable by the laws of the empire, can we ſuppoſe that the elector of Saxony would not readily concur in it, without any ſubſidy from us; as the placing of the crown of Poland upon the head of his ſon, in caſe of his death, depends ſo much upon the friendſhip and the power of the houſe of Auſtria? But the practicability of electing the archduke Joſeph king of the Romans, in the preſent circumſtances of the empire, ſeems to be given up by the noble lord who ſpoke laſt; and as it will be admitted, I believe, that he underſtands the affairs of Germany as well as any man in this kingdom, I have no occaſion to inſiſt long upon this topick.

Being thus drove from this pretence, my lords, it is next ſaid, that we have granted this ſubſidy, in order to ſecure the vote of Saxony for the archduke Joſeph, in caſe of the death of the preſent emperor his father. To this I ſhall make the ſame anſwer as to the former; and I ſhall further add, that as the preſent emperor has an equal chance for living theſe twenty years, and may live a great while longer, this ſubſidy treaty will probably be forgot before that event happens; therefore, if there had been any ſuſpicion of the elector of Saxony's refuſing to concur in the election of the archduke Joſeph upon the death of his father, we ſhould have ſuſpended the granting of any ſubſidy until that death actually happened; for it would then have had its due weight, and we might have ſtipulated, that it ſhould not commence until after the election, which would have been no more than ſuch a caution as every prudent man would make uſe of in his own affairs.

This motive, therefore, appears to be as weak as the former; and for this reaſon the noble lord who ſpoke laſt, found it neceſſary to aſſign a third, which is that of granting ſubſidies to all thoſe, or at leaſt ſome of thoſe electors, who ſeem inclined to chuſe the archduke Joſeph emperor upon the death of his father, in order to enable them to have always a numerous body of regular, well diſciplined forces in readineſs, leſt ſome of the princes of the empire, under French influence, ſhould attempt to prevent or defeat that election by force of arms. Now your lordſhips muſt ſee, that this argument either proves nothing, or it proves a great deal too much; for upon the ſame principle we muſt not only grant ſubſidies to many of the princes, as well as moſt of the electors of the empire, but we muſt continue thoſe ſubſidies during the preſent emperor's life, nay, for ever, becauſe the ſame danger

ger may be apprehended at every future election; which, I think, is alone ſufficient for ſhewing the abſurdity of this principle. But this abſurdity will appear ſtill more evident, if we conſider the facility of raiſing armies of good troops, tho' not quite ſo regular, in the Auſtrian dominions, and the probability of the preſent emperor's living a great many years; for ſuppoſing that the ſubſidies granted for this purpoſe amounted but to 100,000l. a year, and that the preſent emperor ſhould live but 20 years, I appeal to your lordſhips, whether the iſſuing of two millions to the houſe of Auſtria and the princes of the empire in that intereſt, upon the death of the preſent emperor, would not be much more effectual towards preventing any forcible oppoſition to the election of an emperor, than any additional number of troops that could be kept up in the empire, by our granting ſubſidies to the amount of 100,000l. a year for 20 years to come; and yet that yearly ſum for ſuch a number of years, would, with intereſt, amount to a great deal more than two millions.

But, my lords, unfortunately for this argument, there is no foundation for it in either of the ſubſidy treaties we have made; for we do not ſtipulate that either of thoſe princes ſhall keep up a greater number of troops than they uſually do; and particularly with regard to the king of Poland, if his majeſty takes care to have always ready at our call, the number of troops ſtipulated by this treaty, which is not half the number he uſually keeps on foot, he may, if he pleaſes, apply our ſubſidy, and the whole reſidue of his revenue, towards making an addition to his cabinet of curioſities, inſtead of an addition to his army, there not being one word in the treaty for obliging him to keep up a greater number than that which he has promiſed to have always ready at our call.

Then, my lords, with regard to the ſubſidies granted by France, and the danger of leaving our friends in Germany liable to the temptation of accepting the ſubſidies offered by that crown, there is in this reſpect a very great difference between France and us, as the noble lord himſelf was pleaſed to mention. We have no ſelfiſh and ſecret views: We deſire nothing of the princes of the empire, or of any prince of Europe, but to take care of their own independency, and of the true intereſt of their country: The whole of our aim is to preſerve a balance of power in Europe: At leaſt, I hope, that no man in England has any other aim. But whatever the French may pretend, it is certain, and I believe every prince in Europe ſuſpects, that they have a ſelfiſh and ſecret view. This makes a material difference with regard to the neceſſity of granting ſubſidies. France muſt grant ſubſidies and large ones too; and thoſe ſubſidies many of the princes of Europe will, in time of peace, accept of; but without granting any ſubſidy on our part, we may render thoſe ſubſidies ineffectual, with regard to what France ſecretly expects from them; for if we never entertain any ſelfiſh or partial view of our own, if we take no falſe alarum as to the balance of power's being in danger, nor deſire any prince in Europe to join with us but when it is in immediate and apparent danger, we ſhall never have occaſion to contend with France in granting ſubſidies, becauſe thoſe very princes, who had taken her ſubſidies in time of peace, would join with us in a war againſt her, as ſoon as her ſecret deſigns began to be laid open.

To apply this, my lords, to the affairs of Germany; it is true, I am of opinion, and I believe your lordſhips are all of opinion, that it is for the intereſt of Germany to have the imperial diadem continued in the houſe of Auſtria; but then this muſt be done by a fair and free election as often as neceſſity requires; for

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no man can think that it would be for the intereſt of Germany to have the imperial diadem continued in that houſe by force of arms, or even by bribery and corruption, if ſuch a thing were poſſible. The very attempt would make moſt of the princes as well as electors reſolve to join with France againſt the houſe of Auſtria; and I wiſh our late treaties with Bavaria and Saxony, and the arguments made uſe of in ſupport of thoſe treaties, may not have given the French miniſters too good a handle, at many of the courts of Germany; for in my opinion, nothing but a ſuſpicion that illegal means are to be made uſe of by the houſe of Auſtria and her friends, could enable France to ſet up a candidate againſt the archduke Joſeph upon the demiſe of his father, tho' it may now be eaſy for France to prevent his being choſen king of the Romans during the life of his father, becauſe it is certain, that ſuch a choice, without an abſolute neceſſity, is againſt the fundamental laws of the empire. I ſhall not indeed ſay, but that ſome of the other princes of the empire would be proud of the honour of being choſen emperor; but I do not believe there is more than one, who would not rather have the imperial diadem lodged in the houſe of Auſtria, than in any other houſe except his own; therefore I muſt look upon all the dangers we have been frighted with upon the death of the preſent emperor, to be altogether chimerical, and conſequently ſuch as ought not to induce us to be at the expence of any foreign ſubſidies, by way of counterbalance to thoſe granted by France.

I think, my lords, I have now examined all the motives pretended for this new ſubſidy treaty with Saxony, and I hope I have ſhewn the imbecillity of every one of them. I ſhall therefore next examine that frightful conſequence, which the noble lord extracted out of ſo many poſſible ſuppoſitions, and which, I am perſuaded, he would not have been at the pains to have done, had he conſidered the words of my motion, which mention expreſly this time of publick tranquillity: Now ſuppoſing this addreſs agreed to, and ſuppoſing that the emperor ſhould die ſoon after the cloſe of this ſeſſion, with all the other ſuppoſitions which the noble lord was pleaſed to ſuppoſe, is it not evident that the force of this addreſs would then be at an end; for tho' war might not then be declared, yet ſurely it could not be called a time of publick tranquillity, and conſequently the advice given by this addreſs, could not be ſuppoſed to relate to that time; therefore his majeſty, without any previous application to parliament, might engage to grant the ſubſidies demanded, and the next ſeſſion would certainly enable him to make that engagement good.

And with reſpect to the laſt objection made by the noble lord to the addreſs I have propoſed, which was, that it would tend to raiſe ſedition among the people, by making them imagine, that ſome very unneceſſary expence had already been incurred, there is not a word in the addreſs that can give the leaſt foundation for ſuch an opinion; and if there were, it could give the people no new opinion; for whatever our miniſters may think, I am perſuaded, there are 99 out of 100 of the people without doors, who think as I do, that this ſubſidy to Saxony can anſwer no Britiſh purpoſe whatſoever, and conſequently is an expence that was abſolutely unneceſſary. But whatever may be the conſequence with regard to the people, it will not ſurely be alledged, that we are not to give our ſovereign a proper and a neceſſary advice, for fear of raiſing ſedition among the people, or that we are to neglect doing our duty, becauſe the people do not ſeem inclined to patroniſe

ny oppoſition in parliament. My ords, if this want of inclination in he people proceeded from a general pprobation of all the meaſures that ave been lately purſued by the adiniſtration, I ſhould rejoice in it; ut I am afraid that the diſappointnent they met with from a late faious oppoſition, has made them too enerally form an opinion, that they an expect no relief from parliament; and ſuch an opinion, if long ontinued among the people, would e of the moſt dangerous conſequence o our conſtitution, becauſe it would ring parliaments into contempt: Nay, it might be of dangerous conſequence to our preſent happy eſtaliſhment; becauſe the people might t laſt begin to think of ſeeking relief omewhere elſe. Therefore, that ſuinity with regard to publick affairs, which at preſent prevails but too much among the people, ſhould make very man, who has the honour of a eat in parliament, the more zealous n oppoſing and cenſuring every pubick meaſure, which he thinks wrong; nd conſequently, if there were any cenſure implied in the addreſs which I have propoſed, this popular indifference is rather an argument for than againſt our agreeing to the addreſs, and muſt be thought ſo by every lord, who has the ſame opinion that I have, of the ſubſidy, which by this new treaty has been granted to Saxony.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

From the LONDON-EVENING POST, April 5.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

——————quippe minuti
Semper et infirmi eſt animi, exiguique voluptas
Ultio—————— JUV.

SIR,

IT is not in the power of human nature to arrive at abſolute perfection in any thing; nor can indeed any mortals be truly called wiſe, but only ſo comparatively. All human actions muſt wear the mark of human weakneſs, and all human laws muſt therefore be liable to error, and bear the ſtamp of mortality. Tho' the laws of this land are perhaps the wiſeſt in the whole world, yet, as there is no picture ſo perfect, but has ſome blemiſh; no ſtatue ſo true, but has ſome defect; ſo even they are not entirely free from faults. The law, which I think is not adequate to the wiſdom of our anceſtors, nor at all adapted to a free commercial people, and therefore merits amendment, is that which gives individuals the power of confining one another priſoners for life. Every nation or people, who would be proſperous and happy, ſhould hold it as a conſtant and unerring rule, that no individuals ſhould have the power of purſuing their reſentment againſt one another ſo far, as to prejudice both themſelves and the publick. If indeed the confining ſuch perſons for debt during their lives, who are willing and deſirous of delivering up their all to their creditors, was truly juſtice, even the unfortunate would not have found an advocate in me: But it is not juſtice; it is paſſion, it is reſentment, it is revenge; and is as as expreſsly contrary to the laws of God, as it is repugnant to the intereſts of individuals, and the general welfare of the kingdom. It is hurtful to individuals, becauſe, inſtead of procuring them juſtice, does it not prevent it? How often does one obdurate creditor wrong the reſt, by preventing them from receiving their ſhare of the debtor's effects? If the confinement of the debtor could poſſibly pay his creditors, there would indeed be ſome reaſon in it; but it is the reverſe; it obliges the debtor to ſpend what effects he has left, and which ought to be divided amongſt his creditors, upon his own ſubſiſtence in priſon.

The laws concerning debtors do indeed ſeem to be greatly inconſiſtent and contradictory; for if thoſe, who are indebted thouſands of pounds, can be cleared by delivering up their whole effects to their creditors, by and according to the bankrupt act; is it reaſon, is it juſtice, that thoſe, who owe but ſmall ſums, and are A alſo willing and deſirous of ſurrendering up their whole effects, ſhould notwithſtanding be pent up for life in loathſome priſons, and rot in wretchedneſs?—But the loſs and detriment which the publick receives by the confinement of ſo many thouſands of its members, and who might otherwiſe be uſefully employed, is great beyond conception. How many men are B now pining away in priſon, who, if they had their liberty, could provide ſufficiently for their wives and children, who are at preſent obliged to be kept and maintained by their ſeveral pariſhes? How many ſeamen, manufacturers and artificers, are there now fled from their native land, only for fear of a loathſome goal; C and who, inſtead of being uſeful members of their mother country, are now employed by foreigners to rival us in commerce, and to raiſe navies that may endanger the nation? Men naturally love their native place; and it cannot be doubted but moſt, if not all, of theſe fugitives would gladly return home, if the dread of impriſonment was once remov- D ed. Is it not therefore highly neceſſary at this juncture to make the trial? There hardly ever was a time, when ſo many uſeful and excellent bills were under the conſideration of the legiſlative power, as at preſent; among which, there is one in particular that may very probably lay the foundation of many great and national E advantages; I mean, the bill for regiſtering the number of perſons in Great-Britain: But it is greatly to be hoped, that when the royal eye ſhall ſee the number of his people, his benevolent godlike heart may not be grieved and wounded, by finding that ſo many thouſands of his faithful and loving ſubjects are loſt to his and the publick's ſervice by being pent F up in priſons.

It is well known, that many of thoſe miſerable men, who now pine away in priſon, are ſuch as have once lived well in the world, and have not brought themſelves into their misfortunes thro' any miſconduct of their own, but by decay of trade, or ſuch accidental loſſes, as G no human prudence could foreſee or avoid: Nay, there are ſome who have made themſelves miſerable, even by their virtues; men, who, by an exceſs of humanity and love for their fellow-creatures, have become ſureties for others, and are now ſuffering for their faults. Do not ſuch men as theſe demand our pity? Nay, have they not indeed a right to our relief? Yet theſe unhappy men, who have ſo juſt a claim to our compaſſion, are not treated even ſo favourably as felons; for it is certainly much more preferable to be tranſported to the fartheſt part of the globe, than to endure hunger, ſickneſs, and all the miſeries of a goal, and to die by degrees in a ſtinking dungeon.—There can be no acts, which mortals can perform, more proper, or more perfect, than thoſe in which both juſtice and mercy join; and ſurely, to releaſe thoſe from priſon, and to recal ſuch as have voluntarily baniſhed themſelves for fear of it, and to ſet them free, upon their delivering up the whole of their effects to their creditors, would be doing an act of juſtice to the one, and mercy to the other.

Since therefore juſtice and mercy join hand in hand in requiring the releaſe of theſe unhappy men, let the humane and juſt ariſe and act; and let them be aſſured, that no action will redound more to their true honour, or to the real intereſt of the trade and commerce of this kingdom.

BRITANNICUS.

We only take Occaſion from the Affair of MARY SQUIRES *the* Gypſy, *and* ELIZABETH CANNING, *of which we gave a particular Account in our laſt, to inſert the following; not with any Deſign to prejudice the Publick againſt* SQUIRES: *For whatever ſhe may deſerve to ſuffer as a* Gypſy, *ſhe ought not to ſuffer for what ſhe is not guilty of. But whether ſhe is or not, muſt be left to the future intended Examination into that intricate Affair.*

EGYPTIANS (Egyptiani) commonly called gypſies, are by our laws and ſtatutes a counterfeit kind of rogues, who, diſguiſing themſelves in ſtrange habits, ſmearing their faces and bodies, and framing to themſelves a canting unknown language, wander up and down under pretence of telling fortunes, curing diſeaſes, and ſuch like; and abuſe the ignorant common people, by ſtealing and pilfering every thing from them that is not too heavy for their carriage, and which they may go off with undiſcovered: There are ſeveral ſtatutes for ſuppreſſing thoſe impoſtors, viz.

Stat. 22. H. 8. Cap. 10. Sect. 2. Outlandiſh people, calling themſelves Egyptians, uſing no craft nor feat of merchandize, and going from place to place in companies, deceiving the people, bearing them in hand that they by palmeſtry can tell fortunes, and committing felonies and robberies,

robberies, ſhall not be ſuffered to come within this realm; and if they do, they ſhall forfeit to the king all their goods, and be commanded to avoid the realm within 15 days upon pain of impriſonment; and it ſhall be lawful to every ſheriff, juſtice of peace and eſcheator, to ſeize to the uſe of the king all ſuch goods as they ſhall have, and thereof to make account in the exchequer.

Sect. 4. If any juſtice of peace, ſheriff or eſcheator, ſeize the goods of any ſuch Egyptians, every ſuch juſtice, &c. ſhall have to his own uſe the moiety of all ſuch goods.

Stat. 1 and 2 Phil. & Mary, Cap. 4. Sect. 2. If any perſon ſhall attempt to bring into this realm any ſuch perſons calling themſelves, or commonly called Egyptians, he ſhall forfeit 40l.

Sect 3. If any of the ſaid perſons called Egyptians, which ſhall be conveyed into this realm, remain within the ſame one month, they ſhall be deemed felons, and ſuffer death, loſs of lands and goods, as in caſes of felony, and ſhall loſe the benefit of the clergy.

Sect. 6. If any perſon ſhall ſue for any paſſport for Egyptians to abide within this realm contrary to this act, every perſon ſo ſuing ſhall forfeit 40l. and every ſuch licence ſhall be void.

Stat. 5 Eliz. Cap. 20. Sect. 3. Every perſon which ſhall be ſeen in any company of vagabonds, commonly called, or calling themſelves Egyptians, or diſguiſing themſelves by their apparel, ſpeech or behaviour, like ſuch vagabonds, and ſo ſhall continue in the ſame, either at one time or at ſeveral times, by the ſpace of one month, the ſame perſon ſhall be a felon, and ſhall ſuffer death, loſs of lands and goods, as in caſes of felony, and ſhall loſe the benefit of the clergy.

As Mr. HANWAY, *in his fourth Volume of an Hiſtorical Account of the* BRITISH TRADE *over the* CASPIAN SEA, *has given a fuller and more authentick Narrative of the famous Perſian Uſurper,* KOULI KHAN, *than has ever yet been publiſhed, the following Extracts from him, concerning that extraordinary and ſurprizing Adventurer, will not, we preſume, be unacceptable to our Readers.*

THE real name of this uſurper was Nadir Koul, or Nadir Kouli; but he changed his name as he changed the ſituations of his fortune. When Shah Tæhmas made him a Khan, he honoured him with the addition of his own name, and he was then Tæhmas Kouli Khan. Afterwards, when he became the ſovereign of Perſia, he reaſſumed his name Nadir with the addition of Shah, which ſignifies a king, and ſo he was called Nadir Shah; tho' the name by which he has been moſt known, and probably will continue to be known, is Tæhmas Kouli Khan.

Nadir Kouli was born in 1687, at a village, or more probably in a tent, a few days journey to the ſouth-eaſt of Meſched, not far from Kælat. He was deſcended from the Aſſhahs, who are a tribe of Tartars, and ſubjects of Perſia: They live for the moſt part by huſbandry, and ſupply the Perſians with horſes and cattle. The name of Nadir's father was Imam Kouli, whoſe ſituation of life was ſuch, that he earned his bread by making caps and ſheep-ſkin coats, which is the apparel of the loweſt of the common people in Perſia. Nadir himſelf was bred up to no other employment than that of a ſhepherd, and being only thirteen years of age when Imam Kouli died, he was left in ſo poor a condition, that he was obliged to gather ſticks in the woods, for the ſupport of himſelf and his mother, and carry them to market on an aſs and a camel *, which were his only patrimony.

It is recorded of him, that when he was returning in triumph from his conqueſt of India, he happened to paſs near the place of his nativity, where he made a ſet ſpeech to his chief captains, in which he related in what manner he had paſſed the early part of his life; and, in particular, mentioned the feeding his father's camel, concluding to this effect: "You now ſee, to what a height it has pleaſed the Almighty to exalt me; from hence learn not to deſpiſe men of low eſtate."

About the year 1704, when he was 17 or 18 years of age, the Ouſbeg Tartars made an irruption into Khoraſan, where they put many of the inhabitants to the ſword, and carried others into ſlavery; among the laſt were Nadir Kouli and his mother: She died in captivity, but he made his eſcape in 1708, and returned to Khoraſan. From this time we hear no more of him, till with ſome of his companions

* *In proof of this I was told an anecdote, pretty remarkable, and much to his honour. After he was exalted to the throne and ſovereignty of Perſia, a perſon named Saidar, who had been his companion and fellow-labourer in ranging the woods, was created a Khan, and granted the privilege of wearing the black heron's feathers on the left ſide. Nadir, upon conferring theſe honours upon him, ſpoke theſe words, "Do not grow proud, but remember the aſs, and the picking of ſticks."*

panions he robbed a flock of ſheep; the money which this produced, enabled him to retire into the mountains: However, we do not find he continued the profeſſion of a robber for any length of time, but entered into the ſervice of a Beg, by whom he was employed as a courier. He was once charged with diſpatches of importance to the Perſian court at Iſfahan, and ſent in company with another courier, as is frequently practiſed in Perſia. Whether Nadir was ambitious of being the ſole carrier of theſe diſpatches; or whether his fellow-courier did not travel faſt enough; or for ſome other ſecret reaſon, he killed him. After his arrival at Iſfahan, he told his ſtory ſo well, that he procured admittance to the miniſters of Shah Sultan Huſſein, to whom he aſſigned ſuch plauſible reaſons for his conduct on the road, that he was not only acquitted, but received preſents, and was ſent back with anſwers to the letters he had brought. His maſter, however, received him with ſuch a countenance, as gave reaſon to ſuſpect that he meditated his deſtruction. Nadir perceiving this, reſolved to kill his maſter; to which he was the more induced, from a violent paſſion he had conceived for his daughter, whom he had demanded in marriage, but was refuſed. After the murder was perpetrated, he took the lady away, and retired into the mountains. One effect of this enterprize was the birth of Riza Kouli Myrza, whoſe genius and diſpoſition had ſo great a reſemblance with his father's. This deſperate action having acquired him a reputation for courage, ſome of the domeſticks of his late maſter, the Beg, joined him, and they became robbers: In this ſtation they continued for ſome time, as favourable opportunities occurred. Nadir at length offered his ſervice to Babulu Khan governor of Khoraſan, by whom he was accepted in the capacity of gentleman uſher.

He behaved ſo well in this new ſervice, that he won the heart of his maſter; and, under the ſpecious pretence of deſiring to pleaſe, he concealed his ambition. The ſatisfaction he expreſſed in his preſent ſituation, induced his companions to believe, that to be faithful in the cauſe he eſpouſed, was the virtue he aſpired at moſt; however, he affected a particular zeal for ſome, whilſt he ſhewed a coldneſs for others, as they ſeemed more or leſs inclined to pleaſe him.

The diſtreſſes of Perſia increaſing, he had not been long in the ſervice of Babulu Khan, before a command in the army was given him, in which he behaved with great intrepidity, in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the Tartars of Khieva and Bokhara, who frequently made inroads on the frontiers of Khoraſan. Ezadallah being already maſter of Herat, and the Kourds in the weſt making incurſions into Irac Agemi; theſe Tartars, who are generally called Ouſbegs, in 1719, came in a body of above 10,000 men, and began to lay waſte the moſt fertile plains of Khoraſan, plundering the inhabitants, and carrying many thouſands into captivity. In this emergency Babulu Khan collected all his forces, which did not exceed 6000 men, and of theſe part were infantry. His officers ſhewed a reluctance to try their fortune with ſo unequal a force, againſt a people of ſuch known bravery as the Tartars. Nadir Kouli, however, had different ſentiments of the matter, and from his experience of the valour of the Khan's troops, he offered his ſervice to march at their head againſt theſe ravagers; declaring at the ſame time, that he would engage his life upon the event. Nadir's military virtues were evidently ſuperior to thoſe of the officers about the Khan, though he was not then above 33 years of age. The Khan was ſo ſenſible of this, that he had already given him the command of 1000; and not having the leaſt doubt of his fidelity, he accepted the offer, and conferred upon him the command of his troops, during the intended expedition, whilſt himſelf remained in the city, to keep good order, and prevent the inhabitants from following the example of thoſe of Herat, who had revolted three years before. Several of the officers refuſed to act under this new general, but their place was ſoon ſupplied by others, whom Nadir approved of.

The Ouſbegs were already advanced to the banks of the river Tedjen, within a few days march of Meſched. Nadir having with great application provided what was neceſſary for the expedition, marched at the head of his troops in ſearch of the enemy, who were pillaging at large; however, the news of the approach of a Perſian army brought them together, and they prepared for battle; their numbers being almoſt double to thoſe under Nadir's command. We have no particular account of this action, but in general terms, that the Tartars, according to their ordinary cuſtom, charged with great fury. Nadir having ſelected a proper ground, and encouraged his men, ſtood the ſhock; and when the Tartars by their own impetuoſity were in ſome diſorder, the Perſian troops made a general diſcharge of their fire-arms, then falling on with their ſabres and battle-axes,

put

put them to flight, deſtroying near 3000, and retaking all their plunder and captives, which were very conſiderable.

Nadir, elated with this firſt victory, returned in triumph to Meſched, where he was received with great expreſſions of joy. The fire of his ambition now began to blaze, nor could he ſuppreſs the conciouſneſs of his ſervices, but demanded to be confirmed in his office of general, under the command of Babulu Khan: This governor aſſured him that he would write to court in his favour, and that nothing ſhould be wanting on his part, to reward his merit. Whether it was that Babulu Khan did not act ingenuouſly and agreeable to his promiſe; or that the weak adminiſtration of Shah Sultan Huſſein evaded the promotion of Nadir, is uncertain; he was however much incenſed at his diſappointment. What added to his reſentment, was to ſee a perſon much younger than himſelf, and a relation of Babulu Khan, without either experience or abilities, placed in his command. Under theſe circumſtances, Nadir demanded of the Khan the reaſons of ſo unjuſt a conduct; and with a ferocity peculiar to him, made no ſcruple to declare his opinion, that the Khan had not acted as a man of honour. This inſolent behaviour obliged the governor to alter his conduct; ſo that from the higheſt commendations of Nadir's valour, he condemned him to be beaten, in the ſevereſt manner, on the ſoles of his feet. What contributed to this diſgrace, was the envy of Nadir's abilities as a ſoldier, among ſeveral officers of diſtinction in the Perſian troops. It is eaſy to imagine that a man of ſo imperious a ſpirit, could but ill brook ſuch indignities; he therefore retired from Meſched to ſeek ſome new adventure.

Being thus turned looſe into the world, he applied his thoughts immediately how to retrieve his fortunes, and do himſelf that juſtice, which he could not obtain of Babulu Khan. His uncle, a chief of one of the tribes of the Aſſhars, commanded at Kælat, a ſtrong-hold, about ten days journey from Meſched: To him he applied, and complained of the hard treatment he had met with in the king's ſervice. His uncle entertained him for ſome time, till by his intrigues he began to diſcover ambitious deſigns; and Nadir thus becoming an object of jealouſy, was obliged to retire.

Nadir was now determined to ſeek a ſupport by the arts of violence, in which he was a thorough proficient. It is probable he had already planned a deſign of getting poſſeſſion of Kælat; however, he retired, for the third time, into the mountains, where he returned to his old trade of robbery.

In 1722, Maghmud having invaded Perſia, and compelled the unfortunate Huſſein to yield up his capital, together with his diadem, the provinces were involved in great confuſion and diſtreſs: This afforded a better opportunity to Nadir, to collect a body of men of deſperate fortunes, many of whom had already ſerved under him as ſoldiers. After robbing ſeveral caravans, he ſoon acquired riches enough to bring together the number of 7 or 800 men of approved reſolution; and having fixed a rendezvous in the mountains, they made incurſions into Khoraſan, and the adjacent provinces, laying the country under ſuch contributions as they pleaſed to impoſe.

The Afghans, though in poſſeſſion of Iſfahan, were not ſufficiently numerous to make a rapid conqueſt of the whole empire; ſeveral provinces and cities in the heart of it, as well as the frontiers, refuſed to ſubmit; and thereby cut them out work for ſome time. As to Tæhmas, the fourth ſon of Huſſein, who made his eſcape from Iſfahan, and was now conſidered as the lawful heir of the Perſian monarchy, he was rather a fugitive himſelf, than in a capacity of ſupporting order and government among thoſe provinces not yet ſubjected to the Afghans; and was now content with an obſcure life in the province of Mezanderan. In the interim, the Turks ſeized upon the provinces in the weſt and ſouth-weſt; and the Ruſſians conquered the weſtern coaſt of the Caſpian, including great part of Ghilan. However, as ſoon as Tæhmas was informed that the king his father had abdicated his right to the ſovereignty, he, in quality of ſucceſſor, took the title of Shah.

Whilſt he was negotiating ſecret treaties with the provinces that profeſſed any fidelity to him, or ſending embaſſies to implore the aſſiſtance of the neighbouring ſtates, Nadir extended his lawleſs ſovereignty in the eaſtern frontiers, living on ſpoil, and exacting what he thought neceſſary for the ſupport of himſelf and his followers.

Abut five years paſſed under theſe circumſtances; when, at length, Tæhmas collected a little army; but his father's fortune ſtill purſued him. One of his principal generals, Sef O Din Beg, a chief of the Bayots, having given ſome offence, and being apprehenſive of puniſhment, fled from Tæhmas's camp with the troops under his command, which were no leſs than 1500 men, and joined Nadir Kouli, who was then in the ſame province

province of Khoraſan. The union of their forces compoſed a body of 2 or 3000 men, which the adjacent country was compelled to ſupport: This formidable body was within 30 leagues of Kælat, ſo that Nadir's uncle began to be much alarmed, leſt his nephew ſhould attempt to diſlodge him from his ſtrong hold: In order, therefore, to ſupport a good underſtanding, he wrote to him in very obliging terms, intimating that he had now a fair opportunity of making his fortune, by engaging in the ſervice of his lawful ſovereign Shah Tæhmas; who, he was ſure, would pardon him, and all his followers. Nadir ſeemed to reliſh the propoſal, and deſired his uncle to procure the king's pardon, which he would gladly accept: Accordingly the uncle repreſented the caſe to the Shah, who, tho' he knew Nadir to be a moſt notorious offender, yet as he was in great need of ſo brave and experienced an officer, with ſo conſiderable a body of men, immediately ſigned his pardon and ſent it to Kælat.

The uncle no ſooner received this writing, than he diſpatched it to his nephew; upon the receipt of which, Nadir Kouli ſet out for Kælat, in company with Sef O Din Beg, under an eſcort of 100 men of his beſt troops. He had now a convenient opportunity of exerciſing his genius in the art of treachery. His uncle received him with great kindneſs, and entertained him and his followers as perſons to whom he had done a ſignal ſervice, and from whom conſequently he apprehended no harm; at the ſame time he ſhewed them all the honour and regard due to perſons of rank and condition. Nadir, on the other hand, had not forgot the indignities offered him five years before; neither was he ignorant of the motives of his uncle in procuring the pardon, nor of the king's views in granting it: But whatever moral conſiderations ought to have influenced his conduct, his thirſt of power ſilenced the dictates of conſcience: So that he determined to embrace the opportunity of an hoſpitable reception, and the ſpecious pretence of an obliged gueſt, to make a ſacrifice of his benefactor. For this purpoſe he had left orders that 500 more of his beſt men ſhould follow him the next day, and conceal themſelves near the fortreſs of Kælat, and there be ready at a ſignal appointed.

Having thus concerted his meaſures, the ſecond night after his arrival he ordered his 100 men within the caſtle to kill the centries, and ſhut up the reſt of the gariſon, to the number of 200 men, in their barracks, whilſt he went himſelf into his uncle's chamber and murdered him. As ſoon as he made the ſignal, his 500 men were let in at the gates, and he became abſolute maſter of the fortreſs without ſhedding much blood. Thoſe of the gariſon, who did not chuſe to ſhare his fortune, he ſet at liberty. The next day he diſpatched meſſengers with the news of his ſucceſs, ordering the remainder of his men to join him; and now inſtead of changing his reſidence continually, as the apprehenſions of an enemy, or other reaſons of convenience might render neceſſary, he eſtabliſhed his head-quarters in this fortreſs. Kælat includes a conſiderable ſpot of ground, the natural ſituation of which, with the aſſiſtance of ſome art, has rendered it almoſt inacceſſible. He continued there for ſeveral months, levying contributions. The ſucceſs of this enterprize was the more grateful to him, as this place was not far diſtant from that of his birth: His poor relations and friends in the neighbourhood were relieved by his bounty, and the humanity with which he treated moſt of the inhabitants of the adjacent country, induced numbers to enliſt themſelves in his troops; ſo that from this time he in ſome meaſure appeared as an independent ſovereign.

Being thus become formidable, he carried his views beyond the plunder of defenceleſs peaſants: He aſpired at the delivery of his country from her foreign enemies, particularly the Afghans, who had lorded it over the Perſians with the utmoſt barbarity for five years: But altho' he appeared as a ſovereign, he did not pretend to wage war againſt the Afghans in any other name than that of Shah Tæhmas. As he was conſcious that the Shah muſt have greatly reſented his killing his uncle, under pretence of accepting the royal pardon, he reſolved to do ſome ſignal action in behalf of the king, that might obliterate the remembrance of his conduct at Kælat.

With this view he prepared for an expedition againſt the Afghans, who were maſters of the neighbouring city Nichabur, where they had a gariſon of above 3000 men. Nadir's forces exceeded this number, but being unaccuſtomed to ſieges, and deſirous of action in the field, he determined to make uſe of a ſtratagem to draw the enemy out of their gariſon: The Afghans, who conſidered Nadir rather as a free booter, than the general of a formidable body of forces, apprehended no great danger from his neighbourhood. Their troops, to the number of 600, were ſecurely marauding, when Nadir detached about that number of his cavalry, who attacked them unexpectedly,

expectedly, and cut them to pieces: Upon this, the governor with his whole garison issued forth to fall upon the Persians, who immediately retreated towards Banrahad, a defile in the mountains, which separates the provinces of Khorasan and Astrabad; this was the rendezvous appointed. The Afghans pursued them for A several leagues, till they came to this defile: Nadir, in the interim, marched with 1500 of his men, and under the favour of a wood, which covers these mountains, he concealed his men at the entrance of the pass. The Afghans, not suspecting any other enemy to be near, followed the 600 men with an impatience of B resenting the loss they had just sustained at Nichabur. As soon as they had well entered the defile, which is very narrow, the 600 Persians faced about, whilst Nadir with his body of 1500 men, fell upon them in rear, with such impetuosity, that the astonished Afghans, incapable of acting with their cavalry, and suspecting themselves surrounded by a great army, be- C came an easy prey, and few of them escaped the slaughter.

After dividing the spoil taken upon this occasion, Nadir returned to Nichabur, the gates of which were opened to him: He took possession of it in the name of Shah Tæhmas, charging his troops not to injure any of the inhabitants, declaring that his intentions were to deliver them D from the tyranny and usurpation of the Afghans, and to support them in their fidelity to their true sovereign; as he knew that necessity only had induced them to submit to their late masters. The effects belonging to the Afghans he divided among his soldiers; and the humanity with which he treated the in- E habitants, was so remarkable, that without forcing a single person to join him, he obtained a reinforcement of near 1000 men.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Some critical Remarks *on* C. TACITUS, *and a celebrated Passage in the* Vth *Book of his History. Addressed to the learned and Rev. Mr.* WARBURTON.

THERE have been few ancient authors, whose works and character have so often, and so variously, received the applause and censure of their readers, as that great annalist Cornelius Tacitus; on whom I shall add a very few remarks in the spirit of candour, and, as I humbly think, more just to his genius, and G nearer the truth, than either of those who too lavishly run him down to the common level, or exalt him to the stars.

The first and best English criticks on our author were Greneway and Saville, in 1598, whom having compared with the late Dutch edition, I think very correct; there are, no doubt, some exceptions to his chronology, and those parts of a philosophick and narrative kind are not so compleat as the progress of those sciences now requires. His style must be allowed as pure and classical as any historians, in which he and the admirable Livy excelled all; his sentiments to me appear noble and humane, and his characters of men (as far as can be guessed at this distance) lively and impartial.

But what charms me most of all, is his constant study to embellish the virtuous, and stigmatize the vicious characters of his age, and the times he wrote of. He gives the fullest accounts of all the Romans transactions in our island of any author, which is the basis of our British history in those early ages: What pity our own writers had not imitated such models, as they appeared in their speeches and conduct in those times to want neither bravery, nor parts!

Tacitus enjoyed very high honours at Rome, and has all the encomiums of antiquity strewed over his works; as the two Pliny's, Orosius, Vopiscus, Sidonius, Lipsius. He was cotemporary at the forum and rivalled there Quintilian, Florus, Maternus, Aper, Marcellus, Messala; and was caressed by all the genii of Rome, in all her glory.

But nothing has gathered such a cloud over our author as being so often commended by the late unhappy lord B——ke, to the theological parts of whose letters, the publick has already seen two very ingenious answers. The most learned bishop Clayton's in particular, after a thousand fine and masterly arguments and observations, concludes with quotations from the 5th and last book of Tacitus's history, which well deserve to be read more at large in the original; tho' all the ingenuity of man cannot apply this beautiful and uncommon passage more adroitly and sublimely than the good bishop has done. The noble Roman, in writing of the sacking of Jerusalem by Titus with a vast army of allies from all the nations around Judæa, gave a curious narrative, from the 1st to the 13st chapter of this last book of the remains of his story, of the original and polity of the Jews; in which he mentions their departure from Egypt under the conduct of Moses, with astonishing circumstances for a heathen writer: But the clear elucidations of this story are to be seen in the travels of Dr. Shaw and Pococke, with such inimitable signatures of truth, as leaves infidels (if any such can possibly be) no

no ſhadow for doubting; of which the pious biſhop Clayton has availed himſelf with infinite judgment.

The courſe of the biſhop's argument leading him no farther, I beg leave to purſue this amiable account of Judæa, which (had not this moſt precious part of all Tacitus been loſt) would probably have contained as valuable a hiſtory of that memorable ſiege and cataſtrophe of the holy city, as the world ever ſaw.—Tacitus then proceeds to a geographick deſcription of the country of Judæa, of its plants and productions, as the balſam and palm-trees; its mountains, rivers and lakes, in which the Romans excelled all others in their delineations: This led him to a moſt remarkable account of the lake Aſphaltites, and all the region, where Sodom and Gomorrha once flouriſhed, (ſee chap. 6 and 7 Lat. edit.) which muſt ſtrike every reader with a religious awe to compare this with the ſacred ſtory.

He then traces the various revolutions in Judæa, glancing upon Pompey's entering the holy temple, (which I think Craſſus afterwards ſacrilegiouſly plundered of all the immenſe riches in the Sanctum Sanctorum) after which Tacitus tells us the names of the ſeveral governors of it, down to the ſiege of Jeruſalem by Titus, where his works abruptly leave us as to any farther lights in the Jewiſh ſtory.

And here I ſhall end my obſervations on him, with lamenting the loſs of ſo great a part of his and Livy's works, as one of the moſt ineſtimable treaſures of all antiquity.

Wotton, Feb. 10. 1753. EUGENIO.

An ingenious Treatiſe having been lately publiſhed, intitled, The Spirit of Nations, tranſlated from the French, *we ſhall give our Readers what it ſays concerning the Tranſplantation of Men, and the Changes which have happened in Climates and Countries.*

FOR ſeveral ages paſt, Italy has ſeen very eſſential changes in their phyſical œconomy. The climate has taken a new turn, as thoſe ſharp winters, of which the antients complained, have not been felt for ſome ages. The eruptions of Vulcano's, the appearance of mines of Arſenick, the drying of the fens of Oſtia and Otranto; all theſe particulars, together with the prodigious difference betwixt the antient and modern Romans, evidence an alteration in the climate, produced by phyſical cauſes of all kinds.

How many immenſe foreſts have been cleared in France and Germany! And thus, as cultivation gave fertility to the earth, ſo did it bring ſalubrity to the air: China, Perſia, and the great monarchies of Europe, have been refreſhed and fructified by forced waters and a multitude of canals: The rapid rivers have been brought to flow by the direction of induſtry; trees have been tranſplanted to and from different countries, the ſeveral fruits of the earth meliorated, the quality of waters corrected, dangerous plants eradicated, fens drained, the nature and power of vegetables inveſtigated; the pleaſant and healthful foods and liquors mutually imported in all trading places; and all theſe have occaſioned many changes: In fine, though here is a large field for enumeration, art has provided innumerable contrivances againſt the prejudicial effects of winter and ſummer; ſo that in all Europe, Turkey is the only country where 'tis the policy of the government to impoveriſh the people. Thoſe charming places, the theatre of antiquity, the nurſery of poets, philoſophers and heroes, lie now a wild waſte; the few inhabitants plant and ſow only for the neceſſities of their families: So that the country at any diſtance from towns is over-run with weeds and briars.

But the circulation of things occaſioned by commerce, is not of that moment as the tranſplantation which human nature itſelf has undergone. The tranſmigration of people, and the ſettling of colonies, have confounded, and in ſome reſpects obliterated the delineations of characters, as tranſmitted by the antients: England ſoftened the ferocity of its conquerors, the Saxons; for the true Engliſhman was never cruel, as many imagine in France; this prejudice is politically kept up among the commonalty and populace, in order to foſter the general animoſity of the French againſt that formidable enemy. The Turks, who are the true deſcendants of the Scythians properly ſo called, within theſe two centuries, not only begun to diveſt themſelves of their cruelty, but have alſo departed from their original valour: They themſelves ſcruple not to acknowledge this great difference between them and their anceſtors: And thus, for the ſecond time, has Greece enervated its conquerors.

From the ſame cauſes ſprung the corruptions of the Galatians, a colony of the Gauls, inhabiting Leſſer Aſia; the conſul Lucius Memmius ſeeing the ſoldiers terrified at the name of Gauls, brought them in heart again, by telling them that the Galatians, ſoftened by the luxuriancy of the country, were no longer the robuſt intrepid Gauls; and this obſervation he owed rather to experience than to his philoſophy, at leaſt he ſeems to have had

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but little knowledge; for this is he, who after conquering Achaia, and cauſing ſhips to be laden with the fineſt pieces in painting and ſtatuary, which the plunder of Greece afforded, told thoſe to whoſe care he committed them, that if they came to any damage, they ſhould make him others at their own coſt.

The Chineſe, among whom travelling is forbid, and no foreigners likewiſe allowed to ſettle, have adhered to the ſame cuſtoms, laws and uſages during the long ſucceſſions of thirty imperial families. The very Engliſh alter by travelling. The Dutch coloniſts at Batavia ſeem to have quite forgot their parſimonious diet in the other hemiſphere, adopting all the luxurious manners of the Aſiaticks. After two or three generations at furtheſt, the blood loſes its primitive qualities, and thoſe of the ſoil manifeſt themſelves in men, animals, and plants.

As my laſt reflection on this head, I ſhall add, that the exceſs of corruption is grafted on commerce, where there is a mixture of nations. Nothing comes up to the accounts of Lima, Mexico, and the Spaniſh ſettlements. The deliciouſneſs of the country, the opulency, the conflux of traders of different nations, have given riſe, in theſe places, to ſuch a medley of religion and licentiouſneſs, that the only parallel hiſtory affords, is the celebration of the foreign myſteries at Rome under its brutal emperors.

To return to Europe; there is now an univerſal intercourſe betwixt its ſeveral nations; they are linked together not only by commerce, but connections of affairs, intrigues, politicks, and ſciences quite unknown to antiquity. The travels of perſons diſtinguiſhed by their rank or merit, introduce alterations in the manners of every nation; and no change can be juſtly termed indifferent, not even that of faſhion; as in wars and voyages men move into foreign countries, ſo the climates in ſome degree go along with them; the ground, the baſis of the character, is the only thing which knows no mutation.

Antiquity, eaſy in the fortunate ſeats where nature had placed it, and ſelf-ſufficient in its ſimplicity, did not ſtand in need of ſo much contrivance and induſtry as the moderns, born in more craving climates; accordingly, the variations in the character of the antients are not ſo ſtrongly marked as thoſe of the moderns. Egypt, the metropolis of the ſciences, majeſtically ſtaid at home, and, like all the eaſtern ſages, ſparingly communicated its ſcientifical treaſures to the ſtrangers who reſorted thither: The prieſts in particular were ſurpriſingly reſerved. Travelling was little practiſed among the Hebrews, and other eaſtern nations: This rambling humour was firſt ſet on foot by the Greeks, though ſometimes on a commendable motive; and the curious alſo flocked from all parts among them, as now amongſt us. Accordingly, the Romans and other nations copied their manners, and even their fables; ſo that when they grew corrupted, the depravation became general. The French, without ſtirring from home, have given a turn in conſiderable points to the manners of Europe: God grant they may never be the inſtruments of corrupting them! Travelling does not obtain much among the French; the enjoyments of life and the pleaſures of ſociety are not to be had elſewhere in equal delicacy; and theſe draw a vaſt reſort of foreigners; for here is nothing of the ſtiffneſs and gravity of the antient Egyptians; the ſciences and diverſions are both eaſy of acceſs, and every body rejoices to invite the ſtranger either to the improvement of his faculties; or the gratification of his ſenſes.

Some very inſtructive as well as amuſing Letters having been lately publiſhed, ſaid to be wrote from ſeveral Parts of Europe *and the* Eaſt, *in the Year* 1750, &c. *we ſhall, as Opportunity ſerves, entertain our Readers with ſome of the moſt remarkable of them. The Author in his* 10*th Letter writes as follows:*

A Very good friend of yours as well as mine, my dear * * *, has often declared himſelf diſſatisfied, that he has yet contributed nothing to your entertainment: He had reſolved not to deviate from his immediate road to do this, but at length an opportunity offered, and he has ſeized upon it. You know writing is troubleſome to him; I do not know whether you are ſenſible, but I aſſure you I have long ſince been made ſo, that it is more troubleſome to his readers: One is vexed with the man who writes illegibly what one has a mind to read. Accept me as his amanuenſis. I think his ſubject but a dry one, but he is poſitive it will pleaſe you. I have been charmed with his manner of proſecuting it; but I have a double advantage: I am eager in the ſtudy to which it belongs, and I have ſeen what only can be deſcribed to you. This preface is too long: But to the matter.

You have heard of the plaiſter of Paris, of which it has lately been ſo much a faſhion to make buſts and figures: It is made from a ſtone dug at Montmartre in

this neighbourhood, and has its name from the capital, where is the principal mart for it. M——s has been theſe two days in the pits; while I have been ſtudying the unknown ſculptor of two thouſand years ago, he has been in as much converſation as his moderate ſhare of French will let him, with the diggers of A
thoſe ſtones. This morning he threw ſome fragments of his collection into my way at breakfaſt. I was going to ſweeten my tea with them: You never ſaw any thing ſo perfectly like loaf-ſugar as the ſtone of which the plaiſter is made; there are ſome pieces of it coarſer, theſe reſemble the leſs refined loaves; but the fineſt are more white and clean than the moſt B
highly refined of the Dutch manufacture.

He led me to his room, on a table in which there was an arrangement of a multitude of the pieces or lumps of it, in their natural form as taken from the pit. The fineſt of them are white as ſnow; and though two or three inches in thickneſs, they are little inferior to C
cryſtal in tranſparence: They are all broad and flat. It does not, I find, lie in whole continued rocks, as the ſtone does in our Engliſh quarries; it is naturally in theſe flat looſe pieces; they are of different ſizes, and lie among a kind of looſe marle, a good deal like that blue and red marle which they uſe at your ſeat in Leiceſterſhire for manure.

At one end of the table lay a number of vaſt cakes of a tranſparent ſubſtance, reſembling ice. I have ſeen the lumps of Muſcovy iſinglaſs, with flakes of which my ſiſters uſed to cover pictures. On taking a piece more than a foot long, and more than an inch in thickneſs, from among theſe, I no ſooner ſaw it compoſed of flakes in the like manner, and ready to ſplit at the leaſt touch, than I declared it the ſame. The ſagacity of M——s ſurpriſed me: Among the apparatus to his microſcope, which always is a part of his baggage, he had a little lump of iſinglaſs ready to mend the ſliders: He ſlipped off a flake of one and of the other; he bade me mind, that the iſinglaſs would bend any way, and recover itſelf to its flatneſs by its own elaſticity: A flake of the other could not be bent without breaking: He told me this alone was proof that they were perfectly different ſubſtances; but he convinced me of it, by putting the two flakes into the fire; that of the Montmartre G
ſtone calcined to a white powder in an inſtant; and all the force of the continued heat did not at all affect the other. He ſurpriſed me more by telling me, that though this and the iſinglaſs, which ſeemed ſo much alike, were perfectly different; yet this and the plaiſter ſtone, which ſeemed as different as ice and ſugar, were in effect the ſame. The flat and perfectly tranſparent ſtone, he told me, was found indiſcriminately with the common plaiſter, and is no other than that very ſubſtance, only under a more perfect form. It anſwers the ſame kind of purpoſes, only keeping up its prerogative of excellence, as the other: And when calcined makes that beautiful white maſs, which we ſee in thoſe figures ſold at our ſhops. This more pure and elegant maſs, under the ſame management, hardens into a kind of marble. There needs only a ſlight burning of theſe ſtones to make them fit for grinding to powder; and after that the duſt is wetted with common water, and made ſo thin that it will run; in this condition it is caſt into moulds, and it preſently hardens on the one part into a ſofter, and on the other into a firmer matter. The variety of buſts and figures which you ſee, are made by this management of the common plaiſter of Paris; and the ſlabs in imitation of marble, of the fine flat ſtone. You have ſeen tables imitating marble, and very nearly as hard as ſome of the ſofter kinds of it, on which there has been pictured a card, a book, or a piece of fruit; they are all made of this fine tranſparent ſtone, D
which is dug in the Montmartre pits. The greater part of what is wrought into figures in England, is, I believe, the produce of our own country. I remember to have ſeen pits of it in Yorkſhire, and ſome of the midland counties: But it is coarſe and poor in compariſon of the Montmartre kind; and the ſtatues formed of it are of inferior value. The flat E
ſtone is the produce of the French pits alone; and it was long before it was diſcovered that it was from this the artiſts of that nation made their artificial marble: If it be not known yet in England, I ſhall be glad of having informed them of it.

I am to confeſs to you, that I was F
backward in taking my warm friend's word about two ſo very unlike ſubſtances being in reality the ſame. To one who judged only by the eye, the aſſertion could not but appear a very ſtrange one; but it was ſoon explained to me. The plaiſter ſtone was white and gritty, the other colourleſs and formed of large plates, laid one upon another. The microſcope ſoon diſcovered to me that this difference, ſtrong and ſtriking as it appeared, was no more than ſuperficial. He called me in a moment to caſt my eye upon what he had placed before that machine. To

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the queſtion of what it was, I anſwered, one of thoſe flat and pellucid ſtones. He removed the glaſs, and ſhewed me that he had crumbled to pieces a corner of one of the other ſtones, and that what I had ſeen under that enlarged view as a vaſt flake of the other kind, was in reality no more than a ſingle granule or ſeparated particle of the other. It was evident from this, that the two bodies, ſo different in appearance to the unaſſiſted ſight, were in reality the ſame; and that all the true diſtinction was, that nature had in the one formed the flat maſs large, and depoſited it ſingle, whereas in the other many of the ſmaller had been thrown together. On directing the aſſiſted eye towards the whole maſs, this was yet more evident; and when in that view, every fragment was enlarged to the full ſize of the ſingle flake; the whole appeared a rough rock, compoſed of a multitude of ſpangles thrown together.

Every particle thus ſwelled to the ſize of the whole flake, was of the ſame figure, oblong and irregularly angulated. The rhomboidal ſtones of a pellucid matter formed in our clay pits, and which M——s tells me, though he cannot tell me why, the naturaliſts call ſelenites, moon-ſtones, are of a ſubſtance nearly reſembling theſe: You may remember the workmen picked out many of thoſe from the clay thrown up in digging your well, and your ſiſters honoured them with a place in your grotto. Theſe flakes are perfectly like thoſe bodies in texture, colour, and tranſparence, only that they are not, as thoſe, regularly angular, but abrupt and unequal at the ends. Such are the ſingle and detached great pieces, ſuch the ſmall granules of the complicated maſs. I was now convinced they were the ſame in all reſpects, and it remained to experiment upon their nature.

My ſagacious friend ſeems informed, not only of the form of the things he ſtudies, but of all that relates to their uſes and management; he promiſed to ſhew me the manner of forming the plaiſter from theſe ſtones of both kinds, and to give me proof of what he had ſaid as to the ſuperior quality of that made from the pellucid or flaky kind. I have been uſed to be terrified from experimenting by the furnaces and apparatus declared to be neceſſary in all the books of chemiſtry. I find when people have a mind to uſe the art without pomp and parade, theſe things are in a great meaſure unneceſſary.

A common fire ſerved in the place of the furnaces, and all the other requiſites for the calcining the ſtones, and a very moderate degree of heat does the whole work. M——s put a lump of each kind into a clear part of the fire; and by that time they were red hot, took them out calcined: Both the one and the other were now of a ſnow white, and the change was moſt perceived in the flaky kind, becauſe it had totally loſt its beautiful tranſparency. Theſe were ſeparately powdered in a mortar, and as the powder made from the finer kind was not ſufficiently burnt, he gave it a recalcination: The elaboratory of a chemiſt would have furniſhed ſome hard-named veſſel for this purpoſe; but in our hotel a common fire-ſhovel performed it perfectly well.

I cannot but mention to you a circumſtance in this operation, which pleaſed me extremely; the difference between ſolids when in powder, and fluids, never had appeared to me in ſo inconſiderable a light as it did in this proceſs. The fire-ſhovel was filled with the powder of the flaky ſtone, and ſet on the fire; when thoroughly heated, the powder did not receive the action of the fire, as you would have expected, without motion; it quickly began to ſtir, and toward the end of the time moved and lifted up and down, exactly in the manner of boiling water.

The powder of the other kind had been ſufficiently burnt before, this now was alſo ready for ſervice. M——s prepared his moulds, and wetted both ſeparately; he caſt them into the places ſeverally prepared for them, and from the common kind was produced in a few minutes the buſt I ſend you; from the other, the little ſlab which accompanies it. He charges me to apologize for the coarſe and clumſy manner in which they are done; but I flatter myſelf you will find the buſt much ſuperior, in point of its matter, to the generality of thoſe you meet with in town; and the ſlab very little inferior, either in colour or hardneſs, to alabaſter.

I had curioſity, after I had been thus perfectly informed as to the nature and uſe of the two kinds, to enquire the opinion of my friend, how it had happened, that two ſtones, perfectly the ſame in their principles, and even in their ſtructure, when carefully examined, for ſuch he had proved them to be, came in the ſame place to be formed in ſo different a manner? My friend drew up his countenance, and told me, it would be hard to take the compaſs neceſſary to anſwer my queſtion clearly; however, ſaid he, what a few words will do towards it, ſhall not be wanting.

He obſerved, that the whole ſubſtance of the earth, and all things contained in

it, were originally formed of particles ſeparated from water. So ſays the Moſaick account of the creation; and ſo have ſaid all the philoſophers of old time, without the aſſiſtance of inſpiration, from the mere principles of reaſon. There was a time, he alſo obſerved, when all the ſolid matter of the globe, at leaſt that of its whole ſurface to a certain depth, far beyond all that we dig in mining, was again taken up and ſuſpended in water: The hardeſt rocks are evidently compoſed of particles once thus ſwimming in a fluid, ſince ſea ſhells are found immerſed in them, and could not otherwiſe have been let into them. Theſe two kinds of plaiſter ſtone, continued he, were in the ſame manner formed of particles ſeparated from water: If we would know how, we may ſee it explained in the concretion of common ſalt. Water will diſſolve it, and will retain it diſſolved; but as ſoon as the ſun and wind, or the more ſpeedy operation of a fire, have evaporated ſome part of the water, the ſalt can be no longer ſuſtained in what remains; but is ſeparated, and forms a ſolid body, or a number of ſolid bodies, adhering to the ſides of the veſſel.

It is not only, continued M—s, the general formation of thoſe ſtones that is thus explained by that of the ſhooting of a diſſolved ſalt into a ſolid form. Truth, when brought into a ſyſtem, generally anſwers many more purpoſes than were at firſt expected. If the water have evaporated ſlowly, the ſalt forms itſelf in its ſolid ſtate more regularly; if it have been carried off quickly, the maſſes are more confuſed. Suppoſing it common ſea ſalt that had been diſſolved in the water, the regular figure of its cryſtal is a cube: If the water be evaporated gradually, the ſalt ſhoots into theſe regular cryſtals, and all the particles are large, tranſparent, and of a cubick form: If, on the contrary, the evaporation have been quicker, the operation becomes confuſed, and inſtead of large and ſeparate cryſtals, there are formed irregular maſſes formed of ſmaller, leſs regular, and leſs pellucid cryſtals, thrown together without any order. It is not uncommon in our ſalt pans, where the proceſs is continually performed, and all parts of it not equally attended to, to ſee different quantities of the ſalt in the different parts of the pan of quite various figures; that which has concreted during a fiercer heat is in confuſed maſſes, that which has concreted during a ſlower evaporation is in larger and ſeparate cryſtals.

In the ſame manner, continued he, with great clearneſs and propriety, the particles which compoſed this plaiſter ſtone of both kinds, were once ſuſpended in a fluid, in water ſurrounding and covering the face of this globe. As the larger and ſingle grains, and the maſſes formed of ſmaller are in the former caſe the ſame ſalt, ſo in this the matter forming the large pellucid flakes, and the complex and leſs clear maſſes, is the ſame. The fluid evaporated in different degrees and quantities, and when it paſſed off ſloweſt gave opportunity for the clearer, larger, and finer flakes: When more rapidly, the ſame matter formed itſelf into ſmaller flakes, though of the ſame general form and ſhape; and theſe coaleſced, through the hurry of the operation, into lumps of different bigneſs, according to that hurry, or to the ſomewhat ſlower evaporation.

You will acknowledge, as I did, that every thing was very fairly explained by this ſyſtem, except for one unlucky circumſtance, which is, that plaiſter of Paris is not ſoluble in water; that ſalt thrown into that fluid will inſtantly melt in it, but that if this ſtone lies for ever at the bottom of a river, it will not loſe a grain of its weight. I made the objection, and M—s, after a preparation, ſuch as had preceded the other, went through the difficulty in a better manner than any who have written on it, and upon very different principles. This philoſophy, like every thing elſe about him, is new; but you will be pleaſed, if you are not perfectly ſatisfied with it. You ſhall have it in another letter; for the preſent, good night; I have carried myſelf beyond my time, almoſt beyond my paper.

* * *.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AN ingenious correſpondent of yours, who dates his letter from Oxford, has done me the honour to mention my *State of the Caſe between Sir* Iſaac Newton *and Mr.* Hutchinſon, putting at the ſame time a queſtion to me upon one particular part of it. (See p. 121.)—I had ſhewn from Sir Iſaac Newton, that it was his opinion, that the operations of nature were carried on by a fluid, rarer at ſome places than at others, and acting by impulſe from the centre of the ſyſtem outwards to the extremities: From whence, as impulſe neceſſarily implies contact, I left it to be conſidered by the learned, whether motion by impulſe and contact could be carried on without what we call an abſolute plenum, or whether it muſt not immediately ceaſe, if any of the impelling

pelling particles were ſeparated from each other by a gap of void ſpace? The queſtion put by the learned gentleman upon this is—"How is it poſſible to conceive this fluid medium to be denſer or rarer in one place than in another, if we do not ſuppoſe a vaſt number of interſtitial vacuities to be in that place where it is rarer?" To which I beg leave to reply as follows. I defined *rarer* to be, *conſiſting of particles of a ſmaller ſize*, p. 60; and I apprehend there may as well be a plenum of ſmall particles as of large ones, only in one caſe there are more in number than in the other. *E. g.* a receiver is full of air, or large particles; exhauſt them, and it is full of light or ſmall particles, that come in thro' the pores of the glaſs, as the others go out by the pump. For thus in the experiment referred to, p. 45, Sir Iſaac found, that a thermometer in vacuo was as ſoon affected by the heat in the room as one in the open air, which demonſtrated that fluid was very contiguous and continuous from the fire to the thermometer in vacuo as to that in the open air, i. e. that there was as abſolute a plenum in the one caſe as in the other; and it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe them affected in either without ſuch a plenum. The only difference is, that the plenum in the air was compoſed of large and ſmall particles promiſcuouſly, the plenum in the exhauſted receiver, of ſmall ones only. And ſo Sir Iſaac moſt admirably expreſſes it—"Is not this exterior heat conveyed thro' the vacuum by the vibration of a medium far more SUBTLE than air?" i. e. whoſe parts are *ſmaller* and *finer*, not *at a greater diſtance from each other*, which is the ſenſe this gentleman ſeems to take the word *rare* in.

The gentleman is pleaſed to allow, that as to the electrical experiment I have mentioned, p. 62, "we have from thence ſome reaſon to ſuppoſe, that there is ſuch an electrical ſtream continually iſſuing from the ſun, and that this may poſſibly be the cauſe of the motions of the planets;" he adds—"but no one, I believe, will ſuppoſe, that this electrical ſtream is the *more denſe or powerful* the farther it reaches from the center of the electrified body; ſince we know by experiment, that it reaches but to a certain diſtance, and grows the leſs powerful the farther it is diſtant from the center of the electrified body." The learned gentleman in this paſſage, if I miſtake him not, ſeems to make *denſe* and *powerful* ſynonymous terms, or to aſſert that the *power* of the fluid ariſes from its *denſity*, which I humbly apprehend it does not. The electrical ſtream (as he very rightly obſerves) is the *leſs powerful* the farther it is diſtant from the electrified body, and the reaſon why it is ſo is, becauſe it is *more denſe*. At and near the centre, where it is moſt rare and ſubtle, it is moſt powerful and active, the parts of it being in the moſt violent motion; but as it gets farther off, the motion languiſhes and decays, the force and power abates, and the fluid becomes more denſe, gradually returning to the ſtate it was in before the electrical machine had rarified and ſubtilized it.

The remaining paragraph contains, I think, nothing more than the firſt objection ſtated in other words; ſo I ſhall take my leave of the ingenious gentleman, returning him my ſincere thanks, which I always eſteem due to any one who ſhall give me an opportunity of confirming and explaining any thing I have ſaid that may be right, or retracting any thing that is otherwiſe. By inſerting this in your next Magazine you will oblige

SIR,

Magdalen-college, Oxford, Apr. 13, 1753. Your humble ſervant, G. HORNE.

A particular Account of the Maſſacre that befel Capt. CODD, *and his People, in the Ship* Marlborough *of* Briſtol, *after they had paſſed the Bar of* Bonny, *on the Coaſt of* Africa, *by the Riſing of the Slaves. In a Letter from* John Harris *(who conducted the* Bonny *Slaves on Shore, and thereby ſaved his own Life) to his Father in* Briſtol. *(See p. 91.)*

THE 11th of October laſt we got over the bar of Bonny, and the 14th, being a fine day, our captain thought proper to waſh the ſlaves, ſo ordered tubs and ſwabs to be got ready; all the people being buſy, except the centries, the Gold-coaſt ſlaves roſe upon the quarter deck, and alarmed the whole ſhip, knocked the centries down at the barricado, and toſſed them over-board; then taking a blunderbuſs up, they knocked the captain down with the but-end, who got up again, and made the beſt of his way up into the fore-top: We ſtood the awning as well as we could, having nothing to defend ourſelves but an empty muſket, and a few platform boards; we had not been there long before they killed our boatſwain's mate and another man; then ſeeing it was in vain to ſtand any longer, we made to the rigging, ſome to the mizen-top-maſt head, and others to the main-top, where we ſtood and ſaw their barbarity, who fired up at us all the time; our doctor and another man got into the punt, and were barbarouſly murdered; they ſhot the doctor in his ſide, then taking a gun, ſtruck

ſtruck him over the head with it ſeveral times; but perceiving he was not quite dead, they got the cook's mall, and beat his brains out, and toſſed him and the other overboard; our chief mate was ſtabbed in the body, and the ſecond mate's throat cut from ear to ear, and another man killed in the ſteerage. After they had murdered almoſt all the officers, and moſt of the men, they purſued us again, firing at us as faſt as they could load their pieces; our third mate, being at the mizen-top maſt head, was ſhot thro' the thigh, who then went down, and relied on their mercy, when four of them cut him limb from limb. We ſeeing ſuch cruelty uſed, knew no means to ſecure ourſelves; we went down the main-top-maſt ſtay into the fore-top, where we ſaw the captain and three more, in a miſerable condition; then we went up into the croſs trees, where they fired at us as bad as before; I was ſhot in my right arm and in my belly, but I paſſed it off as light as I could; for if I had then behaved otherwiſe, they would have thrown me over-board, as they did the reſt of the wounded.

After begging for our lives, about two hours, they ſeeing our number was but ſmall, bid us come down, and they would not kill us: We ventured down on the fore-top, when the Gold-coaſt ſlaves called me by my name, Harris, Harris, to come down! I went down and they ſhoved me along the deck from one to the other, that I thought I ſhould have been killed amongſt them: Then they brought me aft, and put me and George Mecargo in irons; (we were about 12 in number, which they thought too many to be ſaved, ſo threw four overboard alive) but we were ſoon releaſed to work the ſhip; we put the ſhip about, and ſtood for the land, which we diſcovered in two days and two nights; we ſtood off and on to get the beſt bower anchor: Then the Gold-coaſt ſlaves made us hoiſt out the long-boat and yawl, thinking they could go to the windward coaſt ſooner than the ſhip; they loaded the long-boat as deep with goods and ſmall ſlaves as ſhe could ſwim; but the Bonny ſlaves, not being willing to ſtay on board, leaped into the boats by force and ſunk them both. The Gold-coaſt ſlaves would not let them come on board again, which drowned upwards of 100 of them. This created ſo much diſcontent between the Gold-coaſt and the Bonny ſlaves, that they fell to fighting with great fury all that night; in the morning they agreed to leave off fighting while they dreſſed and eat ſome victuals; which done, they fell to it as they did the day before. We then cut the cable, and came to an anchor in ſight of the ſhips lying off Bonny, but the Gold-coaſt ſlaves not liking to ſee the ſhips, threatened our lives; we ſatisfied them as well as we could. We had not lain here long before they ordered the boatſwain to lower the punt down, thinking to ſend the Bonny ſlaves on ſhoar, a boat-load at a time; but for fear of delay, they thought proper to ſend a white man in her; I was ordered in and out of the boat two different times, when they ſent two Blacks in; but the cook told them, it was better to ſend me in the boat, becauſe I knew beſt what to do in her: We loaded the boat and rowed for our lives to the ſhore, it by this time growing dark. I lay at a trader's houſe, and the next day I went on board the Earl of Radnor, Capt. Wright, belonging to Briſtol.

Our ſhip lay here two or three days after I left her: The Hawk belonging to Briſtol, who is come in here, paſſed by her, and ſaw ſhe looked like a ſhip that had been plundered by ſlaves, fell under ſtern, and hailed her; they told them the captain, mate and ſix more were gone on ſhore, and the reſt were all ſick; they ſent their yaul up to us to know the truth of it, and ſoon found the contrary; they made no ſtay, but went on board again directly, and engaged her in the night, but all to no purpoſe. In the morning the Gold-coaſt ſlaves cut the cable, and I believe ſhe is either loſt or drove to ſea, with about 8 white people on board: I hear ſince that the boatſwain leaped overboard, and ſwam to the Hawk; but I have not ſeen him.

The captain was alive two days in the fore-top in great miſery: On the ſecond night we made an excuſe to ſet ſome ſails forward, when we got him down the fore-ſtay into the fore-ſtay-ſail netting, and put the ſail over him. In the morning, they ſeeing the ſkirt of his coat, went to him, cut his belly open, and toſſed him overboard.

The Number of Ships which are employed in the Greenland *Fiſhery, being greatly increaſed this Year, and many conſiderable Places in theſe Kingdoms largely concerned in it, ſome Account of that and the Whale may not be unacceptable to our Readers.*

THE true whale has no teeth, inſtead of which, on each ſide of the upper jaw grows the whalebone, in four or five hundred different blades, at equal diſtances, ſome exceeding 12 feet in length, and a foot broad at bottom, growing narrow upwards like the ſticks of a fan in-





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verted, the largeſt of them weighing about 20 pounds. He contracts and dilates the diſtances of thoſe blades at the opening and ſhutting his mouth, making them ſerve as ſtrainers to ſeparate the water from the ſhrimps, prawns, &c. is his food conſiſts of. For the ſame purpoſe on the inſide of the bone, next the tongue, grows a quantity of hair, to make ſtill a finer percolation; which is the more neceſſary, becauſe, notwithſtanding the bulk of a whale's body, the throat of the largeſt is not above a foot wide. His bones are hard, like thoſe of four-footed beaſts; but, inſtead of having one large cavity in the middle, are porous, and full of marrow. His eyes meaſure about ſix inches over, with eye-lids and hair like a man's. His belly and back are quite red; his fleſh coarſe and hard like a bull, mixed with many ſinews, and is very dry and lean, becauſe the fat lies between the fleſh and the ſkin; the fat is mixed with ſinews, which holds the oil as a ſponge does water; the other ſtrong ſinews are about the tail, with which he turns himſelf, as a ſhip guided by a rudder.

He ſwims as ſwift as a bird flies, and makes a track in the ſea like a ſhip under ſail. Beſides the uppermoſt thin ſkin, there is another almoſt an inch thick; but neither of them very ſtrong, which is the reaſon why the whale does not exert himſelf ſo much as might be expected from a fiſh of its ſize. The middle ſort of them are from 50 to 60 feet long, and yield from 70 to 100 barrels of blubber, tho' ſometimes they are much larger. This blubber lies immediately under the ſkin; they cut it into thin ſlices, which are put into coppers; and the oil ſoon melting out, the ſkin is thrown away. The tail ſerves for a chopping-block, upon which they cut the blubber before it is boiled.

As ſoon as the fiſhermen hear a whale blow, they get out their boats, and row till they come pretty near; then the harpooner ſtrikes him, which requires great dexterity. There is no ſtriking thro' the bone of the head, but near the ſpout there is a ſoft piece of fleſh, into which the iron ſtrikes with eaſe. When he is ſtruck, they give him rope enough, otherwiſe, when he goes down, he would ſink the boat; and this he draws ſo quick, that if it were not well watered it would ſet the boat on fire.

They are careful in ſteering the boat, that the rope may run out exactly before; for the whale otherwiſe would overſet the boat. The fat whales do not ſink as ſoon as dead, but the lean ones do, and come up ſome days after. When they ſee him ſpout out blood, they know that he draws towards his end, and prepare for cutting him up. In order to this they hawl him cloſe to the ſhip's ſide, and ſlice his ſides, raiſing the blubber by a hook and pully, which they lift up as they cut off, and then throw it into coppers to melt the oil.

The liquor is then laded out into a boat half full of water, to cool, and thence put up into hogſheads. In the mean time, the head is cut off, and hoiſted up by a pulley, till the whalebone is cut off, and tied up by fifties, and then the reſt of the head is boiled for oil. The tongue, which is ſhaped like a woolpack, and in a large whale weighs about eight tons, will yield from ſix to eleven hogſheads, tho' there have been inſtances of yielding more; but this is looked upon as extraordinary.

Having, on Occaſion of the late common Diſcourſe about Gypſies, *given the* HEAD *of the famous, or rather infamous* BAMPFYLDE MOORE CAREW, *we have here inſerted an Account of that Impoſtor; which may ſerve to guard Perſons againſt the Arts and Stratagems of ſuch Wretches, who are the Peſt of Society, and injurious to all honeſt Men.*

BAMPFYLDE Moore Carew was the ſon of the Rev. Mr. Theodore Carew, rector of Bickley, near Tiverton, in Devonſhire, and at the age of 12 was ſent to Tiverton-ſchool, where in the firſt four years he gained a conſiderable knowledge in the Latin and Greek languages; but ſoon a new exerciſe engroſſed his attention, and this was that of hunting; for as the Tiverton ſcholars had at that time the command of a pack of hounds, this youth had frequent opportunities of gratifying his inclination to that diverſion.

The Tiverton ſcholars being informed, that a fine deer had been ſeen in the field with a collar about its neck, which was ſuppoſed to be the favourite of ſome gentleman who lived at no great diſtance, they went in a body to hunt it, with Carew and ſome other young gentlemen at their head. The chace was very hot and laſted ſeveral hours, and as it was juſt before harveſt, theſe young ſportſmen did a great deal of damage to the corn. Upon this, complaint being made to the maſter of the ſchool, a ſtrict enquiry was made concerning the ringleaders, who were ſeverely threatened; Carew and his companions abſented themſelves from ſchool, and the next day happening to go to an alehouſe about half a mile from Tiverton, fell in company with a ſociety of gypſies, conſiſting of 17 or 18 perſons of both ſexes, who were met with a full pur-

purpoſe of merriment, and had a plentiful feaſt. Carew conceived a ſtrong inclination to become one of the company, and the next day was initiated into the myſteries of that idle ſociety. His parents now ſent meſſengers to ſearch for him; and anxious for his ſafety took every method of diſcovering their ſon, till at the expiration of a year and a half, having heard frequent accounts of the trouble they were in upon his account, his heart melted, and he went to his father's houſe. As he was greatly diſguiſed both in habit and countenance, he was not known by his parents; but when he diſcovered himſelf, their joy guſhed from their eyes, and they welcomed his return with the moſt tender endearments.

His parents now took all poſſible methods to render home agreeable to him, and to wean him from ſuch an abandoned courſe of life: And for ſome time, he ſeemed inclined to conform himſelf to their deſires: But at laſt the evil habits he ſecretly longed to indulge, and the ideas of the unlicenſed freedom he had enjoyed in the company of theſe vagabonds, made him break thro' every ſenſe of filial piety, affection, and gratitude, and without taking leave of any of his relations, direct his ſteps to the place where he firſt entered into this wretched community, and finding ſome of the gypſies there, changed both his manners and his dreſs, and forgot his family, his friends, and education.

The firſt diſguiſe he put on, was that of a poor ſhipwrecked ſailor; when having counterfeited the paſſes and certificates that were neceſſary for him to travel unmoleſted, he found himſelf perfectly able to impoſe on the humanity of mankind. He next aſſumed the form of a plain honeſt country farmer, and pretended, that having lived in the iſle of Sheepy in Kent, his grounds had been overflowed, and all his cattle drowned: His habit was now neat, but ruſtick; his air and behaviour ſimple and inoffenſive, his ſpeech in the Kentiſh dialect, his countenance dejected, and he pretended that a wife and ſeven tender helpleſs children, were partakers in his misfortunes. He next learnt the art of catching rats, from a perſon of that profeſſion, and dreſſing himſelf like his maſter, followed a much more honourable employment than he had done before. An employment, which, tho' mean, is at leaſt honeſt, and in which he was capable of being uſeful to ſociety. He next threw aſide his cloaths, and covering himſelf with a blanket, and aſſuming the character of Mad Tom, raiſed conſiderable contributions, only by committing the moſt wild and frantick actions.

As Carew's variable temper made him aſſume a variety of forms, the ſame diſpoſition gave him a deſire to ſee other countries; he therefore finding a ſhip at Dartmouth ready to ſet ſail for Newfoundland, went aboard this veſſel, and arriving at the end of his voyage, obſerved the method of catching and barrelling fiſh, and after having ſatisfied his curioſity, and made all the obſervations that he thought might be uſeful to him, he returned back in the ſame ſhip to Dartmouth, when begging in the character of a ſeaman ſhipwrecked in a voyage back from Newfoundland, he applied to ſuch merchants and maſters of veſſels as were well acquainted with that iſland, and being able to give a particular account of its ſettlements, harbours, fiſhery, and inhabitants, gained a conſiderable booty.

Soon after this, being at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, where he made a very genteel appearance, he fell deſperately in love with the daughter of an eminent apothecary and ſurgeon, a young lady whoſe beauty was equal to that of any of her ſex. He here made uſe of all his art, and as his perſon was very agreeable, did not find her greatly averſe to his propoſals of marriage; he now pretended to be the mate of a collier's veſſel that lay in the harbour, and the captain had the villainy to favour the deceit. The young lady was ſatisfied with this, and ſoon conſented to leave her parents, and to ſail with him to Dartmouth, where being arrived, he was no longer able to conceal his belonging to a vagabond ſociety of artful beggars, and therefore after ſome previous introduction, told her the dreadful ſecret. Shocked and confounded as ſhe muſt be at this diſcovery, her love to the impoſtor ſoon got the better of her pride and juſt reſentment: When ſetting out for Bath, their marriage was ſolemnized with a ſplendor little ſuitable to their circumſtances. From hence they went to Briſtol, where they lived for ſome time in a very elegant manner, and then taking a journey into Hampſhire, went to pay a viſit to an uncle of Carew's, that lived at Goſport, who treated them with the greateſt hoſpitality, made uſe of every argument to reclaim his nephew, and even enforced his admonitions, with promiſes of providing for him while he lived, and making him his heir when he died; yet nothing could prevail upon him to relinquiſh his mean and diſhoneſt employment.

On his leaving his uncle's, he bethought himſelf of a new ſtratagem, and equip-

ing himſelf in a clergyman's habit, put
n a band, a large white wig, and a
road-brimmed hat. His whole deport-
ent was ſtill agreeable to his dreſs, his
ace was ſolemn and ſlow, his counte-
ance grave and thoughtful, his eyes turn-
d on the ground; from whence, as if
mployed in ſecret ejaculations, he would
iſe them to heaven: Every look and
ſtion ſpoke his want; but at the ſame
ime, the hypocrite ſeemed overwhelmed
ith that ſhame which modeſt merit feels,
hen obliged to ſollicit the cold hand of
harity. This artful behaviour excited
he curioſity of many people of fortune
o enquire into his circumſtances, but it
as with much ſeeming reluctance that
e acquainted them, that he had for ma-
y years exerciſed the ſacred office of a
lergyman, at Abberuſtuth, a pariſh in
Wales, but that the government chang-
ng, he had preferred quitting his bene-
ice, (tho' he had a wife and ſeveral ſmall
hildren) to taking an oath contrary to
is principles. This relation he accom-
anied with frequent ſighs, and warm
xpreſſions of his truſt in Providence.
And as he perfectly knew thoſe perſons
t was proper to apply to, this ſtratagem
ſucceeded even beyond his expectations.
But hearing that a veſſel, on board of
which there were many quakers, bound
for Philadelphia, was caſt away on the
coaſt of Ireland, he laid aſide his gown
and band, cloathed himſelf in a plain
ſuit, and, with a demure countenance,
applied to the quakers, as one of thoſe
unhappy creatures, with great ſucceſs,
and hearing that there was to be a meet-
ing of them from all parts, at a place
called Thorncombe in Devonſhire, he
made the beſt of his way thither, and
joining the aſſembly, with a ſeeming mo-
deſt aſſurance, made his caſe known,
and ſatisfying them by his behaviour,
that he was one of the ſect, they made a
conſiderable contribution for his relief.

With ſuch wonderful facility did he aſ-
ſume every character, that he often de-
ceived thoſe who knew him beſt, and
were moſt poſitive of his not being able
to impoſe upon them. Coming one day
to Mr. Portman's at Brinſon, near Bland-
ford, in the character of a rat-catcher,
with a hair cap on his head, a buff girdle
about his waiſt, and a tame rat in a lit-
tle box by his ſide; he boldly marched
up to the houſe in this diſguiſe, tho' his
perſon was known to all the family;
and meeting in the court with the Rev.
Mr. Bryant, and ſeveral other gentlemen,
whom he well knew, aſked if their ho-
nours had any rats to kill. Mr. Portman
replied by aſking him if he knew his buſi-
neſs, and he anſwering in the affirmative,
he was ſent in to get his dinner, with a
promiſe, that after they had dined they
would make a trial of his abilities. Din-
ner being over, he was called into a great
parlour among a large company of gen-
tlemen and ladies. Well, Mr. Ratcatch-
er, ſaid Mr. Portman, can you lay any
ſcheme to kill the rats without hurting
my dogs. Yes, yes, replied Carew, I
ſhall lay it where even the cats cannot
climb to reach it.—And what country-
man are you?—A Devonſhire man, an't
pleaſe your honour.—What's your name?
Carew perceiving, by ſome ſmiles and
whiſpers, that he was known, replied,
by telling the letters of which his name
was compoſed. This occaſioned a good
deal of mirth, and Mr. Pleydell, of St.
Andrew's, Milbourn, who was one of the
company, expreſſed ſome pleaſure at ſee-
ing the famous Bampfylde Moore Carew,
whom he ſaid he had never ſeen before.
Yes, but you have, ſaid he, and given me
a ſuit of cloaths. Mr. Pleydell was ſur-
priſed, and deſired to know when it was;
Carew aſked him if he did not remember
his being met by a poor wretch, with a
ſtocking round his head inſtead of a cap,
an old woman's ragged mantle on his
ſhoulders, no ſhirt to his back, nor ſtock-
ings to his legs, and ſcarcely any ſhoes to
his feet, who told him that he was a poor
unfortunate man, caſt away near the Ca-
naries, and taken up, with 8 others, by
a Frenchman, the reſt of the crew, 16 in
number, being drowned; and that after
having aſked him ſome queſtions, he gave
him a guinea and a ſuit of cloaths. This
Mr. Pleydell acknowledged, and Carew
replied, that was no other than the ex-
pert rat-catcher now before you. At
this all the company laughed very hear-
tily; and Mr. Pleydell, and ſeveral others,
offering to lay a guinea that they ſhould
know him again, let him come in what
form he pleaſed, and others aſſerting the
contrary, Carew was deſired to try his
ingenuity; and ſome of the company
following him out, let him know, that
on ſuch a day, the ſame company, with
ſeveral others, were to be at Mr. Pley-
dell's.

When the day arrived, he got himſelf
cloſe ſhaved, and dreſſing himſelf like an
old woman, put a high-crowned hat on
his head, borrowed a little hump-backed
child of a tinker, and two others of a
beggar, and with the two laſt at his back,
and the former by the hand, marched to
Mr. Pleydell's; when coming up to the
door, he put his hand behind him, and
pinching one of the children, ſet it a roar-
ing, and gave the alarm to the dogs, who

came out with open throats, ſo that between the crying of the child, and the barking of the dogs, the family was ſufficiently diſturbed. This brought out the maid, who deſired the ſuppoſed old woman to go about her buſineſs, telling her, ſhe diſturbed the ladies, God bleſs their ladyſhips, replied Carew, I am the unfortunate grandmother of theſe poor helpleſs infants, whoſe dear mother, and all they had, was burnt at the dreadful fire at Kirton, and hope the good ladies will, for God's ſake, beſtow ſomething on the poor famiſhed infants. This pitiful tale was accompanied with tears, and the maid going in, ſoon returned with half a crown and a meſs of broth, on which, going into the court to eat it, it was not long before the gentlemen appeared, and all relieving him, he pretended to go away, when ſetting up a tantivee, tantivee, and an halloo to the dogs, they turned about, and ſome of them then recollecting, from his altered voice, that it could be no other but Carew, he was called in, when all examining his features, they were highly delighted, and rewarded him for the entertainment he had given them.

Carew ſo eaſily entered into every character, and moulded himſelf into ſo many different forms, that he gained the higheſt applauſes from that apparently wretched community to which he belonged, and ſoon became the favourite of their king, who was very old. This flattered his low ambition, and prompted him to be continually planning new ſtratagems, among which he executed a very bold one on his grace the duke of Bolton: Dreſſing himſelf in a ſailor's ragged habit, and going to his grace's ſeat near Baſingſtoke in Hampſhire, he knocked at the gate, and with an aſſured countenance, deſired admittance to the duke, or at leaſt that the porter would give his grace a paper which he held in his hand: But he applied in vain, but not being diſcouraged, he waited till he at laſt ſaw a ſervant come out, and telling him that he was a very unfortunate man, deſired he would be ſo kind as to introduce him where he might ſpeak with his grace; as this ſervant had no intereſt in locking up his maſter, he very readily promiſed to comply with his requeſt, as ſoon as the porter was off his ſtand; which he accordingly did, introducing him into a hall where the duke was to paſs thro'. He had not been long there, before the duke came in; upon which he clapped his knee to the ground, and offered him a petition, ſetting forth, that the unfortunate petitioner, Bampfylde Moore Carew, was ſupercargo of a veſſel that was caſt away coming from Sweden, in which were his whole effects, none of which he had been able to ſave. The duke ſeeing the name of Bampfylde Moore Carew, and knowing thoſe names to belong to families of the greateſt worth and note in the weſt of England, aſked him ſeveral queſtions about his family and relations, when being ſurpriſed that he ſhould apply for relief to any but his own family, which was ſo well able to aſſiſt him, Carew replied, that he had diſobliged them by ſome follies of youth, and had not ſeen them for ſome years. The duke treated him with the utmoſt humanity, and calling a ſervant, had him conducted into an inner room, where being ſhaved by his grace's order, a ſervant was ſent to him with a ſuit of cloaths, a fine Holland ſhirt, and every thing neceſſary to his making a genteel appearance; he was then called in to the duke, who was ſitting with ſeveral other perſons of quality, who were all taken with his perſon and behaviour, and preſently raiſed for him a ſupply of 10 guineas. His grace being engaged to go out that afternoon, deſired that he ſhould ſtay there that night, and gave orders that he ſhould be handſomely entertained, leaving his gentleman to keep him company. But the duke was ſcarcely gone, when Carew found an opportunity to ſet out unobſerved towards Baſingſtoke, where he went to a houſe frequented by ſome of his community. He treated the company, and informing them of the bold ſtratagem he had executed, the whole place reſounded with applauſe, and every one acknowledged that he was moſt worthy of ſucceeding their preſent king.

In this diſguiſe he impoſed upon ſeveral others, and having ſpent ſome days in hunting with the late col. Strangeways, at Melbury in Dorſet, the converſation happened one day at dinner to turn on Carew's ingenuity; the colonel ſeemed ſurprized that ſeveral who were ſo well acquainted with him, ſhould have been ſo deceived: Aſſerting, that he thought it impoſſible for Mr. Carew to deceive him, as he had ſo thoroughly obſerved every feature and line in his countenance; on which he modeſtly replied it might be ſo, and ſome other ſubject being ſtarted, the matter dropped. Early the next morning Carew being called upon to go out with the hounds, deſired to be excuſed, which the colonel being informed of, went to the field without him. Soon after, Carew came down ſtairs, and ſlightly enquiring which way the colonel generally returned, walked out, and going to

a houſe frequented by his community, exchanged his cloaths for a ragged habit, made a counterfeit wound in his thigh, took a pair of crutches, and having diſguiſed his face with a venerable pity-moving beard, and ſome other alterations, went in ſearch of the colonel, whom he found in the town of Everſhot. His lamentable moans began almoſt as ſoon as the colonel was in ſight: His countenance expreſſed nothing but pain; his pretended wound was expoſed to the colonel's eye, and the tears trickled down his ſilver beard. As the colonel's heart was not proof againſt ſuch an affecting ſight, he threw him half a crown, which Carew received with exuberant gratitude, and then with great ſubmiſſion deſired to be informed if col. Strangeways, a very charitable gentleman, did not live in that neighbourhood, and begged to be directed the neareſt way to his ſeat; on which the colonel, filled with compaſſion, ſhewed him the ſhorteſt way to his own houſe, and on this he took his leave. Carew returned before the colonel, and pretended to be greatly refreſhed with his morning's walk. When they were ſet down to dinner, Carew enquired what ſport they had had, and if the colonel had not met a very miſerable object? Aye, a very miſerable object, indeed, replied the colonel, he looked moſt piteouſly, and had a very bad wound in his thigh. Did not you direct him here? Yes, replied the colonel, I did; and he has got here before you, ſays Carew, and is now at your table. This occaſioned a great deal of mirth; but the colonel could not be perſuaded of the truth of what Carew aſſerted, till he ſlipped out, and hopped in again upon his crutches.

About this time Clauſe Patch, the king of the Mendicants, died, and Carew had the honour of being elected king in his room; by which dignity, as he was provided with every thing neceſſary by the joint contributions of the community, he was under no obligation to go on any cruize. Notwithſtanding this, Carew was as active in his ſtratagems as ever; but he had not long enjoyed this honour, when he was ſeized and confined as an idle vagrant, tried at the quarter ſeſſions, at Exeter, and tranſported to Maryland; where being arrived, he took the opportunity, while the captain of the veſſel and a perſon who ſeemed diſpoſed to buy him, were drinking a bottle of punch in a publick-houſe, to give them the ſlip, and to take with him a pint of brandy and ſome biſcuits, and then betake himſelf to the woods.

Having thus eluded their ſearch, as he was entirely ignorant that none were allowed to travel there without proper paſſes, or that there was a conſiderable reward granted for apprehending a runaway, he congratulated himſelf on his happy eſcape, and did not doubt but he ſhould find means to get to England. But going one morning early thro' a narrow path, he was met by four men, when not being able to produce a paſs, he was ſeized, carried before a juſtice of peace, and clapped in priſon. But here happily getting intelligence, that ſome captains to whom he was known, were lying with their ſhips in the harbour, he let them know his ſituation, on which they paid him a viſit, and told him, that as he had not been ſold to a planter, if the captain did not come to demand him, he would be publickly ſold the next court day, and then generouſly agreed to purchaſe him among themſelves, and to give him his liberty: Carew, ſays our author, was ſo ſtruck with their kindneſs, that he could not conſent to purchaſe his liberty at their expence, and deſired them to tell the captain who brought the tranſports where he was. They at laſt agreed to his requeſt; the captain received this news with great pleaſure, ſent round his boat for him, and had him ſeverely puniſhed with a cat-of-nine-tails, and had a heavy iron collar fixed to his neck, and with this galling yoak he was obliged to perform the greateſt drudgery. One day, when his ſpirits were ready to ſink with deſpair, he ſaw the captains Harvey and Hopkins, two of thoſe who had propoſed to purchaſe his liberty; they were greatly affected with the miſeries he ſuffered, and after having ſounded the boatſwain and mate, prevailed on them to wink at his eſcape; but the greateſt obſtacle was there being 40l. penalty and half a year's impriſonment for any one that took off his iron collar, ſo that he muſt be obliged to travel with it on. The captains acquainted him with all the difficulties he would meet with; but he was far from being diſcouraged, and reſolved to ſet out that night, when directing him what courſe to take, they gave him a pocket compaſs to ſteer by, a ſteel and tinder-box, a bag of biſcuits, a cheeſe and ſome rum. After taking an affectionate leave of his benefactors, he ſet out; but he had not travelled far, before he began to reflect on his wretched condition: Alone, unarmed, unacquainted with the way, gauled with a heavy yoke, expoſed every moment to the moſt imminent dangers; and a dark tempeſtuous night approaching, increaſed his

his terror; his ears were aſſaulted by the yells of the wild beaſts; but kindling ſome ſticks, he kept them all night at a diſtance, by conſtantly ſwinging a fire-brand round his head. When day-light appeared, he had nothing to do but to ſeek for the thickeſt tree he could find; and climbing into it, as he had travelled hard all night, he ſoon fell aſleep. Here he ſtaid all day, eating ſparingly of his biſcuit and cheeſe, and night coming on he took a large dram of rum, and again purſued his journey: In this manner travelling by night, and concealing himſelf by day, he went on till he was out of danger of purſuit, or being ſtopped for want of a paſs, and then travelled by day. His journey was frequently interrupted by rivers and rivulets, which he was obliged either to wade thro', or ſwim over. At length he diſcovered five Indians at a diſtance; his fear repreſented them in the moſt frightful colours; but as he came nearer, he perceived them cloathed in deer-ſkins, their hair was exceeding long, and to his inexpreſſible joy, he diſcovered they had guns in their hands, which was a ſure ſign of their being friendly Indians; and theſe having accoſted him with great civility, ſoon introduced him to their king, who ſpoke very good Engliſh, and made him go to his *wigwam*, or houſe, when obſerving that he was ſo much hurt by his collar, the good king immediately ſet himſelf about freeing him from it; and at laſt effected it by jagging the ſteel of Carew's tinder-box into a kind of ſaw, his majeſty ſweating heartily at the work. This being done, he ſet before Carew ſome Indian bread and other refreſhments. Here he was treated with the greateſt hoſpitality and reſpect; and ſcarce a day paſſed, in which he did not go out with ſome party on a hunting match, and frequently with the king himſelf.

One day as they were hunting, they fell in company with ſome other Indians near the river Delaware, and when the chace was over ſat down to be merry with them. Carew took this opportunity to ſlip out, and going to the river ſide, ſeized one of their canoes, and tho' entirely unacquainted with the method of managing them, boldly puſhed from ſhore, and landed near Newcaſtle in Penſylvania.

Carew now transformed himſelf into a quaker, and behaved as if he had never ſeen any other ſort of people; and in this manner travelled to Philadelphia, meeting every where with the kindeſt treatment, and the moſt plentiful ſupply; from hence he went to New-York, where going aboard a veſſel belonging to capt. Rogers, he ſet ſail for England; and after having prevented his being preſſed on board a man of war, by pricking his hands and face, and rubbing them with bay-ſalt and gun powder, to give him the appearance of the ſmall-pox, ſafely landed at Briſtol, and ſoon rejoined his wife and begging companions.

From the ADVENTURER, April 13.

DETRACTION is among thoſe vices, which the moſt languid virtue has ſufficient force to prevent; becauſe, by detraction, that is not gained which is taken away: "He who filches from me my good name, ſays Shakeſpear, enriches not himſelf, but makes me poor indeed:" As nothing, therefore, degrades human nature more than detraction, nothing more diſgraces converſation.

But for this practice, however vile, ſome have dared to apologize, by contending that the report by which they injured an abſent character, was true: This, however, amounts to no more, than that they have not complicated malice with falſhood, and that there is ſome difference between detraction and ſlander. To relate all the ill that is true of the beſt man in the world, would probably render him the object of ſuſpicion and diſtruſt; and if this practice was univerſal, mutual confidence and eſteem, the comforts of ſociety, and the endearments of friendſhip would be at an end.

After all the bounty of nature, and all the labour of virtue, many imperfections will be ſtill diſcerned in human beings, even by thoſe who do not ſee with all the perſpicacity of human wiſdom, and he is guilty of the moſt aggravated detraction, who reports the weakneſs of a good mind diſcovered in an unguarded hour; ſomething which is rather the effect of negligence, than deſign; rather a folly, than a fault; a ſally of vanity, rather than an irruption of malevolence. It has therefore been a maxim inviolably ſacred among good men, never to diſcloſe the ſecrets of private converſation; a maxim, which though it ſeems to ariſe from the breach of ſome other, does yet imply that general rectitude, which is produced by a conſciouſneſs of virtuous dignity, and a regard to that reverence which is due to ourſelves and others; for to conceal any immoral purpoſe, which to diſcloſe is to diſappoint; any crime, which to hide is to countenance; or any character, which to avoid is to be ſafe; as it is incompatible with virtue, and injurious to ſociety, can be a law only among thoſe who are enemies to both.

Sung by Miſs FALKNER, *at* Marybon-Gardens.



2.

Viſionary ſcene and vain,
Fancied joy, but real pain:
'Tis to fight a goodly flow'r,
But it changes in an hour.
Dian, take me to thy ſhade,
I with thee will dwell a maid:
Deaf to courtier, wit, or beau,
When they ſue I'll thunder-no.

3.

Thus the fair in anger ſpoke
'Gainſt poor Hymen's rugged yoke;
Cupid in the form of youth
Swore he'd prove the virgin's truth;
Ev'ry human art he try'd,
Knelt, and vow'd, and wept, and ſigh'd;
Muſt I ſay! expire in woe?
Daphne ſigh'd, and whiſper'd-no.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* APRIL, 1753.

The COMPLAINT *of the* TRAGICK POETS, *addreſſed to* Dr. YOUNG *on his Tragedy of the* Brothers. (See p. 99.)

WAS this well done, amidſt a later age
To rouſe thy genius, and reſume the ſtage?
Was this an hero's, or a father's part,
Great claſſick champion of the tragick art?
We muſt, we will complain. Who now ſhall dare
The conteſt, and aſcend the muſe's car,
Thy rival in the race? Secure you ſtrain
The foaming bit, or looſe the flowing rein;
While we, faint mimicks of your genuine might, [you to write,
Who liſp'd your ſtrains, and learnt from
Muſt to our great original ſubmit,
And lay our laurels at our conqu'ror's feet.
Say, Patriarch, ſay, whence ſprings this power ſublime, [time?
This wond'rous force, which triumphs over
Inferior bards beneath the hand of age
Feel their nerves ſlacken, and unbend their rage;
Entellus-like, the gauntlet you reſign,
And your laſt efforts prove your ſtrength divine.

On

On Captain WEBB's *having a Ship.*

MAY gentle Thetis be your happy guide,
And you triumphant on the billows ride;
May ſhe indulgent rule the paſſive main,
And you by merit all her gifts obtain:
Tho' ſounds of war, and fatal diſcords ceaſe,
And tranquil nations taſte the fruits of peace;
In ſilent tubes tho' deadly thunders ſleep,
May you maintain the honours of the deep;
Bear Britain's banner o'er the liquid plain,
And ſpread her glory thro' the wide domain,
Where tritons with their trumpets ſound your fame,
And faithleſs nations tremble at your name;
Undaunted ſtill the glorious courſe purſue,
Till Thetis owns no other lord but you.

F. TAYLOR.

Epitaph *on Ld.* BARGANY. *By Mr.* H.

GO hence inſtructed from this early urn,
Wiſe as you weep, and better as you mourn;
This urn, where titles, fortune, youth repoſe,
How vain the fleeting good that life beſtows!
Learn, age, when now it can no more ſupply,
To quit the burden, and conſent to die;
Secure, the truly virtuous never tell,
How long the part was acted, but how well;
Youth, ſtand convicted of each fooliſh claim,
Each daring wiſh of lengthen'd life and fame,
Thy life a moment, and thy fame a breath,
The natural end, oblivion and death;
Hear then this ſolemn truth, obey its call,
Submiſs adore, for this is mankind's all.

A Preſcription *to cure an* ASTHMA. *Given by* W. R. *Woollen-Draper, to* C. N. *Taylor.*

OLD friend, accept of this from me,
The following rules without a fee;
An aſthma is your caſe, I think,
So you muſt neither eat nor drink,
I mean of meat preſerv'd in ſalt,
Or any liquor made of malt;
From ſeaſon'd ſauce avert your eyes,
From hams and tongues, and pigeon pies;
If ven'ſon paſty's ſet before ye,
Each bit you eat, *memento mori.*
Your ſupper nothing, if you pleaſe,
But above all no toaſted cheeſe.
'Tis likely you will now obſerve,
What I preſcribe will make you ſtarve:
No—I allow you at a meal,
A neck, a loin, or leg of veal;
Young turkies I allow you four,
Partridge and pullets half a ſcore;
Of houſe-lamb boil'd eat quarters two;
The d—l's in't if this won't do.
Now as to liquor, why indeed,
What I adviſe I ſend you, mead.
Glaſſes of wine t'extinguiſh drought,
Take three with water, three without.
Let conſtant exerciſe be try'd,
And ſometimes walk, and ſometimes ride:
Health oft'ner comes from Blackdown hill,
Than from the apothecary's bill.
Be not in haſt, nor think to do
Your buſineſs with a purge or two.
Some, if they are not well at once,
Proclaim their doctor for a dunce;
Reſtleſs from quack to quack they range,
When 'tis themſelves they ought to change.
Nature hates violence and force,
By method led and gentle courſe;
Rules and reſtraint you muſt endure,
What comes by time, 'tis time muſt cure.
The uſe of vegetables try,
And prize Pomona in a pye;
What e'er you eat put ſomething good in,
And worſhip Ceres in a pudding:
Young Bacchus' rites you muſt avoid,
And Venus muſt go unenjoy'd.
For breakfaſt, it is my advice,
Eat gruel, ſago, barley, rice;
Take burdock roots, and, by my troth,
I'd mingle daiſies in my broth.
Thus may you laugh, look clear and thrive,
Enrich'd by thoſe whom you ſurvive:
May dying friends, with one accord,
Truth and ſincerity reward.

An EPIGRAM: *On a Clergyman's ſuing a very honeſt Quaker for Dues, in the Spiritual Court, (when he might have recovered them in the ſummary Way) and had only the mean Satisfaction of ſending him to Priſon.*

FIE doctor! where's the Chriſtian ſpirit?
While thus you puniſh real merit;
Religion, without charity,
However ſpecious, is a lye:
Indulging of revenge ſo keen,
You loſe the fee, and get the ſpleen!
Of two, ſtill chuſe the leſſer evil,
To act reverſe, is, ſure, the devil.

W.

ANOTHER.

SOME cardinals the painter chid,
Th' apoſtles faces were too red;
But he reply'd, tranſgreſſors!
My art is right, my pencil true,
'Tis paſt a doubt, they bluſh for you!
Who ſtile yourſelves ſucceſſors.

L.

An Occasional PROLOGUE, *intended to have been spoken by Mr.* Woodward, *at his Benefit, in the Character of the* Old Mock-Doctor, *to introduce the* New One.

TOO long, by dint of dress, and force of face,
With all th' hypocrisy of grave grimace,
Have Pæon's sons attracted vulgar eyes,
And made themselves conspicuous by disguise. [conscious pride
But, now, with heart-felt worth and
We are ourselves—and throw the mask aside:
The slow funeral solemn sober pace,
Turns to the waddle and the sliding grace;
That look, which death denounces or defies, [eyes
The gape-distended mouth, and half-shut
No longer please—but in their place are seen
The smiles so soft, so simple, and serene!
Life's a disease we all a while endure,
And which most doctors seldom fail to cure; [breath,
And wou'd you with politeness lose your
And slide genteely to the realms of death,
The beau physician stands the first in place, [grace:
And hands you off with elegance and
Therefore no more this mockery I'll wear,
This old compound of face, and cane, and hair;
Dissembling now's a trite and trivial task,
He's the best cheat who bravely scorns the mask. [tent,
Let not the wits mistake our true in-
Nor think that spleen, where only mirth is meant;
We reverence virtue in the truly good,
And honour science when 'tis understood.
But if in this refin'd judicious age
There are mock-doctors acting off the stage, [free,
We must be pleasant, and we must be
And give derision as their lawful fee;
Whether they wait at opulence's door,
Or do they charitably kill the poor—
To point them out for ridicule's our plan— [man,
But shou'd suspicion mark some single
Let that same doctor in his turn be free,
And as a brother actor laugh at me.

The following Lines we promised in our last, when we had not Room to insert them.

On a D—— of a certain C——ge, who observed, That Wits are generally great Fools.

THRO' the whole race of man we find
Some are to others merits blind.
Pedants, who still procuring knowledge,
Reign half a century at college,
Form philosophical conjectures,
And spend their lives in reading lectures;
Call poetry and other arts
Unworthy men of skill and parts.
Attornies often play the farce on
And swear a log will make a parson.
Founded on truth this maxim lies,
That, what we have not, we despise.
Amyntor, whose chief happiness
Consists in empty talk and dress,
Who thinks it unpolite to look
On Hebrew, Greek, or Latin book;
Yet still in reading makes advances,
And criticises on romances;
To render him a man of fashion,
Fit for the ladies conversation;
With nonsense captivates their hearts,
And passes for a man of parts.
This fool elate with self conceit,
Rails against men of sense and wit;
Hates all the learning of the schools,
Says, "wits are generally fools."
Yet still, vain wretch, experience shews,
That wit reigns not 'mongst fools and beaus;
This can't remain a standing rule,
Since thou'rt no wit and yet a fool.

ACADEMICUS.

God the universal Parent. *A* HYMN, *composed with a View to the Anniversary of the Charity-Schools of* London *and* Westminster.

HIGH-rais'd on heaven's imperial throne,
Th' Almighty holds his seat;
Ten thousand radiant glories burn
Around his awful feet:
Myriads of shining seraphs glow
Before the thund'rer-God;
They wait his all-commanding brow,
And catch the flying nod.

Nor yet the glories of high heav'n
Th' almighty care confine;
To man, his kind concerns are giv'n,
And earth's remotest line.

Nor boast the great his partial eye;
The humble cott and cell;
All share th' inspection of the sky,
Where proper objects dwell.

With rich munificence, he pours
His various blessings round;
While humbler vales confess the show'rs,
With more exalted ground.

By us, in each expressive swell,
A thousand proofs are giv'n;
Snatch'd, as we are, from death and hell,
And rais'd to life and heav'n.

By grateful love inflam'd, we burn,
Fir'd by th' expressive call:
And render, Lord, in just return,
Our tongues, our hearts, our all.

J. Rhudde,
Vicar of *Portesham, Dorset.*

HOLT-

HOLT-SCHOOL, *Thurſday, March* 15, 1753.

J. H. *to* J. B.

Officium noſtrum erga PROXIMUM *et* NOSMETIPSOS.

Our duty *towards our* NEIGHBOUR *and* OURSELVES.

POST Numen cultum, *Burrelle*, amplectere deinde
Juſtitiam: et per te nulli unquom *injuria fiat*,
Sed verbis aliiſq: modis fuge lædere quenquam:
"*Quodq; tibi nolles, aliis feciſſe caveto*:
"*Quodq; tibi velles, aliis præſtare ſtudeto.*"
Hæc eſt *naturæ lex* optima: quam niſi ad unguem [cebis,
Servabis, non ipſe DEO (mihi crede) placebis.
Poſtq; obitum infœlix non aurea ſidera [rem,
Alterius *famam* vel *honorem* tangere vel *Invidiâ*, aut *irâ*, aut ſuadente *cupidine*, noli:
Immò juva, quos eſſe *bonos* intelligis, omni
Sedulitate: *maliſq;* interdum gratificare,
Quod tibi vel nunquam noceant, vel parcius obſint. [*amorve*,
Nec te a *juſtitiâ* retrahant mala *munera*,
Aut *odium*; namq; hæc *tria* ſunt quæ lumina mentis [trudunt.
Præſtringunt, rectoq; homines a limite
Sed memor eſto DEI ſemper, mortiſq; futuræ.
Poſt hæc *illecebras* omnes fuge corporis, atq;
Fræna *voluptati* duriſſima pone: voluptas
Improba *perniciem* ingentem mortalibus affert.

PALINGENIUS.

Imitated by J. B. *in* ENGLISH.

OUR *duty done towards* GOD, *what follows then?*

Our duty towards ourſelves, *and* other men.

STRICT *juſtice* therefore tow'rd your *neighbour* uſe,
Nor dare *himſelf* or *property* abuſe,
In *thought*, in word, or deed. This *law* was given [*heaven*:
By *nature* firſt, and then enforc'd from
"*Whate'er you would not men ſhould do to you,*
"*Do not to them; what you'd have others do*
"*To you, perform to them.*" Act thus and reſt
On *earth* belov'd, in *heav'n* for ever bleſt.
Injure none then in body, name, eſtate,
Prompted by paſſion, avarice, or hate:
But if, *young friend*, you find a poor *good* man,
By the ſame *law* aſſiſt him all you can:
Yea more, for ſelf's ſake, e'en the *bad* aſſiſt,
That they mayn't you annoy, or leſs reſiſt.
In ſhort, forſake not *juſtice*, though you ſhou'd, [good;
Thro' *int'reſt*, *love* or *hate*, incline from
For theſe *three* often human reaſon blind,
And from ſtrict honour warp the partial mind.
GOD's *attributes* compare with *thy frail ſtate*,
And ſhun *temptations* of your preſent ſtate.
Laſtly, curb *pleaſure!* Since vain pleaſures bring
Great ſorrows *oft*, and *always* leave a ſting.

To Mr. R. DYER, *on his Poem, entitled,* The CARNATION, *to Miſs* PELHAM.

LONG had the roſe, in vernal bloom array'd,
Been hail'd as queen, in ev'ry ſylvan ſhade; [nights,
Improv'd the ſprighly bowl on feſtal
And crown'd the brighteſt wreaths in ſolemn rites:
Till thy *carnation*, 'midſt ſurrounding ſnows,
In the gay ſplendor of the rainbow roſe
Unbleſs'd by Sol, ſhot forth its beauteous head, [ſpread;
And ſweets ambroſial round the garden
And now emboſom'd by a matchleſs fair,
Shall vie in fame with Berenice's hair.

J. L—K—N.

EPIGRAM *on Lord* BOLINGBROKE's Letters *and the* Anſwers.

WHEN Bolingbroke on hiſtory I read,
By ſtyle ſo clear and elegant miſled,
The deep learn'd page as innocent I thought,
Nor deem'd againſt one ſcripture truth he wrote: [pen
But pious Hervey's, Clayton's wondrous
Convince that errors dwell in wiſeſt men;
Each goſpel miracle like noon-day ſhines,
E'en Moſes rock freſh guſhes in your lines:
Bleſt age! ſuch watchful ſhepherds to behold, [chriſtian fold!
Who feeds God's flock, nor fleece their
Their arguments ſo candid, modeſt, plain,
I ne'er can taſte lord Bolingbroke again.

EUGENIO.

A REBUS.

A TRADING town in England, not the leaſt,
By way of myſtick rebus may be gueſt;
Invert the three firſt letters, and you'll ſcan,
The nickname of a fam'd republican;
The other three read forward, they'll afford
A foreign title, which we conſtrue *lord*.

THE

THE
Monthly Chronologer.

THE body of Mr. William Maude, mentioned p. 147, has been ſince found, and the coroner's inqueſt gave their verdict, Wilful murder by perſons to them unknown.

On March 30, was held a chapter of the moſt antient order of the thiſtle, when the Rt. Hon. John earl of Rothes, and William lord de Brooke were elected knights companions of that order.

One Hewiſh, condemned at Exeter aſſizes for poiſoning his father, was executed on March 31, according to the late act of parliament. He had been tried in 1751, for the murder of his mother, and acquitted. At the gallows he denied the poiſoning of his father, but acknowledged he deſerved death for his barbarous uſage to his mother, whom he had ſeveral times beat in a cruel manner.

Miſs Dorothy Smith was tried at Warwick aſſizes upon an indictment for poiſoning her aunt, Mrs. Dorothy Martin, relict of the Rev. Mr. Martin, of Curdworth near Coleſhill. Mr. ſerj. Willes, Mr. White, and Mr. Peake, were counſel on behalf of the crown; and the priſoner pleading not guilty, ſhe was defended by Mr. Caldecut, Mr. Hewit, and Mr. Geaſt. The gentlemen who opened the body were examined, and it was their opinion that, by the appearance of her ſtomach and bowels, ſhe died of poiſon. Many other evidences were examined; but no proof could be given of the adminiſtration of the poiſon; and a point of law ariſing, whether the girl that bought it, who was under nine years of age, could be admitted an evidence, which was learnedly debated for above two hours, it was determined in the negative; and many perſons of reputation appearing to teſtify for the priſoner's good behaviour towards her aunt from her infancy, ſhe was acquitted.

It is ſaid that 70,000l. will be raiſed by way of lottery, 20,000l. of which is to be applied to the purchaſe of Sir Hans Sloane's curioſities; 10,000 for the valuable collection of manuſcripts of the late lord Oxford; the remaining 40,000, together with 7000 bequeathed ſome time ſince towards rebuilding the Cottonian library, to be laid out in erecting a publick building, which is to ſerve as a repoſitory for the above-mentioned, and for the payment of the ſalaries of proper perſons to take care of them.

SUNDAY, April 1.

There was a grand drawing-room at St. James's, where the nobility and gentry were very numerous, when, 'tis ſaid, his majeſty was pleaſed to give the title of duke of Cornwall to his royal highneſs the prince of Wales, which has been vacant ever ſince the death of the late prince.

THURSDAY, 5.

The lord biſhop of Clogher preſented to the ſociety of Antiquaries, a tranſlation of a Journal to mount Sinai, made in the year 1722, by the prefetto of Egypt, with his own curious and learned obſervations, dedicated to the ſociety: And thanks were ordered to be returned to his lordſhip for the great regard ſhewn to them, as well as for his learned labours. (See p. 155.)

After a ſermon preached by the Hon. and Rt. Rev. the lord biſhop of St. Aſaph at Whitechapel church, the governors of the London-hoſpital proceeded to ſee the foundation already laid of the hoſpital in Whitechapel road, and from thence went in a grand proceſſion of coaches to Merchant-Taylors hall, where a collection was made, including that at the church, amounting to 1525l. 19s. 6d.

SATURDAY, 7.

William Hurley was executed at Croydon for the murder of Joſhua Newton in St. George's fields, in April laſt. He had been drinking with Newton for ſome hours, till he was fuddled, then invited him to lie with him at his lodgings, and in the way thither knocked him down with a large hedge-ſtake, afterwards beat and cut him in a moſt terrible manner, and then robbed him. After his conviction he confeſſed the fact, another murder, and many robberies.

At Croydon aſſizes 10 other perſons received ſentence of death, viz. Robert Hay and John Brown, for ſheep-ſtealing; Joſeph Davis and Swaine Luenberg, for returning from tranſportation; Henry Tomkins, for ſtealing a watch; John Sturmey, John Grove, Philip Turner, John Whiſſen and Thomas M'Sheene, for the highway.

MONDAY, 9.

As Mr. John Pead, a baker and farmer of Hilperton, near Trowbridge, and his ſon (a very profligate young man) were at work in a field together, ſome words aroſe; when the ſon fell on his father, and beat him in a moſt cruel manner, and, it is thought would have murdered him, had not his father's cries been heard by Mr. Ferris in the next field, who went to his aſſiſtance, when the ſon ran away and leaped into a quarry about

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60 yards off, in which were 12 feet water; but as neither his father nor Mr. Ferris could ſwim, tho' they both ventured up to their arm-pits, he was drowned.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

Alexander Sheaſe, Eſq; having been elected governor, and Charles Palmer, Eſq; deputy-governor of the Bank of England, the following gentlemen were on this day choſen directors, viz. Bryan Benſon, Stamp Brookſbank, Matthew Beachcroft, Merrick Burrell, Bartholomew Burton, Richard Chiſwell, J. Eaton Dodſworth, William Hunt, Benjamin Lethieulier, Benjamin Longuet, Charles Savage, Theophilus Salwey, James Spilman, John South, James Theobald, Thomas Whately, Charles Boehm, Matthew Clarmont, Eſqrs. * Samuel Fludyer, Eſq; and alderman, Samuel Handley, Robert Marſh, Richard Stratton, * John Sargent, and Harry Thompſon, Eſqrs.

Thoſe marked * were not in the direction before.

The ſame day came on the election for directors of the Eaſt-India company, when the following gentlemen were choſen, viz. * William Barwell, William Braund, Robert Bootle, * Hen. Crabb Boulton, * John Boyd, Chriſtopher Burrow, Richard Chauncy, * Roger Drake, Peter Du Cane, * Zach. Phil. Fonnerau, Michael Impey, Stephen Law, William Mabbott, * Nathaniel Newnham, jun. Henry Plant, Thomas Phipps, * William Rider, Thomas Rous, Whichcott Turner, Timothy Tullie, * Thomas Walpole, * William Wilberforce, jun. William Willy, and James Winter, Eſqrs.

Note, Thoſe marked with * are new ones.

THURSDAY, 12.

The governors of St. Luke's hoſpital for lunaticks, had their annual dinner at Grocers-hall: At which were preſent the Rt. Hon. the earl of Cardigan, preſident; his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Rt. Hon. the earl of Hertford, the Rt. Rev. the lord biſhops of Worceſter and Norwich, ſeveral of the court of aldermen, and many other perſons of diſtinction; when the collection for the charity amounted to 1000l. 7s. 6d.

FRIDAY, 13.

Anne Williams for poiſoning her huſband, Walter Crabb for ſtealing upwards of 40l. and William Weobly for ſheep-ſtealing, were executed at Glouceſter. The two men behaved with great compoſure, both after ſentence and at the place of execution; but Anne Williams, who was burnt at the ſtake, proteſted her innocence of the fact for which ſhe ſuffered with a behaviour quite unbecoming.

MONDAY, 16.

The execution of Mary Squires the gypſy having been reſpited for ſix weeks, the ſix other malefactors condemned the laſt ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, viz. four men and two women, were this day executed at Tyburn. They behaved very penitent, and all but M'Manning acknowledged the juſtice of their ſentence; but he ſaid he was not the perſon who committed the robbery. (See p. 92.)

Divine ſervice was performed in the chapel at the Foundling hoſpital for the firſt time, when the Rt. Rev. the lord biſhop of Worceſter preached a ſermon on the importance and uſefulneſs of that great charity, inſtituted for the preſervation of deſerted infants, and the making them become profitable to the publick; and *Te Deum*, with an anthem peculiar to the occaſion, compoſed by George Frederick Handel, Eſq; that great benefactor to this charity, and alſo the coronation anthem, were vocally and inſtrumentally performed.

Dr. Cameron, brother of Lochiel, who was ſeized in Scotland two or three days after his return from France, was this evening brought to the Tower in a coach under a ſtrong guard of dragoons. The next day he underwent a long examination before the council at the Cockpit, after which he was ſent back to the Tower.

TUESDAY, 17.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to, An act to explain, amend, and render more effectual an act for the encouragement of the Britiſh white herring fiſhery, and for regulating the ſaid fiſhery according to the calendar now in uſe, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned: An act to oblige ſhips more effectually to perform their quarantine, and for the better preventing the plague being brought from foreign parts into Great-Britain or Ireland, or the iſles of Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, Sark, or Man: An act for opening the port of Exeter, for the importation of wool, and woollen yarn, from Ireland: An act for permitting the exportation of wool and woollen or bay yarn from any port in Ireland, to any port in Great-Britain: Two bills for repairing and improving harbours: To acts for building a new church at Mancheſter; a chapel at Portſea, in the county of Southampton; for enlarging Paddington church-yard; purchaſing a priſon in the county of Devon; for the recovery of ſmall debts in the pariſhes of Boſton Skirbeck in Lincolnſhire; to 24 road bills; and to 11 private bills.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

A ſermon was preached in the chapel of the French hoſpital in Old-ſtreet road, for

of the benefit of that charity, wherein 25 poor perſons are maintained; where the audience were very numerous, and the collection on that account amounted to upwards of 125ol.

THURSDAY, 19.

Five of the 10 malefactors condemned at Croydon aſſizes were this morning executed on Kennington common, viz. Joſeph Davis for returning from tranſportation; John Sturmey, John Grove, John Whiſſen, and Thomas M'Sheene, for robberies on the highway.

THURSDAY, 26.

The birth-day of his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland was celebrated, who then entered into the 33d year of his age.

The indemnification claimed by M. Peyrac, owner of the French merchantman the Phœnix, condemned at St. Chriſtopher's in 1743, has occaſioned a memorial to be preſented to the ſecretary of ſtate by the marquis de Mirepoix, the French ambaſſador, in conſequence of one preſented to him by the ſaid M. Peyrac; the concluſion of which ſhews the ſtate of his caſe, as follows:

"The ſentence of the lords commiſſioners for appeals, on the 18th of Jan. laſt, allows him reſtitution of the ſhip and cargo, or the real value: This value being that which the plaintiff legally notified to the captors at St. Chriſtopher's, amounts to 20,411l. and not what it was ſettled at by an irregular and unuſual eſtimation, made without his knowledge or participation, and againſt which he entered a proteſt as ſoon as he knew of it. The plaintiff could obtain no farther relief from their lordſhips. But the coſts, damages, and intereſt, which he claimed in 1743, and again in 1744, and on every occaſion ſince that time, particularly when his appeal was judged, having been paſſed over in ſilence, the plaintiff thinks himſelf entitled to demand a deciſion concerning thoſe articles, which are become even more conſiderable than the capital."

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

March 22. GEORGE Greene, of Stoke-Newington, Eſq; to Mrs. Butts, widow of the late Dr. Butts, biſhop of Ely.

25. Charles Lamborne, Eſq; of a conſiderable fortune in the Weſt-Indies, to Miſs Anne Harvey, of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

Capt. Hughes, to Mrs. Peters, widow of the late Dr. Peters, an eminent phyſician.

31. George Dewar, Eſq; to lady Caroline Bertie, ſiſter to his grace the duke of Ancaſter.

Mr. Collins, an attorney near Worceſter, to Miſs Peggy Aſton, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Thomas Aſton, of Aſton, in Cheſhire, Bart. a 14,000l. fortune.

April 2. Capt. Bradley, to Miſs Addis, of Berkeley-ſquare.

Capt. Dormer Watſon, to Miſs Powney, daughter of brigadier Powney.

13. John Cooper, Eſq; of Edinburgh, to Miſs Poore, eldeſt daughter of Edward Poore, Eſq; of the Cloſe, Sarum.

15. William Anne Venables Vernon, of Staffordſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Auguſta Heathcote, of Harrow, a 30,000l. fortune.

18. Thomas Bray, Eſq; of Dorſetſhire, to Miſs Elizabeth Burton, of Edmonton.

22. Robert Drummond, Eſq; partner with Mr. Drummond and ſon, bankers, at Charing-Croſs, to Miſs Thompſon, of Leiceſter-fields.

Rev. Dr. Pickering, rector of St. Sepulchre's, to Miſs Elizabeth Sclater, ſiſter of Mr. deputy Sclater, of Newgate-ſtreet.

24. Hildebrand Oakes, Eſq; of the royal Welch fuſileers, to Miſs Corneliſon, of Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, a niece of Sir Richard Hoare.

Mr. Webb, jun. an eminent ſurgeon, to Miſs Coppinger.

April 7. The lady of Charles Lewis Montolien, ſon to the baron St. Hippolite, general of his majeſty's forces, delivered of a ſon and heir.

The lady of the Hon. James Anneſley, Eſq; of a daughter.

The lady of the Hon. capt. Montilla, of a ſon.

13. The lady of Edward Sawbright, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

14. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Egerton, dean of Hereford, of a ſon.

18. Rt. Hon. lady Ferrers, only daughter of the earl of Northampton, and conſort of the Hon. George Townſhend, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

23. The lady of Peter Legh, Eſq; of a daughter.

DEATHS.

March 18. RT. Hon. Rachel Paunceford, counteſs dowager ſenior of Kincardine.

26. Hon. William Duff, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of lord Bracco, a Scotch peer.

30. The lady of Sir Eveſin Alſton, Bart.

Sir William Cann, Bart. town-clerk of Briſtol.

31. Hon. Thomas Howard, Eſq; lieut. gen. of his majeſty's forces, and governor of Berwick upon Tweed; a brave and experienced officer.

April 8. Monſ. Zamborni, reſident here from the landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtat.

Rev. Mr. Roots, who had been rector of Little Berkhamſtead in Hertfordſhire above 40 years.

Lady Henrietta Jepſon, relict of Sir Ambroſe Jepſon, Knt.

9. Hon. lady Mary Crighton, aunt to the earl of Dumfries.

11. William Whitaker, Eſq; in the 80th year of his age, an attorney, and one of the common-council-men of Broad-ſtreet ward.

12. Lady Cayley, relict of Sir Arthur Cayley, of Brompton in Yorkſhire, Bart.

14. William Horſmanden Turner, Eſq; member of parliament for Maidſtone.

17. Mr. Edmund Tobin, formerly in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice: He had been confined to his chamber near 13 years with the gout.

Rt. Hon. the counteſs dowager of Inchequin.

19. Mr. Reynolds, who for many years was clerk to the court of Requeſt at Guildhall.

20. Thomas Brograve, Eſq; at Baddow in Eſſex, many years in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

22. Thomas Sandford, Eſq; treaſurer of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital.

23. Rev. Mr. Dennis Payne, rector of Hanbury in Worceſterſhire, and one of the prebendaries of Sarum.

Joſeph Andrews, Eſq; deputy paymaſter of the army.

Rev. Dr. Richard Newton, principal and founder of Hartford college, and canon of Chriſt-Church, in Oxford.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

MR. Fowkes, choſen lecturer of St. Mary Aldermary, in the room of Mr. Berriman, who reſigned.—Mr. Whittington, preſented to the rectory of Orford in Suffolk.—Mr. Warburton, by the lord chancellor, to a prebend in the cathedral church of Glouceſter.—Mr. Mitehouſe, by the Hon. Matthew Lamb, Eſq; to the rectory of Wilford in Lincolnſhire.—Dr. Blackett, to the living of Stoke-Damerell, near Plymouth.—Mr. Knowlton, by the earl of Burlington, to the rectory of Keighley, in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire.—Mr. Addiſon, to the living of Workington, in Cumberland, by the preſent high-ſheriff of that county.—Benjamin Holloway, M. A. to the rectory of Ardley, otherwiſe Yardley, in Oxfordſhire.—Mr. Maſon, by the biſhop of Norwich, to a canonry in that cathedral.—Robert Watſon, M. A. by the earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, to the rectory of Foulneſs, in Eſſex.—Mr. Charles Veſmen, by the biſhop of Cheſter, to the vicarage of Dunnon, in Lancaſhire.—Mr. Monſon, by lord Monſon, to the rectory of Weſterby, in Kent.—Mr. Caſberg, choſen lecturer of St. George the Martyr, in Southwark.—Mr. Hyde, preſented by lord Clarendon, to the rectory of Shimpford, in Kent.—Mr. Keate, by the earl of Saliſbury, to the living of Little-Berkhamſtead, in Hertfordſhire.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, April 17. The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Edward Aſtley, Henry Talbot, Thomas Sutton and Joſhua Churchill, Eſqrs. together with John Milbank, Eſq; in the room of John Vere, Eſq; to be his majeſty's commiſſioners for the receipt and management of the duties on ſalt.

From the other Papers.

Henry Watſon Powell, Eſq; made lieutenant in col. Murray's reg. of foot in Ireland.—Edward Poore, Eſq; member of parliament for New Sarum, made one of the Welch judges, in the room of the Hon. John Trevor, Eſq; now lord Trevor. He was re-elected for the ſaid city.—Mr. John French, of the Middle Temple, made Filazer for Devon, in the room of Joſeph Dobbins, Eſq; deceaſed.—William Anne Stephenſon, of Oxfordſhire, Eſq; had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by his majeſty.—Henry Drake, Eſq; made one of the gentlemen of his majeſty's chamber.—Richard Halcombe, Eſq; made a captain in col. Irwin's reg. of foot; and John Mather, Eſq; a lieut. in the ſame reg. in his room.—Henry Wood, Eſq; made a captain in col. Woolfe's reg. of foot.—James Glanville, Eſq; a captain in the reg. of dragoon guards, received the honour of knighthood.—John Pullen, Eſq; made chief juſtice of Carmarthen, Pembrokeſhire, Cardigan, and town of Haverford-weſt.—Iſaac Williams, Eſq; made a cornet, and William Morſe, Eſq; a captain in the queen's reg. of dragoons.—William Shirley, Eſq; late governor of New-England, made governor of New-York.—James Medlicott, Eſq; of Eaſt Grange, in Lincolnſhire, knighted.—Edward Frederick Maurice, Eſq; made a captain in col. Herbert's regiment.—William Anne Fairchild, Eſq; made a major, and Merril Wilkins, Eſq; a captain, in gen. Handaſyd's reg. of foot.

New Members.

Woodſtock, Anthony Keck, Eſq; in the room of the Hon. John Trevor, Eſq; now a peer.

Maidſtone, Gabriel Hanger, Eſq;—Wm. Horſmanden Turner, Eſq; deceaſed.

[*Bankrupts in our next.*]

Concluſion

Concluſion of the Remonſtrance of the Parliament of Paris, *to the* French *King.* (*See p.* 95, 96.)

THAT the evocations and prohibitions relating to the judiciary forms, can ſtill leſs be executed, when brought to parliament without the antient and reſpectable marks of the royal authority, and not ſealed with the great ſeal. That theſe forms are a part of the laws and conſtitution of the kingdom.

That the private orders which the clergy have often obtained ſurreptitiouſly from their ſovereign's equity, furniſh them with means to propagate and continue the ſchiſm, to become independent of the authority of the laws, and to ſecure to each of them an arbitrary dominion over his majeſty's ſubjects.

That theſe were the motives of the repreſentations which the occaſion, the circumſtances, and the object of the king's orders obliged his parliament to make to him the 3d of January: That the firſt preſident, who only carried to him the reſult of his parliament's deliberations, would have been reprehenſible, and culpable towards his majeſty, had he concealed from him what it was his intereſt to know, and the duty of his parliament to lay before him.

That the parliament, who reſpect the exerciſe of the ſupreme power when lodged in a monarch of ſo great wiſdom and equity, cannot, however, forbear repreſenting to him, that the multiplicity of his private orders, which extend to all caſes, alarms his people, and tends to leſſen their affection to their ſovereign: That the application of theſe orders being left to the clergy, they will perhaps be by them made uſe of to enſlave the people.

That this employing authority in matters of religion, which is ſo contrary to the ſpirit of it, was never ſo frequent as with regard to the Bull Unigenitus: That the object of all theſe orders has been the oppoſition made to an indeterminate decree, which, by its very nature, whatever interpretation be given it, can never authoriſe the abuſe made of them by ſome eccleſiaſticks.

This abuſe has been carried ſo far, as to interdict in his majeſty's name, to eccleſiaſticks the exerciſe of their functions and legal rights, to divines preaching, to archdeacons viſitation, to canons attendance at their choirs and chapters, to ſecular and regular communities the right of electing; and to exclude from the univerſities and other bodies a conſiderable number of their members, who were capable of ſupporting the true maxims of the kingdom, and forming able miniſters for the ſervice of the church, and faithful ſubjects of the ſtate.

That a great number of curates in different dioceſes have been taken from their pariſhes, nuns from monaſteries, and ſubjects of all ranks deprived of their juſt liberties: That they ſhall enter into a detail on this ſubject, capable of informing the king of the nature, multiplicity, and conſequences of the orders which have been ſurreptitiouſly obtained from his majeſty's equity.

That the employing authority, in caſes like the preſent, fomented the ancient troubles which ſo long laid waſte the church and ſtate; and that his majeſty's predeceſſors having more than once diſcovered abuſes of their equity, leſs important than the preſent, with no leſs dignity than juſtice immediately remedied them.

That in the preſent conjuncture the new progreſs of diſſenſion in church and ſtate, requires, more than ever, that his majeſty employ the only means to ſtop it, which conſiſt in the indiſputable rights of the royal authority, the execution of the laws, and the indiſpenſable and continual activity of his parliament, the depoſitory and eſſential miniſter of them; that to ſtop its proceedings would be to annihilate it, and give the moſt fatal blow to the church, the royal prerogative, and the ſtate.

The following was contained in an extract of a letter from Berlin.

Letter from the King to M. Voltaire, *dated* March 16, 1753.

It was needleſs to take a pretext from the occaſion, which, you ſay, you have to drink the waters of Plombieres, in order to demand your diſmiſſion. You may quit my ſervice whenever you think fit; but before you depart, return me the contract of your engagement, the key, the croſs, and the volume of poems which I have entruſted you with. I could wiſh that my works only had been expoſed to your reflections and thoſe of Koenig. I freely abandon them to thoſe who imagine they enhance their reputation by leſſening other mens. I have neither the folly nor the vanity of certain authors. The cabals of men of letters are, in my opinion, the diſgrace of literature; however, it does not leſſen my eſteem for all honeſt cultivators of learning: The chiefs of the cabals are the only perſons that are vile in my ſight. Whereupon I pray God to take you into his holy keeping, &c.

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87. A Sermon before the Univerſity of Oxford, January 30, 1753. By T. Fothergill, M. A. pr. 6d. Rivington.

88. A Sermon in Criſpin-Street. By S. Pike, pr. 6d. Oſwald.

89. A ſhort Parallel between the People of Iſrael and the People of England. By B. Regis, D. D. pr. 4d. Oliver.

90. The Glory of the Church in the latter Day. By J. Gill, D. D. pr. 6d. Keith.

91. The Parable of the Vineyard, in a Sermon preached at St. Anne's Weſtminſter. By M. Merrick, L. L. B. pr. 1s. Rivington.

92. A Sermon before the Governors of the Worceſter Infirmary, Auguſt 19, 1752. By J. Waugh, L. L. D. pr. 6d. Sandby.

PRICES

Prices of STOCKS in APRIL, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Day	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	B. Annu. 1746.	B. Annu. 1747-8-9	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. l.	s.	d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	Sunday													S. E. by S.	fair
2			120 ⅛		107 ⅛			104 ⅜	104 ⅛ ⅜	7l. 2s	2	5	0	S. W. freſh	fair rain
3					107 ⅛			104 ⅞	104 ⅜	7l. 3s	2	5	0	S. S. W.	hail rain
4					107 ⅛			104⅛105	104 ⅜	7l. 2s	2	5	0	E. S. E. ha.	rain hail
5					107 ⅛			104⅛105	104 ⅜	7l. 2s	2	5	0	N. W. by N.	fair
6		193 ⅛	120 ⅛		107 ⅛ ⅛			104 ⅜ ⅜	104 ⅜	7l. 1s	2	5	0	N. E.	fair rain
7					107 ⅛			104 ⅜ ⅜	104 ⅜	7l. 1s	2	5	0	N. hard	rain wind
8	Sunday													N.	cold rain
9					107 ⅛			104 ⅛	104 ⅜ ⅛	7l. 1s	2	5	0	N. E. hard	fair cold
10	143	193 ¼	120 ¼		107 ⅛			104 ⅛	104 ⅜	7l. 1s	2	5	0	N. by E.	rain ſnow
11			120 ¼		107 ¼			104 ⅛ ½	104 ⅜	7l. 1s	2	7	6	S. by E.	clou. cold
12		193 ¼	120 ⅛		107 ⅛ ½			104 ¼	104 ⅜	7l. 2s	2	7	6	S. E.	fair clou.
13		194	120 ¼		107 ¼			104⅞105	104 ¼	7l. 3s	2	7	6	S. S. W.	rain cold
14		194	120 ¼		107 ¼			104⅞105	104 ¼	7l. 3s	2	7	6	W.	cold wind
15	Sunday													N.	fair
16		194 ¼	120 ⅛		107 ¼			105	104 ¼	7l. 3s	2	7	6	S. by E.	clou. rain
17	143 ⅛ ⅛	194 ¼	121		108 ⅛ ¼			105 ⅛	104⅞105	7l. 5s	2	7	6	S. W. by W.	rain
18	141⅛141				108 ⅛			105 ⅛	104⅞105	7l. 5s	2	7	6	N. W. by W	fair
19	141 ⅛	194			108 ⅛			105 ⅛	104⅞105	7l. 5s	2	7	6	S. W.	fair
20	141 ⅛	194			108 ⅛			105 ⅛	104⅞105	7l. 5s	2	7	6	S. S. W.	fair warm
21	141 ⅛	194			108 ⅛			105 ⅛	104⅞105	7l. 5s	2	7	6	S. by E.	fair warm
22	East. Sun.													S. W.	fair hot
23	141 ⅛	194			108 ⅛			105 ⅛	104⅞105	7l. 5s	2	7	6	S. by E.	fair rain
24	141 ⅛	194			108 ⅛			105 ⅛	104⅞105	7l. 5s	2	7	6	W.	fair rain
25	141 ⅛	194			108 ⅛			105 ⅛	104⅞105	7l. 5s	2	7	6	S. W. by S.	rain
26	141 ⅛	194			108 ⅛			105 ⅛	104⅞105	7l. 5s	2	7	6	S. by E.	rain fair
27	141 140½		120 ⅛		108 ⅛			105 ⅛	105	7l. 7s	2	7	6	S. E.	fair
28	141				108 ⅛			105 ⅛	105	7l. 7s	2	7	6	E. S. E.	fait
29	Sunday													S. W.	fair
30	140 ½				108 ⅛			105 ⅛	105	7l. 7s	2	7	6	S. S. W.	fair

Bill of Mortality from March 27. to April 24.

Chriſt.	Males 646	Femal. 615	1261
Buried	Males 758	Femal. 748	1506
Died under 2 Years old			684
Between 2 and 5			119
5 and 10			23
10 and 20			23
20 and 30			101
30 and 40			139
40 and 50			107
50 and 60			111
60 and 70			91
70 and 80			67
80 and 90			37
90 and 100			4
			1506
Buried: Within the Walls			98
Without the Walls			378
In Mid. and Surrey			709
City & Sub. Weſt.			321
			1506
Weekly April 3			340
10			380
17			385
24			401
			1506

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 1d.
Peaſe 16s. to 21s. per Quar.
Tares 18s. to 22s. per Quar.

Prices of corn	Mark-lane Exchange.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.
Wheat	33s to 36s qu	20l. 15s load	21l. 16s load	09l. 10s load	21l. 05s load	20l. 10s load	34s to 42 qr	34s to 44 qr	5s 6d buſh.	4s 8d to 5s 0d
Barley	15s to 17s 0d.	17s to 00 qr	20s to 22 qr	15s to 19 qr	18s to 21 qr	16s to 18	16s to 20	16s to 22	2s 09d	2s 8d to 3s 0d
Oats	10s 0d to 13s	14s to 14 6d	13s to 16	14s to 15s	14s to 16	10s to 13 6d	14s to 15	16s to 17	1s 6d to 2s	1s 6d to 1s 10d
Beans	17s to 20s 0d	23s to 24 0d	18s to 24	23s to 27s	22s to 24	28s to 30	30s to 28	24s to 30	2s 6d to 0s	3s 0d to 3s 3d

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XVII. Ridiculous French Fashions.

XVIII. Philosophical Account of a Spring.

XIX. A new Kind of Reverberatory Furnace.

XX. Acts passed.

XXI. Poetry: On the King's Senior Chaplain being unprovided for; to Miss L—, on her Birth-Day; Love, an Ode; wrote extempore on a young Gentleman's going to visit Herculaneum; a View of Life; Odes of Horace imitated; Friendship interrupted and restored; a new Song set to Musick, &c. &c.

XXII. The Monthly Chronologer: Sessions at the Old Bailey; Dr. Cameron condemned; Squires pardoned; Malefactors executed, &c. &c. &c.

XXIII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.

XXIV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.

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The ſurveying queſtions ſhall be in our next. The letter ſigned Candidus is long, but we hope then to give it alſo a place; as alſo to the letter concerning plaiſter of Paris, the remarks on two plays, and Mr. Peacocke's letter concerning Mr. Whiſton, &c. &c.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1753.

The DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB will be continued in our next.

Authentick History *of* NADIR KOULI, *or* KOULI KHAN, *the famous* Perſian *Uſurper. Continued from p.* 175.

NADIR having by his laſt expedition raiſed his character as a general, and having got about 5000 men under his command, he began to extend his views, and for this purpoſe he applied and offered his ſervice to the diſtreſſed Shah Tæhmas, then in Mazanderan under the protection of Fatey Ali Khan, who during the troubles had got himſelf made chief or governor of that province, the inhabitants of which are called Khajars. This offer the Shah, by the advice and at the recommendation of Fatey Ali Khan, gladly accepted. Accordingly Nadir, in 1727, joined his forces to thoſe under Fatey, to whom he ſeemed for ſome time perfectly ſubmiſſive; but as ſoon as he had got the ear of the Shah, he conſpired againſt Fatey, accuſed him of treachery, and with the leave of the Shah, got him murdered, by which he became the Shah's ſole and chief general, and thereby got a body of about 8000 men under his command.

With this force the Shah, who had nominally the chief command, marched to Niſhabur in Khoraſan, which he entered, May 15, 1728; and Nadir's reputation for conduct and courage being high in thoſe parts, the army was ſoon increaſed to 18,000 men, which was a force ſuperior to the Abdolles, who were then in poſſeſſion of Meſched; therefore, as they could expect no immediate aſſiſtance from their allies the Afghans, they retired, and the Shah with his general entered that famous city without oppoſition, which was a good omen, as the tomb of Imam Riza, the chief Perſian ſaint, is in that city, and it had been long a cuſtom for the Perſian monarchs to make a pilgrimage, ſoon after their coronation, to that tomb; a cuſtom which had been politically introduced by Shah Abas the great, to put an end to the expenſive pilgrimages formerly made by the Perſians to Mecca or Medina in the Turkiſh dominions.

The Shah was ſo grateful to his general, that he here conferred upon him his own name, one of the greateſt honours a Perſian monarch can beſtow, ſo that from henceforth Nadir Kouli began to be called Tæhmas Kouli Khan, and the general ſoon added to his former merit by reducing the whole province of Khoraſan, and alſo the province of Herat, under the obedience of their lawful ſovereign; after which he continued increaſing his army and diſciplining his ſoldiers till after the middle of the year 1729, when he heard that Aſhreff, the Afghan monarch of Perſia, was marched from Iſfahan with a great army, in order to come and attack him in Khoraſan.

As Nadir, now Tæhmas Kouli Khan, knew that the Afghan army would be much fatigued by ſuch a long march, he was not ſorry to hear this news, but he reſolved to prevent their entering Khoraſan; therefore he collected his troops, and by ſhort journeys marched to the plains of Damgoon, upon the very border of Khoraſan, having the Shah along with him to encourage his ſoldiers. This ſituation, like a moſt expert general, he prudently choſe, becauſe he had a fine champaign country in front and a ridge of almoſt inacceſſible mountains in the rear, ſo that if he was defeated he had a ſafe retreat, and if he got the victory he had an open country for the purſuit.

As the Afghans had been long accuſtomed to drive the Perſians before them, and had likewiſe a ſuperiority in numbers, their army being above 30,000, and the Perſians not above 25,000, they marched boldly on, and as ſoon as they came up, being October 2, they attacked

with their uſual impetuoſity and ſhouting; but Kouli Khan had accuſtomed his ſoldiers to keep cloſe order, and to deſpiſe their noiſe: They ſtood the attack with ſuch firmneſs, that the enemy could no where break in, and then attacking in their turn, before the enemy could recover any order, they obtained a compleat victory; after which they killed great numbers of the enemy in the purſuit, and made themſelve maſters of all their artillery, tents and baggage.

Aſhreff, with the ſhattered remains of his army, fled firſt to Tæhiran, and from thence without ſtopping to Isfahan, where he recruited his army as much as poſſible, and encamped at a place called Mourtchakhor, about 25 miles eaſt of that city, in an advantageous ſituation, which he began immediately to fortify, not doubting his being ſoon followed and attacked by the victorious Perſian army.

Nadir being willing to have all the glory as well as all the merit of his future victories, prevailed on the weak Shah Tæhmas to remain at Tæhiran, whilſt he marched towards the enemy, and he had the ſatisfaction to find his army increaſe daily, as the Perſians flocked from all quarters to his ſtandard. Nov. 13, he attacked the Afghans in their camp at Mourtchakhor, and obtained another compleat victory, Aſhreff, and ſuch of his troops as could make their eſcape, having fled to Isfahan. Nadir, for what reaſon is not known, remained two days upon the field of battle, which gave the Afghans time to march off from Isfahan, and not only to carry off every thing that was valuable from that city, but to put an end to the life of the unfortunate Shah Huſſein, and all the male offspring of the royal family, which was perhaps what Nadir deſigned they ſhould do, and therefore gave them time to do it.

Nov. 16, he entered the city of Isfahan without the leaſt oppoſition; and, December 9, the Shah Tæhmas arrived from Tæhiran, and was received with the utmoſt reſpect by his general, and the univerſal acclamations of his people; but the general would not march againſt the Afghans, who had halted at and taken poſſeſſion of Schiraſs, unleſs the Shah would grant him an abſolute and unlimited power to levy money, which he at laſt obtained, and on Jan. 15, he gave the Afghans another total defeat near Shiraſs, after which they were forced to divide into ſmall parties, in order to get back to their own country, called Kandahar, but were almoſt all cut off together with their Shah Aſhreff, in their retreat through the ſandy deſerts of Segeſtan.

Thus Nadir returned triumphant to Isfahan, but without ſtopping any time there, for he ſoon marched, and after deſeating the Turks near Hamadan, recovered that city and Kermanſhah from them, as he ſoon after did both Tauris and Ardeville. Upon this the Turks ſued for a truce, which he the more readily conſented to, as he heard that a new rebellion was broke out in Herat, which obliged him to march thither with a conſiderable part of his army, towards the end of the year 1730.

The truce being ended, and the war renewed with the Turks, whilſt Nadir was employed againſt the rebels in Herat and Khoraſan, the Shah Tæhmas marched againſt the Turks, but he was twice defeated by them in 1731, and they recovered Hamadan and all they had loſt the preceding year, ſo that Tæhmas found it neceſſary to conclude a peace with them, which he did in the beginning of 1732, by yielding to them his right to Armenia, Erivan, and Georgia; and as Nadir had by this time defeated the rebels, and again reduced all the places both in Herat and Khoraſan, the Shah wrote to him to diſband his army and return to court; but Nadir having now very much increaſed his army by engaging great numbers of Abdolles, Ouſbegs and other independent Tartars, inſtead of obeying his ſovereign's orders, he exclaimed againſt the peace that had been made, and finding all his chief officers of his opinion, and ready to obey his commands even againſt their ſovereign, rather than to allow themſelves to be diſbanded, inſtead of diſbanding his army, which was now near 70,000, he marched with it to Isfahan, ſeized the Shah Tæhmas, ſent him priſoner to a fortreſs in Khoraſan, and in an aſſembly of the chief men of Perſia got him depoſed, and his ſon Abas Myrza, an infant of ſix months old, proclaimed Shah by the name of Shah Abas III. in whoſe name Nadir aſſumed to himſelf the ſovereign power, and preſently iſſued a manifeſto diſclaiming the late peace with the Turks.

In conſequence of this manifeſto Nadir marched, in Feb. 1733, and reduced Kormanſha, which by the late peace had been left in the poſſeſſion of the Turks, and from thence he marched with his army of above 80,000 men towards Bagdat, forced the ſeveral paſſes upon the Turkiſh frontier, and arrived, April 10, near the walls of that city, which he inveſted, and intended to have reduced it by famine. This he had very near effected; but the Turkiſh army under Topal Oſman at laſt approached, and a moſt furious battle enſued

enſued near Kerkoud in Kourdiſtan, July 19, which laſted eight hours with doubtful ſucceſs; but at laſt the Perſians were totally routed with the loſs of 30,000 men killed, and 3000 taken priſoners; and that part of the army which had been left to continue the blockade of Bagdat, was likewiſe attacked and defeated by the A gariſon, as ſoon as they were informed of the fate of the battle; but as the Perſians, encouraged by their general who had two horſes killed under him during the battle, had fought moſt deſperately, the loſs of the Turks was very near equal to that of the Perſians, ſo that they could make no uſe of their victory, as their indolent court neglected to ſend the reinforcements ſollicited by Topal Oſman.

On the other hand, Nadir retreated no farther than Hamadan, where his conduct was very remarkable, for inſtead of finding fault with his troops, he extolled their courage, and imputed their defeat to ſome overſights in his own conduct, and chiefly to their being C betrayed by a body of 3000 Arabs they had in their army, who being bribed by the Turks had deſerted their poſts, and expoſed them to the diſadvantage of being attacked in flank by the enemy. This prevented his ſoldiers from being diſheartened by their defeat, and he recruited his army with ſuch diligence, that ſoon after the beginning of October D it was near as numerous as before; but to amuſe the Turks, he had by letter told Achmed Baſha, governor of Bagdat, that as he reſolved to make war like a generous enemy, he deſired him to be prepared, for that early next year he would be at Bagdat with a more numerous army than the former.

This, however, neither deceived Achmed nor Topal Oſman, for the former immediately ſtored his city with a great quantity of freſh proviſions, and the latter ſent repeated couriers to Conſtantinople for a reinforcement of troops and a ſupply of ammunition; but he had got neither, when he heard that Nadir had forced the paſs of Takajak, which was the F entrance into Turkey from Hamadan, and was advancing with his army, upon which he re-enforced his army with the neighbouring gariſons, and ſuch recruits as he could find in the country, and by this means got together near 100,000 men; but many of the troops were not ſuch as could be depended on, therefore G he choſe an advantageous ſituation, and entrenched his army in the plains of Aronia near Mendeli.

Nadir, though his army was not ſo numerous, advanced boldly, and Oct. 22, there was a ſmart ſkirmiſh between detachments from both armies near Leilam, in which the Perſians were obliged to retreat with the loſs of 4000 men, which encouraged the Turkiſh army to leave their intrenchments, and this brought on a general engagement on the 26th. Victory ſtood hovering for a long time, but at laſt a great part of the Turkiſh army being thrown into confuſion, the brave Topal Oſman was killed in rallying them, which ſoon brought on an entire defeat, with the loſs of 40,000 men killed, beſides a great number made priſoners, and of all their attillery, baggage, &c.

As ſoon as Nadir heard of the death of B Topal Oſman, who was then in the 70th year of his age, he ordered diligent ſearch to be made for his body, and ſent it carefully to Bagdat, there to receive from his countrymen the funeral rites due to his rank.

After this victory Nadir intended to have beſieged Bagdat, and as he was now maſter of the Turkiſh artillery, he might perhaps have reduced it; but he was diverted by the news of a rebellion in Farſiſtan, where a great army had been gathered together, who declared for reſtoring the Shah Tæhmas; upon which he marched with 30,000 of his beſt horſe, and arrived at Shiraſs, when the rebels had hardly received the news of his leaving Turkey. He immediately attacked and defeated their army, and by this he ſoon put an end to the rebellion, but it ſuſpended his deſigns againſt the Turks for the reſt of this year.

During the winter Nadir had greatly encreaſed his army, with which he marched northward, and during the fol-E lowing ſummer he recovered almoſt all that the Turks had lately taken from the Perſians, to wit Tauris, Ganja, Tefflis, Shamakie, &c. the former not having an army to oppoſe him any where in the field; and in the beginning of the year 1735, he ſent an ambaſſador to Ruſſia with high compliments, but at the ſame time to demand reſtitution of what F the Czar Peter had taken from the Perſians on the Caſpian ſea, which was accordingly reſtored, as the Ruſſians did not think the country worth keeping, and the boundaries between the two empires were ſettled by commiſſaries. He then returned towards Erivan, where the Turks had now got an army aſſembled G of 80,000 men, and the Nadir's army did not, by reaſon of many detachments, exceed 55,000, yet by a ſtratagem he drew the Turks into an ambuſcade, by which their army was defeated and their general killed, with the loſs of 20,000 men killed,

killed, and many taken priſoners, beſides the loſs of their artillery, baggage, &c. Upon this victory Erivan ſurrendered, which compleated the recovery of all the Turks had lately taken from Perſia, and a peace was the next year concluded at Erzeroum.

A The very beginning of next year the infant Shah Abas died, which furniſhed Nadir with an opportunity to act the very ſame part in Perſia, that Oliver Cromwell had acted in England; but as the former had merited more from his country, he acted his part with more addreſs and with better ſucceſs. He convoked indeed an aſſembly of the chief men of the kingdom, at the uſual time, to wit, March 10, B being their New-year's day; but then he appointed them to meet in the plains of Mogan upon the river Aras, where they were ſurrounded by his army, which then conſiſted of near 100,000 men, entirely and moſt deſervedly devoted to their general.

Here he opened the aſſembly with a C ſpeech, in which he firſt related all the great things he had done for his country, and concluded, that, as it was neceſſary for the ſupport and continuation of the glory of their monarchy, to have a perſon at the head of their armies, who might prevent ſuch fatal conſequences as they had experienced in the preceding reigns, and as he choſe to paſs the remainder of his D life in repoſe, he hoped they would allow him to reſign; and as it had pleaſed God to deprive them of the young Abas, it was neceſſary for them to elect a new Shah or king, to all which he deſired their anſwer in three days.

As ſoon as he had retired, ſome who were known to be his creatures, propoſed E to petition him to accept of the Perſian diadem, which in their ſituation, we may believe, was unanimouſly agreed to; and this petition being immediately preſented to him, he anſwered, that he would not accept of the diadem but upon three conditions, 1. That it ſhould be made hereditary in his family. 2. That no F man ſhould harbour in his houſe any of the family of their former race of kings. And, 3. That an aſſembly of prieſts ſhould compoſe the differences between the ſects of the Schias and the Sunni *.

Theſe conditions were all preſently agreed to without the leaſt oppoſition, except from the Mullah Baſhi, or high G prieſt, who objected to the laſt as inconſiſtent with their religion; but he was ſoon ſilenced by a bow-ſtring, and next day Nadir was proclaimed king by the name of Nadir Shah.

WILLIAM MUIGAY, *Eſq*; *Mayor of* Norwich, *his Expences for a* DINNER, *at which he feaſted the Duke of* Norfolk, *&c. the Lords, Knights, and Gentry of the County*, 1561 †.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
EIGHT ſtone of beef, at 14lb. to the ſtone	0	5	4
Two collars of brawn —	0	1	4
Four geeſe — —	0	1	4
Eight puits of butter —	0	1	6
A fore quarter of veal —	0	0	10
A hind-quarter, ditto —	0	1	0
Leg of mutton — —	0	0	3
Loin of mutton, and ſhoulder of veal — —	0	1	0
A breaſt and coaſt of mutton	0	0	7
Six plovers — —	0	1	0
Four brace of partridges	0	2	0
Four couple of rabbits —	0	1	8
Two Guiney pigs —	0	1	0
Four couple of hens —	0	2	0
Two couple of mallards —	0	1	0
Thirty four eggs —	0	1	0
Two buſhel of flour —	0	1	6
Sixteen loaves of white bread	0	0	4
Eighteen of wheaten bread	0	0	9
Three loaves of miſlin ditto	0	0	3
One barrel of double beer —	0	2	6
One barrel ſmall ditto —	0	1	0
One quarter of wood —	0	2	2
Nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, and greens —	0	0	3
Four pound of barberries and ſugar — —	0	1	6
Fruit and almonds —	0	0	7
Sweet water and perfumes	0	0	4
Sixteen oranges —	0	0	2
Two gallons of white wine and claret — —	0	2	0
One quart of ſack —	0	0	9
One quart of Malmſey —	0	0	5
One quart of buſtard —	0	0	3
One quart of Muſcadine —	0	0	6
	1	18	1

A SPEECH *made by* JOHNNY MARTYN, *of* Norwich, *a wealthy honeſt Man, after Mr. Mayor* Muigay's *Dinner.*

Maiſter Mayor of Norwich, *and it pleaſe your Worſhip.*

You have feaſted us like a king: God bleſs the queen's grace. We have fed plentifully; and now whilom I can ſpeak plain Engliſh, I heartily thank you, maſter mayor, and ſo do we all. Anſwer, boys;

* *The Perſians are of the former, and the Turks of the latter.* † *This was at the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth. And by this bill of fare may be ſeen the difference between the value of money then and now.*

boys; anſwer. Your beer is pleaſant and potent, and will ſoon catch us by the caput, and ſtop our manners. And ſo huzza for the queen's majeſty's grace, and all her bonny browed dames of honour. Huzza for maſter mayor, and our good dame mayoreſs, his noble grace, there he is, God ſave him! and all this jolly company. To all our friends round county, who have a penny in their purſe, and an Engliſh heart in their bodies, to keep out Spaniſh dons, and papiſts with their faggots to burn our whiſkers.—— Shove it about, twirl your cap-caſes, handle your jugs, and huzza for maſter mayor, and his brethern their worſhips.

A Computation of the Number of Inhabitants within the Bills of Mortality, from 1701, *to* 1752, *incluſive; and the Increaſe and Decreaſe in the Intervals conſidered.*

Ann. Dom.	*Chriſtnings.*	*Burials.*	*Inhabitants.*	
1701	15,616	20,471	780,800	Increaſe 2200 in 11 years.
1712	15,660	21,198	783,000	
1723	19,370	29,167	960,000	
1724	19,370	25,952	968,500	Decreaſe 203,100 in 28 years.
1752	15,308	20,485	765,400	
Decreaſe	4062	5467	203,100	Killed by gin in 28 years 203,100.

Ann. Dom.	*Births.*	*Burials.*	*Inhabitants.*
1701	15,616	20,471	780,800
1702	15,687	19,481	784,350
1703	15,448	20,720	772,400
1704	15,895	22,684	794,750
1705	16,145	22,097	807,250
1706	15,369	19,847	768,450
1707	16,066	21,600	803,300
1708	15,862	21,291	794,310
1709	15,220	21,800	761,000
1710	14,928	24,620	746,400
1711	14,706	19,833	735,300
1712	15,660	21,198	783,000
1713	15,927	21,057	796,350
1714	17,495	26,569	874,750
1715	17,234	22,232	861,700
1716	17,421	24,436	871,500
1717	18,475	23,446	920,650
1718	18,307	26,523	915,350
1719	18,413	28,347	920,650
1720	17,479	25,454	873,950
1721	18,370	26,142	918,500
1722	18,339	25,750	916,500
1723	19,203	29,197	960,000
1724	19,370	25,952	968,500
1725	18,859	25,523	943,000
1726	18,808	29,647	940,400
1727	18,257	28,418	912,850
1728	16,652	27,810	832,660
1729	17,060	29,723	853,000
1730	17,118	26,761	856,000
1731	17,830	25,262	891,500
1732	17,788	23,358	889,400
1733	17,465	29,233	873,250
1734	17,630	26,062	881,500
1735	16,873	23,508	843,650
1736	16,491	27,581	824,600
1737	16,760	27,823	838,110
1738	16,060	25,825	803,000
1739	16,181	25,432	809,050
1740	15,231	30,811	761,550
1741	14,957	32,169	747,850
1742	14,751	27,483	737,600
1743	15,050	25,200	750,250
1744	14,261	20,606	713,050
1745	14,078	21,296	703,900
1746	14,577	28,157	728,850
1747	14,942	25,494	747,100
1748	14,153	25,869	707,650
1749	14,260	25,516	713,000
1750	14,548	23,727	727,400
1751	14,691	21,028	734,600
1752	15,308	20,485	765,400

A Deſcription *of* WORCESTERSHIRE. *With a new and correct* MAP.

WORCESTERSHIRE has Staffordſhire on the north, Warwickſhire on the eaſt, Glouceſterſhire on the ſouth, and Herefordſhire and Shropſhire on the weſt. It is about 35 miles long from north to ſouth, and 25 where broadeſt, from eaſt to weſt; being about 120 in circumference, and containing 540,000 acres. It is divided into 7 hundreds, has 152 pariſhes, one city, three

parliamentary boroughs, and ſix other market-towns; and ſends 9 members to parliament, the preſent knights of the ſhire being Edmund Pytts and John Bulkley Coventry, Eſqrs. It is a pleaſant and fruitful county, the air ſweet and temperate, and the ſoil fertile both for tillage and paſture, bearing large crops of corn, and feeding A abundance of cattle. It is ſtored with ſuch a quantity of fruit, that even the hedge-rows and highways are beſet with fruit-trees, which are common to all paſſengers, and of which they make great quantities of cyder and perry. The hills are well clothed with wood, it has ſeveral ſalt ſprings, of which excellent ſalt is B made, and is well watered with rivers, the chief of which are the Severn, which running from north to ſouth, almoſt cuts the county in the middle, the Avon, Salwarp, Stour, and Teme. Theſe rivers have great plenty of fiſh; and near Holt-caſtle, about 6 miles N. of Worceſter, the Severn abounds ſo with lampreys, that nature ſeems here to have formed a C pond for them.

Worceſter, the capital of the county, 86 computed and 112 meaſured miles N. W. from London, is ſituate on the eaſtern banks of the Severn, over which it has a fair ſtone bridge and a tower upon it. It is an ancient, large, populous, and well-built city, having 10 pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral. It D is a county of itſelf, divided into ſeven wards, and its chief trade is in woollen cloth and gloves. The markets are on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, for corn, cattle, and other proviſions. It has undergone variety of fortune, being more than once burnt down; and is particularly memorable for that great deciſive E battle, on Sept. 3, 1651, between king Charles II. and the parliament's forces under Oliver Cromwell, in which the former was totally defeated. It is governed by a mayor, ſix aldermen, a ſheriff, 48 common-council men, a recorder, &c. and ſends two members to parliament, who at preſent are Thomas Vernon and Robert Tracy, Eſqrs. It gives title of F marquis to the duke of Beaufort.

The boroughs that ſend members to parliament, are, 1. Droitwich, vulgarly called Dirtwich, 6 miles N. E. of Worceſter, upon the river Salwarp, famous for the moſt excellent white ſalt, of which they make very large quantities, which greatly enriches the town. It is G governed by a bailiff and burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament, the preſent ones being Thomas Winnington and the Hon. Edward Sandys, Eſqrs. It has four churches, and the market is on Fridays.

2. Eveſham, or Eſam, 7 miles S. E. of Worceſter, ſituate on a gentle aſcent from the river Avon, over which it has a ſtately bridge of ſeven arches. It is a very ancient town, and enjoys many privileges. Its preſent government is in a mayor, ſeven aldermen, 12 capital burgeſſes, a recorder, &c. and it ſends two members to parliament, who at preſent are the Rt. Hon. Sir John Ruſhout, Bart. and Edward Rudge, Eſq; It has three churches, a market on Monday, and its chief trade is in ſtockings. Near this town is a vale, called The Vale of Eſam, eſteemed the moſt fertile in the kingdom.

3. Bewdley, 12 miles N. of Worceſter, pleaſantly ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Severn. It is ancient, and governed by a bailiff, recorder, deputy-recorder, and 12 capital burgeſſes. It ſends but one member to parliament, who is choſen by the bailiff and burgeſſes. The preſent member is William Lyttelton, Eſq; Its market is on Saturday, which is well ſupplied with corn and malt, leather and caps.

The other market towns are, 1. Perſhore, 4 miles W. of Eveſham, an ancient, large, and pretty good town, ſituate on the river Avon, and in the great road from London. It has a good market on Tueſday.

2. Upton, 7 miles S. W. of Perſhore, a noted town on the Severn, over which it has a good bridge. It has a conſiderable market on Thurſday, and a harbour for barges on the river. Roman coins are frequently dug up here.

3. Tenbury, 13 miles N. W. of Worceſter, a ſmall town on the edge of Shropſhire, ſituate on the river Teme, over which it has a bridge, and which runs thro' rich meadows into the Severn, two miles below Worceſter. It has a good market on Tueſday.

4. Kidderminſter, 3 miles N. E. of Bewdley, a large, compact, and well inhabited town, ſituate on the Stour. It has a very fair church, with monuments of people of quality. The inhabitants are wholly employed in weaving woollen cloths and linſey-woolſeys. It has a good market on Thurſdays, well furniſhed with all ſorts of commodities.

5. Stourbridge, 7 miles N. E. of Kidderminſter, ſituate on the Stour, over which it has a very good bridge. It is of late years vaſtly increaſed in houſes and inhabitants, by the great demand for iron and glaſs works made here. It has a large market on Fridays.

6. Bromſgrove, 7 miles E. of Bewdley, a large town, which drives a conſiderable trade in clothing, and has a good market on Tueſday for corn and other proviſions.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT *of Lord* BOLINGBROKE's LETTER *to Sir* WILLIAM WINDHAM: *Written in* 1717.

HIS lordſhip begins with ſhewing the reaſons why the Pretender and his adherents raiſed a clamour againſt him, but ſays, he never expected that the Engliſh tories would ſerve as echos to them, without any proof, and even without hearing him; therefore he wrote this letter on purpoſe that they might have both ſides of the queſtion laid before them, and in order to open their eyes with reſpect to the deluſions he knew they lay under, as well as to juſtify his own conduct.

In order to do this, he gives a compendious ſtate of the affairs in Britain from the latter part of 1710 to the beginning of 1715; which he begins thus: "I am afraid that we came to court in the ſame diſpoſitions as all parties have done; that the principal ſpring of our actions was to have the government of the ſtate in our hands; that our principal views were the conſervation of this power, great employments to ourſelves, and great opportunities of rewarding thoſe who had helped to raiſe us, and of hurting thoſe who ſtood in oppoſition to us. It is however true, that with theſe conſiderations of private and party intereſt there were others intermingled, which had for their object the publick good of the nation, at leaſt what we took to be ſuch.

We looked on the political principles, which had generally prevailed in our government from the revolution in 1688, to be deſtructive of our true intereſt, to have mingled us too much in the affairs of the continent, to tend to the impoveriſhing our people, and to the looſening the bands of our conſtitution in church and ſtate. We ſuppoſed the tory party to be the bulk of the landed intereſt, and to have no contrary influence blended into its compoſition. We ſuppoſed the whigs to be the remains of a party, formed againſt the ill deſigns of the court under king Charles II. nurſed up into ſtrength, and applied to contrary uſes, by king William III. and yet ſtill ſo weak as to lean for ſupport on the preſbyterians and the other ſectaries, on the Bank and the other corporations, on the Dutch and the other allies. From hence we judged it to follow, that they had been forced, and muſt continue ſo, to render the national intereſt ſubſervient to the intereſt of thoſe who lent them an additional ſtrength, without which they could never be the prevalent party. The view, therefore, of thoſe amongſt us, who thought in this manner, was to improve the queen's favour to break the body of the whigs, to render their ſupports uſeleſs to them, and to fill the employments of the kingdom, down to the meaneſt, with tories. We imagined that ſuch meaſures, joined to the advantages of our numbers and our property, would ſecure us againſt all attempts during her reign; and that we ſhould ſoon become too conſiderable, not to make our terms in all events which might happen afterwards: Concerning which, to ſpeak truly, I believe few or none of us had any very ſettled reſolution."

He then ſhews, that there was no deſign to perſecute the Diſſenters, and that the deſign of the bills for preventing occaſional conformity and the growth of ſchiſm, was only to prevent the propagating of thoſe prejudices, and the forming of thoſe habits, which made men by principle enemies to what is eſtabliſhed; for, ſays he, the evil effect is without remedy, and may therefore deſerve indulgence; but the evil cauſe is to be prevented, and can therefore be intitled to none. He goes on to juſtify the tory adminiſtration, and parti-

particularly his own conduct, but takes frequent occaſion to find fault with that of the earl of Oxford, and arraigns even his duty to the queen, after ſhe diſobliged him by refuſing to create his ſon duke of Newcaſtle or earl of Clare: Nay, he accuſes him of being after this the ſpy of the whigs, and that he voted with the tories in the morning, againſt thoſe very queſtions which he had penned the night before with Walpole, and others.

He gives next an account of the ſtate of affairs about the time of the late king's acceſſion, and adds as follows: "This was the ſtate of things when the new parliament, which his majeſty had called, aſſembled. A great majority of the elections had gone in favour of the whigs; to which the want of concert among the tories had contributed as much, as the vigour of that party, and the influence of the new government. The whigs came to the opening of this parliament full of as much violence as could poſſeſs men who expected to make their court, to confirm themſelves in power, and to gratify their reſentments by the ſame meaſures. I have heard that it was a diſpute among the miniſters, how far this ſpirit ſhould be indulged; and that the king was determined, or confirmed in a determination, to conſent to the proſecutions, and to give the reins to the party, by the repreſentations that were made to him, that great difficulties would ariſe in the conduct of the ſeſſion, if the court ſhould appear inclined to check this ſpirit, and by Mr. W—'s undertaking to carry all the buſineſs ſucceſsfully through the houſe of commons, if they were at liberty. Such has often been the unhappy fate of our princes: A real neceſſity ſometimes, and ſometimes a ſeeming one, has forced them to compound with a part of the nation at the expence of the whole; and the ſucceſs of their buſineſs for one year has been purchaſed at the price of publick diſorder for many.

The conjuncture I am ſpeaking of affords a memorable inſtance of this truth. If milder meaſures had been purſued, certain it is, that the tories had never univerſally embraced Jacobitiſm. The violence of the whigs forced them into the arms of the Pretender. The court and the party ſeemed to vie with one another, which ſhould go the greateſt lengths in ſeverity: And the miniſters, whoſe true intereſt it muſt at all times be to calm the minds of men, and who ought never to ſet the examples of extraordinary inquiries or extraordinary accuſations, were upon this occaſion the tribunes of the people."

Being thus come to the time of his flying from England, after giving his reaſons for ſo doing, he tells us, that upon his arrival at Paris he refuſed to anſwer the letter of invitation which the Pretender had ſent to him; that he waited on the earl of Stair, and promiſed him he would enter into no Jacobite engagements, and kept his word with him; that he wrote a letter to Mr. ſecretary Stanhope, which might have taken off any imputation of neglect of the government; and that he retired into Dauphiny to remove the objection of reſidence near the court of France.

"This retreat from Paris, ſays he, was cenſured in England, and ſtyled a deſertion of my friends and of their cauſe: With what foundation, let any reaſonable man determine. Had I engaged with the Pretender before the party acted for him, or required of me that I ſhould do ſo, I had taken the air of being his man; whereas I looked on myſelf as theirs: I had gone about to bring them into his meaſures; whereas I never intended, ever ſince that time, to do any thing more than to make him, as far

as poſſible, act conformably to their views."

Whilſt he was in Dauphiny the act of attainder paſſed againſt him, and his letter to Mr. Stanhope was quoted as a baſe and fawning ſubmiſſion, and perverted to ruin him in the opinion of his friends. Notwithſtanding which he ſtill continued in Dauphiny, without embarking in the cauſe of the Pretender, until the beginning of July 1715, when a perſon of credit came to him from his friends in England, who told him that Scotland was ready to take arms, that the whole tory party in England was become avowedly Jacobite, that many officers of the army and the majority of the ſoldiers were very well affected in the cauſe, that the city of London was ready to riſe, and that his friends were a little ſurprized that he lay neuter in ſuch a conjuncture; and he concluded with preſenting him a letter from the Pretender, preſſing him to repair without loſs of time to Commercy.

As this perſon could give him but little ſatisfaction, with reſpect to the meaſures taken for improving this diſpoſition in the people, his lordſhip ſays, the circumſtances wanting to form a reaſonable inducement to engage did not eſcape him. But the ſmart of a bill of attainder tingled in every vein, and he looked on his party to be under oppreſſion, and to call for his aſſiſtance; and he expected, after conferring with the Chevalier, to be informed of many particulars unknown to this gentleman. Therefore he loſt no time in repairing to Commercy; but received ſo little ſatisfaction from the Chevalier, that he began even then, if not to repent of his own raſhneſs, yet to be fully convinced of the raſhneſs both of himſelf and the party.

As the duke of Ormond had for ſome time been engaged with the Chevalier, and had received a commiſſion containing the moſt ample powers that could be given, his lordſhip ſays, he expected that the principles on which the Pretender ſhould proceed, and the tories engage in his ſervice, had been laid down; that a regular and certain method of correſpondence had been eſtabliſhed; that the neceſſary aſſiſtances had been ſpecified, and that poſitive aſſurances had been given of them Nothing leſs. On the contrary, the French court had told them, that they muſt abſolutely deſpair of any number of troops whatever; and had given them but general hopes of ſome arms, ſome ammunition, and ſome money; of which laſt article they had received a ſmall ſum.

The Scots, he adds, had long preſſed the Chevalier to come amongſt them, and were every way prepared for putting their intentions into immediate execution. They knew upon whom to depend for every part of the work, and they had concerted with the Chevalier even to the place of his landing. But the Scots with all their zeal and all their valour could bring no revolution about, unleſs in concurrence with the Engliſh; and among the latter nothing was ripe for ſuch an undertaking but the temper of the people, if that was ſo. Therefore he thought that the Pretender's friends in the north ſhould be kept from riſing, till thoſe in the ſouth had put themſelves in a condition to act; that in the mean while the utmoſt endeavours ought to be uſed with the king of France to eſpouſe the cauſe; and that the ſucceſs of it would depend on timing, as near as poſſible together, the inſurrection in both parts of the iſland, and the ſuccours from France. Which opinion the Pretender approved; and with inſtructions according thereto, his lordſhip ſet out for Paris, after having accepted the ſeals, on expreſs condition of being at liberty to reſign them whenever the occaſion

upon which he engaged was over, one way or other.

He arrived at Paris towards the end of July, 1715; and after giving us a moſt contemptible picture of the Jacobites, eſpecially the Iriſh in that city, he ſays, "Into ſuch company was I fallen, for my ſins; and it is upon the credit of ſuch a mob miniſtry, that the tories have judged me capable of betraying a truſt, or incapable of diſcharging it?"

Before he had made any progreſs with the French court, a memorial, he tells us, arrived, which had been dictated word for word to the gentleman who brought it over, by the earl of Mar, and it had been delivered to him by the duke of Ormond, which memorial dropped unexpectedly into his lordſhip's hands. By this memorial it was aſſerted, that there were no hopes of ſucceeding in a preſent undertaking, without an immediate and univerſal riſing of the people in all parts of England upon the Chevalier's arrival, and that this inſurrection was in no degree probable, unleſs he brought a body of regular troops along with him; that if this attempt miſcarried, his cauſe and his friends, the Engliſh liberty and government, would be utterly ruined; but, if by coming without troops he reſolved to riſque theſe and every thing elſe, he muſt ſet out ſo as not to arrive before the end of September, O. S. and even in this caſe 20,000 arms, a train of artillery, 500 officers with their ſervants, and a conſiderable ſum of money were demanded.

His lordſhip ſays, that being now able to ſpeak with greater aſſurance, and in ſome ſort to undertake conditionally for the event of things, no time was loſt in making the proper application to the court of France; but they would not hear of ſending a body of troops, neither would they grant the whole of what was aſked in the ſecond plan. However, they granted ſome ſuccours; and this might have encouraged or forced them to go farther. This, therefore, was the only point of time when theſe affairs had, to his apprehenſion, the leaſt reaſonable appearance even of poſſibility: All that preceded was wild and uncertain, all that followed was mad and deſperate. But two things ſoon happened, which put an end to this favourable aſpect, one of which was the arrival of the duke of Ormond in France, and the other was the death of Lewis XIV.

As the Jacobites had repreſented the duke of Ormond as a man of great power as well as popularity, his arrival made the French miniſters form as bad an opinion of the cauſe as they had before formed a good one; and by the death of Lewis the whole ſyſtem of politicks was entirely changed at the court of France, eſpecially as the duke of Orleans had, by means of the earl of Stair, entered into ſome private engagements with our late king, even during the life of Lewis. However, his lordſhip continued to negotiate with the regent by means of M. D'Huxelles, who had the principal direction of foreign affairs; and the duke of Ormond flattered himſelf that, unknown to his lordſhip, he had opened a private and ſure channel of arriving at the regent, and of bending him to his purpoſes. This was by means of one Mrs. Trant, whom his lordſhip ſeems to repreſent as a procureſs for the regent; and with her was aſſociated the abbé Teſieu, who was private ſecretary to the regent, alſo a mad fellow who had been an intendant in Normandy, and ſeveral other politicians of the loweſt form.

With theſe worthy people, ſays his lordſhip, his grace of Ormond negotiated; and no care was omitted on his part to keep me out of the ſecret. But he advanced not a ſtep in the buſineſs with theſe ſham miniſters, tho' he imagined he got daily

daily ground. I made no progreſs with the true ones, but I ſaw it. In theſe circumſtances an anſwer came from their friends in England, by means of the French ſecretary of ſtate, wherein they declared themſelves unable to ſay any thing as to what they could do, till they ſhould ſee what turn affairs would take on ſo great an event as the death of the king of France. This threw them at Paris into an uncertainty whether their friends in England had not reſolved to ſuſpend the deſign till a more favourable conjuncture offered, and in this uncertainty they remained for many weeks, during which time they neither could ſollicit nor provide for any thing. At laſt they began to receive ſome verbal meſſages from England, that no more time was to be loſt, and that the Chevalier ſhould come away directly. But ſuch verbal meſſages they could not depend on, becauſe, ſoon after his lordſhip engaged in theſe affairs, a monk arrived at Bar, diſpatched, as he affirmed, by the duke of Ormond, in whoſe name he inſiſted that the Chevalier ſhould haſten into Britain, and that nothing but his preſence was wanting to place the crown on his head. But upon converſing with this monk at Paris, his lordſhip ſays, he eaſily diſcerned that he had no ſuch commiſſion as he pretended to; therefore he oppoſed the taking any reſolution upon his word, tho' he was a monk; and ſoon after they knew from the duke of Ormond himſelf that he had never ſent him.

This example, he ſays, made him cautious, and beſides he could not imagine, that the ſame men, who judged this attempt unripe for execution, unleſs ſupported by regular troops from France, &c. whilſt the king had not a fleet at ſea, nor more than 8000 men diſperſed over the whole iſland, ſhould now preſs for making it without any preparation, when the government of England was on its guard, national troops raiſed, foreign forces ſent for, and France, like all the reſt of the continent, againſt it.

His lordſhip then proceeds to give a detail of a great many little circumſtances relating to this affair, which are either publickly known, or of no great importance; therefore we ſhall mention no more of them, until the Pretender's return from Scotland, except the character he gives of the duke of Orleans, the regent, as follows: "This prince, ſays his lordſhip, with wit and valour, has joined all the irreſolution of temper poſſible, and is, perhaps, the man in the world the leaſt capable of ſaying no to your face. From hence it happened, that theſe women, like multitudes of other people, forced him to ſay and do enough to give them the air of having credit with him, and of being truſted by him. This drew in the duke of Ormond, who is not, I dare ſay, as yet undeceived. The regent never intended, from the firſt, to do any thing, even indirectly, in favour of the Jacobite cauſe. His intereſt was plainly on the other ſide, and he ſaw it. But then the ſame weakneſs in his character carried him, as it would have done his great uncle Gaſton in the ſame caſe, to keep meaſures with the Chevalier. His double trimming character prevailed on him to talk with the duke of Ormond: But it carried him no farther. I queſtion not but he did, on this occaſion, what you muſt have obſerved many men to do. We not only endeavour to impoſe on the world, but even on ourſelves. We diſguiſe our weakneſs, and work up in our minds an opinion, that the meaſure, which we fall into by the natural or habitual imperfection of our character, is the effect of a principle of prudence, or of ſome other virtue. Thus the regent, who ſaw the duke of Ormond, becauſe he could not reſiſt the importunity of Olive Trant, and who gave hopes

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to the duke, becauſe he can refuſe no body, made himſelf believe that it was a great ſtrain of policy to blow up the fire, and to keep Britain embroiled. I am perſuaded, that I do not err in judging that he thought in this manner; and here I fix the reaſon of his excluding me out of the commerce which he had with the duke of Ormond, of his affecting a perſonal diſlike of me, and of his avoiding any correſpondence with me upon theſe matters; till I forced myſelf in a manner upon him, and he could not keep me any longer at a diſtance without departing from his firſt principle, that of keeping meaſures with every body. He then threw me, or let me ſlide, if you will, into the hands of theſe women; and when he found that I preſſed him hard that way too, he took me out of their hands, and put me back again into the proper channel of buſineſs; where I had not been long, as you will ſee by and by, before the ſcene of amuſement was finiſhed.

Sir John Areſkine told me, when he came from the firſt audience that he had of his royal highneſs, that he put him in mind of the encouragement which he had given the earl of Mar to take arms. I never heard any thing of this kind, but what Sir John let drop to me. If the fact be true, you ſee that the Scotch general had been amuſed by him with a witneſs. The Engliſh general was ſo in his turn; and while this was doing, the regent might think it beſt to have him to himſelf. Four eyes comprehend more objects than two, and I was a little better acquainted with the characters of the people, and the maſs of the country, than the duke, tho' this court had been at firſt a ſtrange country to me in compariſon of the former.

An infinity of little circumſtances concurred to make me form this opinion, ſome of which are better felt than explained, and many of which are not preſent to my memory. That which had the greateſt weight with me, and which is, I think, deciſive, I will mention. At the very time when it is pretended, that the regent treated with the duke of Ormond, on the expreſs condition that I ſhould know nothing of the matter, two * perſons of the firſt rank and greateſt credit in court, when I made the moſt preſſing inſtances to them in favour of the Chevalier, threw out in converſation to me, that I ſhould attach myſelf to the duke of Orleans, that in my circumſtances I might want him, and that he might have occaſion for me. Something was intimated of penſions, and eſtabliſhment, and of making my peace at home. I would not underſtand this language, becauſe I would not break with the people who held it: And when they ſaw that I would not take the hints, they ceaſed to give them."

Upon the Pretender's return from Scotland about Feb. 22, 1715-16, his lordſhip ſays, he ſaw him the morning after his arrival, and was received by him with open arms. He adviſed him to proceed directly to Bar, and to take poſſeſſion of his former aſylum before the duke of Lorrain had time to deſire him to look out for a reſidence ſomewhere elſe; becauſe nothing could be more diſadvantageous to him than to be obliged to paſs the Alps, or to take up his reſidence in the pope's territory of Avignon: Whereas by ſurprizing the duke of Lorrain, they would furniſh that prince with an excuſe to the king, and to the emperor, which might at leaſt draw the matter into length, and gain time to negotiate ſome other retreat than that of Avignon. This advice the Pretender ſeemed to approve of, aſked him how ſoon he ſhould be able to follow him, gave him commiſſions for ſome things, which he deſired he ſhould bring after him; and in a word, ſays his lordſhip, no

* *Marſhal d'Huxelles, marquis d'Effiat*; 25,000*l. offered by the laſt.*

no Italian ever embraced the man he was going to ſtab with greater ſhew of affection and confidence.

But inſtead of following this advice, he continued lurking at a houſe near Paris, and in a day or two ſent the duke of Ormond with a meſſage in writing, ſignifying, that he had no farther occaſion for his lordſhip's ſervice, and deſiring him to give up all the papers in his cuſtody to the duke, tho' among them there were ſeveral letters from him, which would have ſhewn the duke what an opinion the Chevalier had of his capacity; but theſe his lordſhip ſays he took care not to deliver to the duke, but ſent them afterwards by a ſafe hand to the Chevalier himſelf.

His lordſhip comes at laſt to ſtate the crimes charged againſt him by the Jacobites, which he ſays were chiefly three, 1ſt. That he had taken to his own uſe a very great ſum of the Chevalier's money. 2d. That he never wrote or ſent to him whilſt he was in Scotland. And 3d. That he ſtarved the war in Scotland, by neglecting to ſend thither arms, ammunition, or officers, tho' ſomething of each was procured and ſent by others. Upon this his lordſhip tells us, that the Pretender, with all the falſe charity and real malice of one who ſets up for devotion, attributes all his misfortunes to my negligence.

As to the firſt of theſe charges, his lordſhip ſays, he appeals to a very honeſt gentleman, the queen's treaſurer at St. Germains, through whoſe hands, and not through mine, went the very little money which the Chevalier had. As to the 2d, he ſays, it was notorious that I ſent him no leſs than five expreſſes during the ſix weeks which he conſumed in his expedition to Scotland. And as to the 3d, he ſays, it cannot be fully refuted without the mention of ſome facts, which in my preſent circumſtances, it would not be very prudent, tho' I ſhould think it very lawful for me to divulge. And upon the whole his lordſhip makes this reflection: "There is nothing which my enemies apprehend ſo much as my juſtification: And they have reaſon. But they may comfort themſelves with this reflection, that it will be a misfortune, which will accompany me to my grave, that I ſuffered a chain of accidents to draw me into ſuch meaſures and ſuch company; that I have been obliged to defend myſelf againſt ſuch accuſations and ſuch accuſers; that, by aſſociating with ſo much folly, and ſo much knavery, I am become the victim of both; that I was diſtreſſed by the former, when the latter would have been leſs grievous to me, ſince it is much better in buſineſs to be yoked to knaves than fools; and that I put into their hands the means of loading me like the ſcape-goat, with all the evil conſequences of their folly."

He then blames the conduct of the earl of Mar for precipitating his countrymen into a rebellion, when from the paper before mentioned, dictated by himſelf, it appears, that he could not but think it impoſſible to expect ſucceſs, and was ſenſible of the fatal conſequences of failing in the attempt. And his lordſhip next tells us, that the earl of Stair had received a power to treat with him whilſt he was engaged with the Pretender; but did him the juſtice to believe him incapable to hearken, in ſuch circumſtances, to any propoſals of that kind; therefore, notwithſtanding their mutual friendſhip, they entertained not the leaſt even indirect correſpondence during that whole time; but that ſoon afterwards the earl employed Saladin of Geneva, then at Paris, to communicate to him his majeſty's diſpoſition to grant him his pardon; whereupon they met, and the earl propoſed entering into a treaty for reverſing his attainder upon certain conditions to be agreed on. Upon this occaſion he ſays he opened himſelf to the

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earl without reſerve as follows: "I told him that I looked on myſelf to be obliged in honour and conſcience to undeceive my friends in England, both as to the ſtate of foreign affairs, as to the management of the Jacobite intereſt abroad, and as to the characters of perſons; in every one of which points I knew them to be moſt groſsly and moſt dangerouſly deluded: That the treatment I had received from the Pretender and his adherents would juſtify me to the world in doing this: That if I remained in exile all my life, he might be aſſured, that I would never more have to do with the Jacobite cauſe; and that if I was reſtored, I ſhould give an effectual blow, in making that apology which the Pretender has put me under a neceſſity of making: That in doing this I flattered myſelf that I ſhould contribute ſomething to the eſtabliſhment of the king's government, and to the union of his ſubjects; but that this was all the merit which I could promiſe to have: That if the court believed theſe profeſſions to be ſincere, a treaty with me was unneceſſary for them; and that if they did not believe them ſo, a treaty with them was dangerous for me: That I was determined in this whole tranſaction to make no one ſtep which I would not own in the face of the world; that in other circumſtances it might be ſufficient to act honeſtly, but that in a caſe as extraordinary as mine, it was neceſſary to act clearly, and to leave no room for the leaſt doubtful conſtruction."

After having thus given us the ſubſtance of the converſation between the earl of Stair and him, which is confirmed by a letter in French from the earl to Mr. Craggs, his lordſhip gives an account of the Pretender's religion, as follows. "His religion is not founded on the love of virtue and the deteſtation of vice; on a ſenſe of that obedience which is due to the will of the Supreme Being, and a ſenſe of thoſe obligations which creatures formed to live in a mutual dependance on one another lie under. The ſpring of his whole conduct is fear: Fear of the horns of the devil and of the flames of hell. He has been taught to believe, that nothing but a blind ſubmiſſion to the church of Rome, and a ſtrict adherence to all the terms of that communion, can ſave him from theſe dangers. He has all the ſuperſtition of a Capuchin; but I found on him no tincture of the religion of a prince. Do not imagine that I looſe the reins to my imagination, or that I write what my ſentiments dictate: I tell you ſimply my opinion. I have heard the ſame deſcription of his character made by thoſe who know him beſt; and I converſed with very few among the Roman catholicks themſelves, who did not think him too much a Papiſt."

That this was the caſe, his lordſhip ſays, he ſoon began to apprehend, and his apprehenſion was confirmed by the amendments made by the Pretender, or by ſomebody for him, to the draught of a declaration which was to be diſperſed in Great-Britain, the original of which was drawn up by his lordſhip, but when he ſaw how it was amended, he would not allow it to be publiſhed with his name to it, as it ſtood in the copies that were firſt printed.

Several of theſe amendments he mentions particularly, and gives us his remarks upon them; and after giving us a character of the two brothers, Charles and James, his lordſhip adds as follows: "Now the Pretender's education has rendered him infinitely leſs fit than his uncle, and at leaſt as unfit as his father, to be king of Great-Britain. Add to this, that there is no reſource in his underſtanding. Men of the beſt ſenſe find it hard to overcome religious prejudices, which are of all

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the ſtrongeſt; but he is a ſlave to the weakeſt. The rod hangs like the ſword of Damocles over his head, and he trembles before his mother and his prieſt. What, in the name of God, can any member of the church of England promiſe himſelf from ſuch a character? Are we by another revolution to return into the ſame ſtate, from which we were delivered by the firſt? Let us take example from the Roman catholicks, who act very reaſonably in refuſing to ſubmit to a proteſtant prince. Henry IV. had at leaſt as good a title to the crown of France, as the Pretender has to ours. His religion alone ſtood in his way, and he had never been king if he had not removed that obſtacle. Shall we ſubmit to a popiſh prince, who will no more imitate Henry IV. in changing his religion, than he will imitate thoſe ſhining qualities which rendered him the honeſteſt gentleman, the braveſt captain, and the greateſt prince of his age? Allow me to give a looſe to my pen for a moment on this ſubject. General benevolence, and univerſal charity ſeem to be eſtabliſhed in the goſpel as the diſtinguiſhing badges of chriſtianity. How it happens I cannot tell; but ſo it is, that in all ages of the church the profeſſors of chriſtianity ſeem to have been animated by a quite contrary ſpirit. Whilſt they were thinly ſcattered over the world, tolerated in ſome places, but eſtabliſhed no where, their zeal often conſumed their charity. Paganiſm, at that time the religion by law eſtabliſhed, was inſulted by many of them; the ceremonies were diſturbed, the altars thrown down. As ſoon as by the favour of Conſtantine their numbers were increaſed, and the reins of government were put into their hands, they began to employ the ſecular arm, not only againſt different religions, but againſt different ſects which aroſe in their own religion. A man may boldly affirm, that more blood has been ſhed in diſputes between chriſtian and chriſtian, than has ever been drawn from the whole body of them in the perſecutions of the heathen emperors, and in the conqueſts of the Mahometan princes. From theſe they have received quarter, but never from one another. The chriſtian religion is actually tolerated among the Mahometans, and the domes of churches and moſques ariſe in the ſame city. But it will be hard to find an example, where one ſect of chriſtians has tolerated another, which it was in their power to extirpate. They have gone farther in theſe later ages; What was practiſed formerly, has been taught ſince. Perſecution has been reduced into ſyſtem, and the diſciples of the meek and humble Jeſus have avowed a tyranny, which the moſt barbarous conquerors never claimed. The wicked ſubtilty of caſuiſts has eſtabliſhed breach of faith with thoſe who differ from us, as a duty in oppoſition to faith; and murder itſelf has been made one of the means of ſalvation. I know very well, that the reformed churches have been far from going thoſe cruel lengths, which are authoriſed by the doctrine as well as example of that of Rome; tho' Calvin put a flaming ſword on the title of a French edition of his Inſtitutes, with this motto, *Je ne ſuis point venu mettre la paix, mais l'epée:* But I know likewiſe, that the difference lies in the means, and not in the aim of their policy. The church of England, the moſt humane of all of them, would root out every other religion, if it was in her power. She would not hang and burn; her meaſures would be milder, and therefore, perhaps, more effectual.

Since then there is this inveterate rancour among chriſtians, can any thing be more abſurd, than for thoſe of one perſuaſion to truſt the ſupreme power, or any part of it, to thoſe of another? Particularly, muſt it not be reputed madneſs in thoſe of our religion, to truſt themſelves in the hands of Roman catholicks? Muſt it not be reputed impudence in a Roman catholick to expect that we ſhould? He, who looks upon us as hereticks, as men in rebellion againſt a lawful, nay a divine authority, and whom it is therefore meritorious by all ſorts of ways to reduce to obedience. There are many, I know, amongſt them who think more generouſly, and whoſe morals are not corrupted by that which is called religion: But this is the ſpirit of the prieſthood, in whoſe ſcale that ſcrap of a parable, "Compel them to come in," which they apply as they pleaſe, outweighs the whole decalogue. This will be the ſpirit of every man who is bigot enough to be under their direction: And ſo much is ſufficient for my preſent purpoſe."

And his lordſhip concludes this long letter as follows: "I have now laid before you even more than I intended to have ſaid when I took my pen; and I am perſuaded, that if theſe papers ever come to your hands, they will enable you to caſt up the account between party and me. Till the time of the queen's death it ſtands, I believe, even between us. The tories diſtinguiſhed me by their approbation, and by the credit which I had amongſt them; and I endeavoured to diſtinguiſh myſelf in their ſervice, under the immediate weight of great diſcouragement, and with the no very diſtant proſpect of

great danger. Since that time the account is not ſo even, and I dare appeal to any impartial perſon, whether my ſide in it be that of the debtor. As to the opinion of mankind in general, and the judgment which poſterity will paſs on theſe matters, I am under no great concern. *Suum cuique decus poſteritas rependit.*

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

Conſiderations *on* TRADE *and* TAXES.

THE circulation of money within any nation makes it neither richer nor poorer, it is the commercial cencerns with other ſtates, that chiefly increaſe or diminiſh national wealth; therefore the preſent conſiderations regard foreign trade only.

The ſtrict definition of trade is the bartering of goods; money being no more than pieces of goods, of known weight and quality, made uſe of for conveniency; which uſe being general in this part of the world, the common idea of trade will be, the buying and ſelling of goods.

The quantities of money current between buyers and ſellers are called prices, and are of two ſorts, natural and artificial.

Natural prices ariſe from three cauſes. 1. Quantity of goods; as in corn, good or bad harveſts make it cheap or dear. 2. Demand; as in ſilks, old or new patterns are cheap or dear. 3. Plenty or ſcarcity of money; as in fine wines, which bear no prices in poor villages, but are current in rich cities.

Artificial prices are ſuper-additions to natural prices, by taxes and monopolies.

We ſee trade fluctuating from one nation to another; if the cauſe is demanded, the anſwer is, cheapneſs of price; and the demonſtration of it, thus attempted: —All men want and buy ſome ſorts of goods; with money men buy; therefore, all men want money: And becauſe the leſs money men part with for one want, the more they have left for other wants, all buyers will flock to the cheapeſt ſellers; therefore, cheapneſs of price is the cauſe of trade.

From hence may be laid down an univerſal rule to judge of all ſchemes relating to trade—Do they tend to add artificial prices to goods? Whatever pretences they are covered with, they are deſtructive—Do they tend to reduce goods to their natural prices? They are beneficial.

Two ſpecies of taxes tried by the rule will illuſtrate it ſufficiently.

Goods are of two ſorts, neceſſaries and ſuperfluities.

Men buy goods for two ends, ſale or conſumption.

Men then, with reſpect to goods, may be divided into four claſſes.

1. Sellers of neceſſaries. 2. Sellers of ſuperfluities. 3. Conſumers of neceſſaries. 4. Conſumers of ſuperfluities.

If the firſt and ſecond claſſes, the ſellers of neceſſaries and ſuperfluities, pay taxes on their goods, they muſt raiſe thoſe taxes on the prices at the ſales, that is, they muſt add artificial prices to their goods: And if the third claſs, the conſumers of neceſſaries, pay for taxes in the prices of what they buy, the laborious part of them muſt raiſe thoſe taxes on their labour, which multiplies artificial prices on goods: Therefore, theſe three claſſes ſhould not pay ſuch taxes; for artificial prices, being by the definition greater than natural prices, are contrary to the cauſe of trade, cheapneſs of price: Conſequently, taxes on goods are deſtructive.

This leads to another very material conſideration, the end of taxing; which is to raiſe money: But money is got by the means of trade, and this is decreaſed by taxes on goods; conſequently, the end, raiſing of money, is decreaſed alſo. —There cannot be a greater defect, than of means not ſuited to their end.

If what has been ſaid ſhould prove, that taxes raiſed on the three above claſſes are deſtructive; it remains to be conſidered, whether a tax on the only claſs left, the fourth, will not be beneficial.

The men of this 4th claſs are the conſumers of ſuperfluities; if theſe pay a tax, the firſt claſs, the ſellers of neceſſaries, ſoap, candles, oil, iron, &c. pay it not: Nor the ſecond claſs, the ſellers of ſuperfluities, plate, laces, jewels, &c. neither the third claſs, the conſumers of neceſſaries, the laborious poor.

If then neither neceſſaries, ſuperfluities or labour, are at all affected by this tax; it follows, that all ſpecies of goods muſt be reduced by it to their natural prices, which being leſs than the artificial, muſt be the cauſe of trade; as has been attempted to be demonſtrated; and is likewiſe agreeable to the rule laid down.

This tax then cauſing trade, will thereby be the cauſe of money, conſequently of an ability in the people to increaſe the revenue: Therefore, a tax on the conſumers of ſuperfluities is beneficial.

The power of every adminiſtration depends on the good or bad ſtate of the finances; therefore, nothing deſerves more the ſtudy and attention of miniſters of ſtate, than the foundation of their power, TRADE.

P. S.

P. S. Thoſe gentlemen who cannot ſee that the reduction of the number of traders, by a tax on the trader, is the reduction of trade; are deſired not to confine the Turkey trade to London at preſent, but to a ward of that city only; then to the common-council-men of a ward, until at laſt they bring it to an alderman.

From the WORLD, No. 18. May 3.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

SIR,

I Conſider you as ſupplemental to the law of the land. I take your authority to begin, where the power of the law ends. The law is intended to ſtop the progreſs of crimes by puniſhing them; your paper ſeems calculated to check the courſe of follies by expoſing them. May you be more ſucceſsful in the latter than the law is in the former.

Upon this principle I ſhall lay my caſe plainly before you, and deſire your publication of it as a warning to others. Tho' it may ſeem ridiculous to many of your readers, I can aſſure you, Sir, that it is a very ſerious one to me, notwithſtanding the ill-natured comfort which I might have, of thinking it of late a very common one.

I am a gentleman of a reaſonable paternal eſtate in my county, and ſerve as knight of the ſhire for it. Having what is called a very good family-intereſt, my election incumbered my eſtate with a mortgage of only 5000l. which I have not been able to clear, being obliged by a good place which I have got ſince, to live in town and in all the beſt company, 9 months in the year. I married ſuitably to my circumſtances. My wife wanted neither fortune, beauty nor underſtanding. Diſcretion and good humour on her part, joined to good nature and good manners on mine, made us live comfortably together for 18 years. One ſon, and one daughter were our only children. We complied with cuſtom in the education of both; my daughter learned ſome French and ſome dancing; my ſon paſſed 9 years at Weſtminſter ſchool in learning only the words of two languages, long ſince dead, and not yet above half revived. When I took him away from ſchool, I reſolved to ſend him directly abroad, having been at Oxford myſelf. My wife approved of my deſign, but tacked a propoſal of her own to it, which ſhe urged with ſome earneſtneſs. "My dear, ſaid ſhe, I think you do very right to ſend George abroad, for I love a foreign education, tho' I ſhall not ſee the poor boy a great while; but ſince we are to part for ſo long a time, why ſhould not we take that opportunity of carrying him ourſelves as far as Paris? The journey is nothing; very little farther than to our own houſe in the north; we ſhall ſave money by it; for every thing is very cheap in France; it will form the girl, who is of a right age for it; and a couple of months with a good French and dancing maſter will perfect her in both, and give her an air and manner that may help her off in theſe days, when huſbands are not plenty, eſpecially with only 5000l. to her fortune. Several of my acquaintance, who have lately taken trips to Paris, have told me, that to be ſure we ſhould take this opportunity of going there. Beſides, my dear, as neither you nor I have ever been abroad, this little jaunt will amuſe and even improve us; for it is the eaſieſt thing in the world to get into all the beſt company at Paris."

My wife had no ſooner ended her ſpeech (which I eaſily perceived to be the reſult of meditation,) than my daughter exerted her little eloquence in ſeconding her mother's motion. "Ay, dear papa, ſaid ſhe, let us go with brother to Paris; it will be the charmingeſt thing in the world; we ſhall ſee all the neweſt faſhions there; I ſhall learn to dance of Marſeil; in ſhort, I ſhall be quite another creature after it. You ſee how my couſin Kitty was improved by going to Paris laſt year; I hardly knew her again when ſhe came back; do, dear papa, let us go."

The abſurdity of the propoſal ſtruck me at firſt, and I foreſaw a thouſand inconveniences in it, tho' not half ſo many as I have ſince felt. However knowing, that direct contradiction, tho' ſupported by the beſt arguments, was not the likelieſt method to convert a female diſputant; I ſeemed a little to doubt, and contented myſelf with ſaying, "That I was not, at firſt ſight at leaſt, ſenſible of the many advantages which they had enumerated; but that on the contrary I apprehended a great deal of trouble in the journey, and many inconveniences in conſequence of it. That I had not obſerved many men of my age conſiderably improved by their travels; but that I had lately ſeen many women of hers, become very ridiculous by theirs; and that for my daughter, as ſhe had not a fine fortune, I ſaw no neceſſity of her being a fine lady." Here the girl interrupted me, with ſaying, "For that very reaſon, papa, I ſhould be a fine lady. Being in faſhion is often as good as being a fortune; and I have known, air, dreſs, and

accompliſhments ſtand many a woman in ſtead of a fortune." "Nay, to be ſure, added my wife, the girl is in the right in that; and if with her figure, ſhe gets a certain air and manner, I cannot ſee why ſhe may not reaſonably hope to be as advantageouſly married, as lady Betty Townly, or the two Miſs Bellairs, who had, none of them, ſuch good fortunes." I found by all this, that the attack upon me was a concerted one, and that both my wife and daughter were ſtrongly infected with that migrating diſtemper, which has of late been ſo epidemical in this kingdom, and which annually carries ſuch numbers of our private families to Paris, to expoſe themſelves there as Engliſh, and here, after they return, as French: Inſomuch that I am aſſured, that the French call thoſe ſwarms of Engliſh which now, in a manner, over-run France, a ſecond incurſion of the Goths and Vandals.

I endeavoured, as well as I could, to avert this impending folly, by delays and gentle perſuaſions, but in vain; the attacks upon me were daily repeated, and ſometimes enforced by tears. At laſt I yielded, from mere good nature, to the joint importunities of a wife and daughter whom I loved. Not to mention the love of eaſe and domeſtick quiet, which is, much oftener than we care to own, the true motive of many things that we either do or omit.

My conſent being thus extorted, our ſetting out was preſſed. The journey wanted no preparations; we ſhould find every thing in France. My daughter who ſpoke ſome French, and my ſon's governor who was a Swiſs, were to be our interpreters upon the road; and when we came to Paris, a French ſervant or two would make all eaſy.

But, as if Providence had a mind to puniſh our folly, our whole journey was a ſeries of diſtreſſes. We had not ſailed a league from Dover, before a violent ſtorm aroſe, in which we had like to have been loſt. Nothing could equal our fears but our ſickneſs, which perhaps leſſened them: At laſt we got into Calais, where the inexorable cuſtom-houſe officers took away half the few things which we had carried with us. We hired ſome chaiſes, which proved to be old and ſhattered ones, and broke down with us at leaſt every ten miles. Twice we were overturned, and ſome of us hurt, tho' there are no bad roads in France. At length, the ſixth day, we got to Paris, where our banker had provided a very good lodging for us; that is, very good rooms, very well furniſhed, and very dirty. Here the great ſcene opens. My wife and daughter, who had been a good deal diſheartened by our diſtreſſes, recovered their ſpirits, and grew extremely impatient for a conſultation of the neceſſary trades people, when luckily our banker and his lady, informed of our arrival, came to make us a viſit. He graciouſly brought me 5000 livres, which he aſſured me was not more than what would be neceſſary for our firſt ſetting out, as he called it; while his wife was pointing out to mine the moſt compendious method of ſpending three times as much. I told him, that I hoped that ſum would be very near ſufficient for the whole time; to which he anſwered coolly, "No, Sir, nor ſix times that ſum, if you propoſe, as to be ſure you do, to appear here *honnêtement*." This, I confeſs, ſtartled me a good deal; and I called out to my wife, "Do you hear that, child?" She replied unmoved, "Yes, my dear; but now that we are here, there is no help for it; it is but for once, upon an extraordinary occaſion; and one would not care to appear among ſtrangers like ſcrubs." I made no anſwer to this ſolid reaſoning, but reſolved within myſelf to ſhorten our ſtay, and leſſen our follies as much as I could. My banker, after having charged himſelf with the care of procuring me a *caroſſe de remiſe* and a *valet de place* for the next day, which in plain Engliſh is a hired coach, and a foot-man, invited us to paſs all the next day at his houſe, where he aſſured us that we ſhould not meet with bad company. He was to carry me and my ſon before dinner to ſee the publick buildings, and his lady was to call upon my wife and daughter to carry them to the genteeleſt ſhops, in order to fit them out to appear *honnêtement*. The next morning I amuſed myſelf very well with ſeeing, while my wife and daughter amuſed themſelves ſtill better by preparing themſelves for being ſeen; till we met at dinner at our banker's, who, by way of ſample of the excellent company to which he was to introduce us, preſented to us an Iriſh abbé, and an Iriſh captain of Clare's; two attainted Scotch fugitives, and a young Scotch ſurgeon who ſtudied midwifry at the *Hotel Dieu*. It is true, he lamented that Sir Harbottle Bumper, and Sir Clotworthy Guzzledown with their families, whom he had invited to meet us, happened unfortunately to have been engaged to go and drink brandy at Nucilly. Tho' this company ſounds but indifferently, and tho' we ſhould have been very ſorry to have kept it in London, I can aſſure you, Sir, that it was the beſt we kept the whole time we were at Paris.

In

In about three days the ſeveral mechanicks, who were charged with the care of diſguiſing my wife and daughter, brought home their reſpective parts of this transformation, in order that they might appear *honnêtement*. More than the whole morning was employed in this operation; for we did not ſit down to dinner till near five o'clock. When my wife and daughter came at laſt into the eating room, where I had waited for them at leaſt two hours, I was ſo ſtruck with their transformation, that I could neither conceal nor expreſs my aſtoniſhment. "Now, my dear, ſaid my wife, we can appear a little like chriſtians." "And ſtrollers too, replied I; for ſuch have I ſeen, at Southwark-fair, the reſpectable Syſigambis, and the lovely Pariſatis. This cannot ſurely be ſerious!" "Very ſerious, depend upon it, my dear, ſaid my wife; and pray, by the way, what may there be ridiculous in it? No ſuch Syſigambis neither, continued ſhe; Betty is but ſixteen, and you know I had her at four and twenty." As I found that the name of Syſigambis, carrying an idea of age along with it, was offenſive to my wife, I waved the parallel; and addreſſing myſelf in common to my wife and daughter, I told them, "I perceived that there was a painter now at Paris, who coloured much higher than Rigault, tho' he did not paint near ſo like; for that I could hardly have gueſſed them to be the pictures of themſelves." To this they both anſwered at once, "That red was not paint; that no colour in the world was *fard* but white, of which they proteſted they had none." "But how do you like my *pompon*, papa, continued my daughter? Is it not a charming one? I think it is prettier than mamma's." "It may, child, for any thing that I know; becauſe I do not know what part of all this frippery thy *pompon* is." "It is this, papa," replied the girl, putting up her hand to her head, and ſhewing me in the middle of her hair a complication of ſhreds and rags of velvets, feathers, and ribbands, ſtuck with falſe ſtones of a thouſand colours, and placed awry. "But what haſt thou done to thy hair, child, ſaid I? It is blue! Is that painted too by the ſame eminent hand that coloured thy cheeks?" "Indeed, papa, anſwered the girl, as I told you before, there is no painting in the caſe; but what gives my hair that bluiſh caſt is the grey powder, which has always that effect upon dark-coloured hair, and ſets off the complexion wonderfully." "Grey powder, child, ſaid I, with ſome ſurprize! Grey hairs, I knew were venerable; but till this moment I never knew that they were genteel." "Extremely ſo, with ſome complexions, ſaid my wife; but it does not ſuit with mine, and I never uſe it." "You are much in the right, my dear, replied I, not to play with edge-tools. Leave it to the girl." This, which perhaps was too haſtily ſaid, and ſeemed to be a ſecond part of the Syſigambis, was not kindly taken; my wife was ſilent all dinner time, and I vainly hoped, aſhamed. My daughter, drunk with dreſs and ſixteen, kept up the converſation with herſelf, till the long-wiſhed for moment of the opera came, which ſeparated us, and left me time to reflect upon the extravagancies which I had already ſeen, and upon the ſtill greater which I had but too much reaſon to dread.

From this period to the time of our return to England, every day produced ſome new and ſhining folly, and ſome improper expence. Would to God that they had ended as they began, with our journey! But unfortunately, we have imported them all. I no longer underſtand, or am underſtood in my family. I hear of nothing but *le bon ton*. A French valet de chambre, who I am told is an excellent ſervant and fit for every thing, is brought over to curl my wife's and my daughter's hair, to *mount a deſſert*, as they call it, and occaſionally to *announce viſits*. A very ſlatternly, dirty, but at the ſame time a very genteel French maid, is appropriated to the uſe of my daughter. My meat too is as much diſguiſed in the dreſſing by a French cook, as my wife and daughter are by their red, their *pompons*, their ſcraps of dirty gauze, flimſy ſattins, and black callicoes; not to mention their affected broken Engliſh, and mangled French, which jumbled together compoſe their preſent language. My French and Engliſh ſervants quarrel daily, and fight, for want of words to abuſe one another. My wife is become ridiculous by being tranſlated into French, and the verſion of my daughter will, I dare ſay, hinder many a worthy Engliſh gentleman from attempting to read her. My expence (and conſequently my debt) increaſes; and I am made more unhappy by follies, than moſt other people are by crimes.

Should you think fit to publiſh this my caſe, together with ſome obſervations of your own upon it, I hope it may prove a uſeful Pharos, to deter private Engliſh families from the coaſts of France.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,

R. D.

My

My correſpondent (ſays Mr. Fitz-Adam) has ſaid enough to caution Engliſh gentlemen againſt carrying their wives and daughters to Paris; but I ſhall add a few words of my own to diſſuade the ladies themſelves from any inclination to ſuch a *vagary*. In the firſt place I aſſure them, that of all French ragouts there is none to which an Engliſhman has ſo little appetite, as an Engliſh lady ſerved up to him *a la Françoiſe*. Next I beg leave to inform them, that the French taſte in beauty is ſo different from ours, that a pretty Engliſh woman at Paris, inſtead of meeting with that admiration which her vanity hopes for, is conſidered only as a *handſome corpſe*; and if, to put a little life into her, ſome of her compaſſionate friends there ſhould perſuade her to lay on a great deal of *rouge*, in Engliſh called paint, ſhe muſt continue to wear it to extreme old age; unleſs ſhe prefers a ſpot of real yellow (the certain conſequence of paint) to an artificial one of red. And, laſtly, I propoſe it to their conſideration, whether the delicacy of an Engliſh lady's mind may not partake of the nature of ſome high flavoured wines, which will not admit of being carried abroad, tho', under right management, they are admirable at home.

Of the Letters ſaid to be wrote from ſeveral Parts of Europe *and the* Eaſt, *we gave our Readers the* 10*th*, *in our laſt*, *p.* 177; *and here we have inſerted the* 105*th*, *which is as follows:*

I HAD intended to make no ſtay at Bologna, conſequently not to have written to you from thence; but my eager attendant is often in the place of fate to me, and, when I have laid the plan, diſpoſes very differently. The chaiſe was at the door after a ſhort refreſhment; but M—s was not to be found. My enquiries after him were ſtopped by a perſon, of whom he had an equipage and a guide to conduct him a very little way, and whom he had commiſſioned to tell me, as ſoon as I ſhould miſs him, that an hour would bring him back. I have been uſed to theſe unexpected flights, and I have been uſed to have a tolerable account of them. I love him for his unwearied aſſiduity and eager earneſtneſs in the purſuits that engroſs his whole mind, and I generally profit by the incidents more than anſwers to the uneaſineſs.

It was conſiderably more than his time before he came back. I had ſettled my ſtages, and I do not know that I have been more peeviſh a great while, than as I was waiting and watching for him. At length he returned, ſweating under a ſtrange load, and his attendant ſweating after him. They had quitted their equipage at the place where it ſtood, and M—s entered, his legs knee deep in dirt, his face covered with ſweat, his pockets all ſticking out, and in his right hand a handkerchief filled with ſome dirty matter, that had torn ſeveral holes thro' it by its weight and roughneſs.

He had forgot all thoughts of delay he had occaſioned me, in the earneſtneſs of his heart on the occaſion of it. He made no excuſe about it; but throwing down his load, and emptying his pockets, he ordered his attendant to do the ſame, and filled the corner of the room with the ill-looking lumber. I had now opportunity to aſk him where he had been, and about what? He told me, to mount Paterno. But for what? replied I, mount Paterno is a league off: With what intent did you go? What have you brought back all that earth about, and what is it? I tell you, replied he as eagerly, I have been at mount Paterno; and taking up one of the lumps, which was of the bigneſs of a large French walnut, he began to wipe it, to blow it, and one way or other got it tolerably clean. There! exclaimed he, with great eagerneſs and triumph, do not you know what mount Paterno is famous for producing? there is the Bolonian ſtone, and, before night, you ſhall ſee me make a phoſphorus out of it.

I was ſtill in the dark, as you probably are, about the hiſtory of all this. It is M—s's cuſtom to ſuppoſe every body as well acquainted with his favourite ſtudy as himſelf; and, to do him juſtice, if he does not find, he is always willing to make them ſo. The ſtone he had put into my hand was very heavy, and in many places ſparkled on the ſurface. It was of an irregular figure, approaching to round, like one of the pebbles of our gravel: It was brown, and, where it glittered, whitiſh. I could not imagine it leſs than an ore of ſilver, or a richer metal. I thought, by his tranſport, as well as by the appearance, that he had found a treaſure; and imagined, when he talked of a phoſphorus, that he had expreſſed himſelf in figures, and meant that he ſhould make an eclat with the ſucceſs. He ſnatched the ſtone out of my hand, and threw it on the hearth; it broke, and I then ſaw that it was throughout in the inner part, of the ſame gloſſy and bright appearance, with the few ſparkles that appeared on its ſurface. I was the more confirmed in my ſentiments: You ſee how natural it is to the ignorant to think every thing gold

that glitters. M—s laughed at my inexperience, and bad me expect to ſee what, if I had not been detained by his expedition, I never could have more than heard of. We were fixed to Bologna for the night, and he prepared with great attention and aſſiduity for his experiments.

You have ſeen a kind of conveniences for fire expoſed to ſale about the ſtreets of London; they are made of a baked earth, thick and clumſy, and conſiſt of a hollow ſeparated into two portions by two or three pieces of an iron hoop, by way of bars. The upper cavity is for the charcoal, the lower for the aſhes. The top is not even, but cut down in the manner of the old battlements on Gothick buildings. The poor people I believe boil the kettle for their tea on them. The faſhion ſeems to have been brought from Bologna; the poor people are never without them here, and they ſerve all the uſes of fire-places. M—s ſoon furniſhed himſelf with a couple of theſe; he cut down the tops a little, ſo that the raiſed parts regularly anſwered to one another; he took out the grating or bars from that which was to be uppermoſt or inverted on the other end, and called out to me to ſee as good a furnace and dome as ever the beſt elaboratory of a German chemiſt afforded.

The houſe was ſought over for a piece of open braſs work, and by ſtrange good fortune a neglected cloſet afforded one of thoſe open-worked braſs flaps which we ſee to the old-faſhioned grates in England, and which are at this time univerſal in many parts of Germany. The Dutch women roaſt cheſnuts, and our people apples on them. This was all he could have wiſhed. He ſeparated the two furnaces, laid the braſs-work by way of ſecond grate on the top of the firſt, and fitted again the other over it in its inverted ſituation. The whole apparatus was now ready; charcoal was procured, and the proceſs was deſtined to be done in the room where we ſupped.

I obſerved to you, that the ſtones in general, which my chemiſt (for after this expedition, I ſhall always aſſert M—s's title to that name) brought from the mountains had a dirty look. They had got no good by the carriage, and from the firſt had not been over delicate. He ſelected four of the brighteſt of them, and partly by bruſhing, partly by rubbing and blowing, made them very bright, and perfectly clean. When theſe were prepared, he ſelected another very good one, and making it clean in the ſame manner, called for the braſs mortar and peſtle, which decorated the centre of the kitchen chimney, to powder it. It ſeemed a kind of religion with him, that no other metal ſhould come near the matter.

He ſweat at the powdering the ſtone; but he never ceaſed till he had reduced it to a fine grey duſt, and ſifted it through a ſieve. The powder was carefully put into a ſheet of paper; ſome brandy was ordered, and the landlord's oath was taken that it was genuine. The four ſtones which had been firſt cleaned were thrown into a baſin of this liquor, and, when thoroughly wetted, were rolled over and over among the powder till perfectly thick and covered with it.

Every thing thus far prepared, the charcoal was called for, and the fire lighted with his own hands. He filled the whole cavity of the lower part, partly with charcoal, and partly with half burnt cinders from the fire-place. He laid his powdered ſtones on the braſs hearth, which covered the top of the lower furnace; he put coals and cinders all about them, and covered them ſo deep, that the upper part could but juſt be put on. The bottom of this inverted furnace ſerved as a dome or arched covering for the fire-place; and he told me there was the whole of that famous machine, the reverberatory furnace, ſo celebrated in the writings of the learned.

The pains he had taken to prepare all this merited the ſucceſs of the attempt; but the pains were all taken now; the preparation finiſhed itſelf. The machine was ſet in a chimney; there was a good draught of air, and the fire continued to burn till the materials were conſumed. M—s had proportioned their quantity to the operation, and gave himſelf no farther trouble. The proceſs was performed while we were at ſupper. When we roſe from table he took off the top of the ſtructure, blowed ſoftly on the braſs hearth, to ſend off the aſhes, and he took very gently out the four ſtones.

Theſe were now of a pale colour, like that of wood aſhes; the wetted powder had formed a thin cruſt about them, which had baked into ſome degree of firmneſs, but was cracked in a few places. My operator prepared two boxes, with cotton in their bottoms. He ſtruck gently on the ſtones, to ſeparate the cake of baked powder. It came off in flakes. This he put up in one of the boxes, covering it with more cotton; and the ſtones thus cleaned of it, he put into the other, covering them alſo with a quantity of the ſame materials. Now, ſaid he, they are in a condition to be carried any where without injury, and ſo up they were put into his portmanteau.

I could not but ſmile at the parade my friend had made about the baking four pebbles; but I ſuppoſed the operation of the furnace was what he had intended to ſhew me. Perhaps I am not the firſt ſpeculative chemiſt, who have taken the means for the end. About an hour after all this, when I thought he was in bed, for he had ſome minutes taken leave of me, and when myſelf was preparing for it, he came into the room with his uſual earneſtneſs of aſpect, and an unuſual ſmile of ſatisfaction joined to it: "Come hither! Give me your hand! Come into this gallery!" He led me in the dark through two rooms into a long gallery, at the extremity of which I ſaw three globes of a very bright and peculiarly-coloured fire.

We approached them, and my ſurprize was heightened to ſee that they illuminated all the ſpace about them into a kind of bluiſh-green light, of the colour of their own flame. This was ſo diſtinct, that I could read, by means of it, the inſcription at the bottom of a print, which was hung againſt the wall juſt over the table on which they lay. They ſeemed, as we came up to them, to be maſſes of burning matter of the bigneſs of one's fiſt, covered with an undulating blue-green flame; but nothing aſtoniſhed me ſo much, as to ſee the ſurface of the table all about them; and to obſerve, that, while they glowed in this manner, the wood was not burnt.

My wonder was greatly increaſed, to ſee M——s, ſoon after, take one of them up in his hand; he held it for ſome time, gazing at it with a wild pleaſure, and then put it into mine. I ſtartled; but that which had not burnt him, I recollected could not burn me. He took up the other two: We walked into my chamber; but what was my aſtoniſhment to find, on approaching the candle, that theſe were no other than three of the four ſtones which he had been baking, and which he had affected to put by, only to heighten the ſurpriſe of my ſeeing their operation. The bigneſs of which they had appeared was owing to the brightneſs about them. When they approached the light, they ſhrunk into their own proper diameter again, which was about that of a walnut. I could ſcarce believe my ſenſes. I carried the ſtone, dead and dull as it appeared in the light, into the dark again, and it flamed afreſh in my hand. He put them by, and aſſured me that we ſhould have an opportunity of amuſing many people with them; for that at any time they need be only laid in the open day-light for a quarter of an hour, and they would then ſhine, on being brought into the dark, as they have done to-night.

I do not know whether I ſhould not have had the curioſity to have enquired what was to be done with the cruſt of theſe ſtones, which he had taken off, and preſerved ſo carefully; he prevented my enquiry. He took out a piece, and throwing it in a dark corner, ſoon ſhewed me that it ſhone as brightly as the ſtones themſelves; indeed I think more ſo: But with this, he told me, we ſhould have yet farther diverſion. There was an Engliſh maid-ſervant in the houſe, her bed-chamber was immediately over ours; M——s found his way into it, at leaſt he ſuppoſed he had done ſo: He wrote with ſome paſte, which he made out of flour and water, the terrible words, "Remember death," in great capitals on the inſide of one of the bed-curtains. Over the wet letters he ſtrewed ſome of this cruſt, which he powdered for that purpoſe in the mortar, and, when he had done, called me up to ſee the words in letters of fire. We ſat up for the diſcovery; but ſomething very different from what we had expected happened. The Italians are bigots, and conſequently ſuperſtitious. It happened that the room into which M——s had found his way was not, as he had imagined, that of the maid-ſervant, but of a couple of devout people, who accidentally lay in the houſe. We heard them undreſs; we followed our ſcheme, by getting on the upper ſtairs near the door of the room; we heard two voices, and we ſaw the candle on a table near the bed-ſide. The lady was firſt in bed, the good man was no ſooner ſet down in it, than he put out the candle. On the inſtant of the extinction appeared the terrible words.

The lady ſcreamed her prayers, the huſband trembled over his Ave Marias. The letters were abſolute fire, and the bed was not injured. The language was unintelligible to thoſe who ſaw the words, and perhaps it was in that more terrifying than if the admonition had been underſtood. The Mene tekel of the prophet came into both their minds at once: They joined in one long prayer, the words of which we could not diſtinguiſh, and they jumped out of bed, and alarmed the whole houſe. We were neareſt, and were firſt in the room. M——s took occaſion, in their confuſion, to ſcrape off the whole matter very clean with his pocket knife. The company brought candles; there was nothing to be ſeen. Both huſband and wife pointed to the place where the writing had appeared; but

but nothing but ſome ſmeared dirt was to be ſeen there. M——s kept his counſel, and the miracle was blazed all over Bologna the next day, and we left a legion of prieſts in the houſe at our departure.

* * *.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THO' I think, that the Remarks on the character of the late Rev. Mr. Whiſton, publiſhed in your Magazine for March laſt, p. 118, have ſo little foundation in truth and equity, that I could wiſh you had choſen to omit them, yet I muſt thankfully acknowledge your impartiality in your declaration, (p. 119.) that you was ready to inſert any proper anſwer to them; which you ſeemed thereby to call for, as being, I preſume, very ſenſible yourſelf, that thoſe Remarks fairly admitted, if they did not require an anſwer; and I claim the benefit of that your declaration to this letter, in which I ſhall endeavour to be both ſhort and candid, that, while I do juſtice to his memory, I may avoid giving offence to thoſe, who entertain a leſs favourable opinion of him.

If the characters of the writers of controverſy were to be taken from their antagoniſts, who are generally too extremely ſevere to mark what is amiſs, how few are there that will ſtand forth unſullied? We find that the great and good archbiſhop Tillotſon, ſo amiable for the ſweetneſs of his temper, and mildneſs of ſpirit, as well as illuſtrious for his probity and piety, could not eſcape the bitter aſperſions of his malevolent opponents; how then muſt men of warmer ſpirits expect to be treated? And yet even in this view, in which alone the writer of the Remarks has placed Mr. Whiſton's character before the publick, the adverſaries of Mr. Whiſton have in general concurred to acknowledge his honeſty and ſincerity, how greatly ſoever they might condemn the impetuoſity of his temper, and the heat of his zeal. It is the excellency of a man, to have a warm heart and a cool head in the purſuit and ſervice of truth; but yet ſuch is the imperfection of human nature, that the ſame cauſes, which animate and invigorate the heart, are too apt to heat and inflame the head; ſo that a writer of this complexion, with the moſt ſtrict principles of diſintereſted probity, undertaking to introduce new opinions in matters of importance, contrary to the received and eſtabliſhed ſentiments of the age he lives in, being obliged to make powerful efforts to overcome the reſiſtance he is to encounter, and exaſperated, for the moſt part, by the acrimony of oppoſition, too frequently overſhoots the due bounds of candid equity and impartial moderation in the warm proſecution of a good cauſe, and probably tranſgreſſes the rules of diſcretion and prudence, and may perhaps even violate the mild and gentle ſpirit of chriſtianity, while he earneſtly labours to urge and enforce its doctrines; and all this may happen without a violation of his honeſty and integrity, becauſe, like St. Paul in his unconverted ſtate, he may do it ignorantly, or inadvertently, not duly ſenſible of his tranſgreſſion at the time he commits it.

Such muſt be the conſtitution and ſpirit, that can undertake the arduous taſk of a publick reformation! And ſuch, in general, have the reformers in all ages been! While perſons of more moderation and diſcretion, guided by a more pacifick and gentle complexion, reſt contented with the enjoyment of their opinions in private; too timorous and too indolent to ſound the trumpet of contention, and to engage in the perilous war of controverſy.

Whatever imperfections and faults Mr. Whiſton may be charged with, which were rather the produce of an honeſt zeal, than the effects of any vicious principle, I muſt appeal to the whole tenor of his conduct, as giving full proof to his probity and ſincerity, by the many advantages, which he nobly rejected, and by the many ſufferings, which he bravely underwent, that he might preſerve the teſtimony of his conſcience.

As the tree is known by its fruit, and as gold is tried in fire, ſo may the integrity of a man be fully aſcertained by the teſt of ſuch trials and ſuch perſecutions, as Mr. Whiſton endured, from the Univerſity of Cambridge, from the Convocation, and before the Court of Delegates at London, to the great tribulation and detriment of himſelf and family, and at the hazard of perpetual impriſonment, if not of his life; which they who well knew him, do not doubt he was ready to have given up at the ſtake, rather than have renounced the ſettled principles of his judgment and conſcience.

Let the Hiſtory of his Life, let the chief end and motive of his numerous writings, let the unvaried and unweared courſe of his actions both in publick and private, be fairly conſidered and weighed in the impartial balance of

equity by the writer of the Remarks, and I am perſuaded, that he will thence find, that Mr. Whiſton was influenced and actuated by the true principles of virtue, and piety, of benevolence and of probity; and, that, tho' the warmth of his conſtitution, and the common frailties of human nature may have led him ſometimes into blameable exceſſes, and unjuſtifiable miſtakes, yet that there is no ſufficient grounds to impeach his ſincerity and integrity; and I therefore beg leave to declare him, in my humble opinion, on account of his excellent genius, and extenſive learning, as well as his religious and conſcientious principles, to deſerve the appellation and character of a *great and good man* *.

I am, SIR,

April 25, 1753. Yours, &c.

PHILALETHES.

We received another Letter on the ſame Subject, ſigned alſo PHILALETHES, *tho' wrote by a different Hand. We are ſorry we cannot inſert it entire, it being of a conſiderable Length; but ſhall, however, ſelect ſome Paſſages, on which the Diſpute about Mr.* WHISTON's *Character, as to his Sincerity and Love of Truth, &c. which the Remarker objected to, ſeems chiefly to turn.*

AFTER reciting and defending Mr. Whiſton's opinion concerning the Trinity, for which he ſuffered, this writer proceeds thus: That Mr. Whiſton had errors and miſtakes, I readily grant; (almoſt impoſſible is it he ſhould be free, conſidering the variety of learned enquiries he was engaged in) and that he paid too great a regard to ſome books of antiquity, may be admitted: But what I inſiſt upon is, that he was not guilty of wilful and knaviſh corruption, as the quotations referred to ſeem to charge him with.

As to Mr. Ibbetſon's ſermon before the univerſity of Oxford, let any impartial perſon determine, what credit is due to a profeſſed adverſary, preaching in a declamatory and furious way againſt a ſuppoſed heretick, at a time when the popular clamour ran very high againſt diſſenters of all denominations, and more particularly againſt hereticks. The preacher took it for granted, as thouſands have done, that Mr. Whiſton was reviving an odious hereſy, and therefore he deſerved to be treated very ſeverely. The ſermon I have not, and ſo cannot determine what evidence he has produced to ſupport the charge of unfair practices; but I dare venture to affirm, by the ſpecimen in the letter, that it is of the ſame ſtamp with the many angry, factious and uncharitable ſermons, that were thundered out of the pulpits at that time, viz. in 1711.

It may not be improper to take notice of a ſermon preached at Cambridge about the ſame time, by a very learned perſon, againſt the hereſy of Mr. Whiſton; and yet afterwards, upon a more deep enquiry, he embraced the ſame opinion himſelf, and openly profeſſed it before the world.

As to the quotations from the late earl of Nottingham's anſwer to Mr. Whiſton's letter, the ſtate of the caſe is plainly this, (which I ſpeak upon my own knowledge, as being furniſhed with the controverſy on both ſides) The earl accuſes Mr. Whiſton of miſtranſlations, citing authors by halves, &c. Mr. Whiſton, in his reply, fairly owns to his lordſhip, that he had tranſlated three or four paſſages more exactly than himſelf, for which he in a very reſpectful manner returns his lordſhip thanks; accordingly, in the next edition of his treatiſe, he corrected thoſe very paſſages, according to the earl's tranſlation. On the other ſide, Mr. Whiſton proves upon his lordſhip ſeveral falſe tranſlations.

As to the charge of citing authors by halves, leaving out and putting in whatever ſuited his purpoſe, highly aggravated by his lordſhip; the ſingle point to be diſcuſſed was this: Whether the Son and Holy Spirit were coeternal with the Father. Now Mr. Whiſton has very fairly collected all the paſſages of ſcripture and the early fathers, which relate to that diſtinct doctrine, without omitting one; ſo that an impartial reader may ſee the whole evidence drawn from ſcripture and primitive antiquity on both ſides, from whence he may be enabled to form a right judgment of the merits of the cauſe. His lordſhip's complaints are founded upon Mr. Whiſton's leaving out paſſages of another nature that did not concern the point in queſtion; and conſequently, the charge of unfair dealing is abſolutely groundleſs, no writer being obliged, when he is profeſſedly producing paſſages relating to one ſingle point, to take notice of others that do not immediately concern it.

Whoever will be at the pains to compare Mr. Whiſton's letter and reply with the earl's anſwer, will, I am perſuaded, be abundantly convinced, that Mr. Whiſton has demonſtrated his integrity and love of truth in this very debate, notwithſtanding the pompous charge of the late earl of Nottingham.

The letter-writer ſeems to expreſs very great doubt, with regard to the humility, gratitude and charity of this brave and zealous Chriſtian, upon the account of the Memoirs publiſhed of himſelf and his friend

* *See another anſwer, in our laſt, p.* 157.

friend Dr. Clarke. I anſwer, that the life of this extraordinary man is of great importance to the Chriſtian world; and I am fully convinced, that the writing it himſelf did not ariſe from vanity or ambition, hut from a real deſign to promote the honour of God, and the good of men. He expreſſes a deep ſenſe of his own infirmities and miſtakes, and gives God the glory of that ſervice he was enabled to perform for the advancement of ſacred learning and true religion: He has ſaid nothing of himſelf but what he might decently do, according to the example of ſome of the beſt men that ever lived.

As to charity in all its branches, he undeniably ſhewed his good-will to all his fellow-creatures, by being perpetually engaged in uſeful and publick-ſpirited deſigns. The charity of his aſſiſtance rather exceeded the bounds of his little income; he was always ready to communicate to diſtreſſed objects, when himſelf and family were in low and neceſſitous circumſtances.

With reſpect to gratitude, he expreſſed it upon all proper occaſions, but was incapable of being bribed by any favours whatſoever, when the cauſe of God and the demands of conſcience required him to exert courage and boldneſs: He has indeed treated ſome great men with a ſeverity that appears diſagreeable to candid minds; but this may be eſteemed one inſtance of his integrity. I could heartily wiſh he had ſpared that excellent prelate, biſhop Hoadley, becauſe his life and writings have done extraordinary ſervice in the glorious cauſe of civil and religious liberty; his plan is calculated to deſtroy tyranny and ſuperſtition, which have been terrible evils in almoſt all ages and countries.

Upon the whole, it may be maintained with truth, that Mr. Whiſton, notwithſtanding ſome infirmities and errors, was one of the greateſt believers, and moſt zealous Chriſtians of the preſent age: His integrity and love of truth, tho' called in queſtion by the letter-writer, muſt appear to all unprejudiced and impartial perſons in the cleareſt and ſtrongeſt light: He demonſtrated his attachment to Chriſtianity, by following the example of the apoſtles and taking up the croſs of Chriſt, when he might have enjoyed large revenues, if he could have employed his parts and learning to ſupport received doctrines eſtabliſhed by law.

From the Earl of STAIR, *his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at* Paris, *to* JAMES CRAGGS, *jun. Eſq; (Which Letter we took Notice of in our Abſtract of Lord* Bolingbroke's *Letter to Sir* William Windham, *p.* 216.)

Secret Letter, *tranſlated from the Original in* FRENCH.

SIR,

BY my diſpatches you have ſeen the ſtate of the negotiation; at preſent I am to ſpeak to you of Bolingbroke in particular. I ſaw him at my houſe the day after Mr. Pitt's arrival; and we had a conference together for near an hour and an half, the ſubſtance of which was, That he, Bolingbroke, would moſt heartily return to his duty towards his king and country; and that nothing could make him alter this reſolution, even tho' his majeſty ſhould not think it proper to grant him his pardon: That he was ready, from that moment, to join with me in this country for the king's ſervice, if I thought that he could in that way be of any uſe; that he would communicate to me every thing that ſhould come to his knowledge, which might be of any ſervice; and that he would willingly help me to all the information, which he had acquired by his connections here.

He obſerved, that from his character I very well knew, that he never did things by halves; that in returning to his duty he propoſed to ſerve his king and country with zeal and with affection; that for this purpoſe he ſhould think himſelf bound by all the ties of duty, of gratitude, of honour, and even of intereſt, to inform his majeſty of every thing, which his experience might ſuggeſt to be uſeful for his majeſty's ſervice, for ſecuring the publick tranquillity, and for defeating any projects that might be formed by his majeſty's enemies; that he would do every thing in his power for perſuading ſuch of the tories as had embraced the cauſe of the Pretender, to return to their duty, by ſhewing them what ſort of man the Pretender was; and that they deceived themſelves, if they thought that from him they could have any ſecurity either for their liberty or religion; but that for enabling him to do this, it was neceſſary, even for the king's ſervice, that he, Bolingbroke, ſhould not be obliged to ſacrifice his reputation, or to do any thing that might make him be looked on as an informer.

He inſiſted much upon this head. "This, ſaid he to me, is worthy of an honeſt man, convinced of his error, and touched with a ſincere remorſe: This is what I ſhall do openly, and in the face of the world; and allow me to add, that this will be a real ſervice, which I ſhall render to my king and country. But to ſubmit to betray particular perſons, or to

diſcover the truſts that have been repoſed in me, this would be an everlaſting diſhonour to me."

I muſt not forget to tell you, that beſides his averſion for the Pretender, he ſhewed a great reſentment againſt France; and I am ſure that he ſpoke ſincerely.

I ſhould be glad to be inſtructed, as ſoon as poſſible, touching his majeſty's intentions towards him, and as to what I may promiſe him in his majeſty's name, to the end that he may be in a condition to retire from hence, where, I fancy, he is far from being at his eaſe.

For my own part I freely own, that I believe he ſpoke to me from the bottom of his heart; that he is reſolved to do his utmoſt towards demoliſhing the cauſe of the Pretender, and even towards rooting of it up, if that depended upon him; and to me it ſeems to be certain, that no perſon can do the Pretender ſo much hurt as he may do.

At the end of our diſcourſe he graſped me by the hand, and ſaid, "My lord, if they do me the juſtice to believe that my profeſſions are ſincere, the more care they take of my reputation, the more ſervice they will do the king. If, on the contrary, they ſuſpect my conduct, they will be in the right to exact conditions from me, which at the ſame time I ſhall, as an honeſt man, have reaſon to reject. The difficulty I make to promiſe too much, may ſerve as an aſſurance that I will perform what I do promiſe. In either caſe, time and the uniformity of my conduct will convince the world of the uprightneſs of my intentions; and it is better to wait with patience for that time, however long it may be, than to arrive precipitately at what we aim at, by departing from the ſtreight road of honour and honeſty."

This letter either had no date, or the publiſher has not thought fit to give it.

An Account of a new COMEDY *of two Acts, intitled, The* ENGLISHMAN *in* PARIS, *written by* SAMUEL FOOTE, *Eſq; and lately acted at the* Theatre *in* Covent-Garden.

The Perſons of the DRAMA, are,

Mr. Subtle, a cunning Engliſh rogue ſettled at Paris, who makes it his buſineſs to get acquainted with the Engliſh gentlemen that arrive, in order to recommend to them tradeſmen, &c. with whom he goes ſnacks in their extravagant profits.

Claſſick, a travelling tutor, vulgarly called a bear-leader, and very properly called ſo in this caſe.

Buck, a raw young country 'ſquire, under the care of Mr. Claſſick, and in love with Lucinda.

Sir John, the father of Mr. Buck, juſt arrived at Paris.

An Engliſh French maſter, who aſſumes the character of a French marquis, and as ſuch pretends to be 'ſquire Buck's rival in his addreſſes to Lucinda.

Roger, 'ſquire Buck's ſervant.

A taylor, peruke-maker, muſick-maſter, and dancing-maſter.

Mrs. Subtle, Subtle's wife, a lady of intrigue, otherwiſe a quality bawd.

Lucinda, a young lady, left under the care of Mr. Subtle by her deceaſed father, Sir Gilbert Worthy, who was an intimate friend of Sir John Buck's.

THE plot of the comedy is thus: 'Squire Buck being lodged in the houſe of Mr. Subtle, he and his wife had formed a deſign to get him married to Lucinda; but their deſign was diſcovered by Mr. Claſſick, who had wrote to the 'ſquire's father an account of the danger his ſon was in, and deſired him to come over to Paris forthwith, to prevent it. Sir John accordingly arrives and is placed by Mr. Claſſick privately in a room in Subtle's houſe, where he over-hears his ſon preſſing Lucinda to go off with him to be married; ſhe ſcrupling to marry him without his father's conſent, and he declaring that he would not be ſo hot upon marrying her, only he thought it would plague the old fellow damnably. Upon this the father appears, and after threatning to diſinherit his ſon, throws ſome reproaches upon Lucinda; whereupon ſhe tells him, that ſhe is the orphan of an honourable and once wealthy family, whom her father, miſguided by pernicious politicks, brought with him, in her earlieſt infancy, to France, and dying there bequeathed her, with the poor remnant of his ſhattered fortune, to the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Subtle, by whom ſhe had been ſtript of her fortune and reluctantly compelled to aid this plot; but that ſhe had determined never to wed his ſon without his conſent. After which, being informed by Mr. Subtle of her being the daughter of Sir Gilbert Worthy, he declares that he had long ſought for her in vain, that ſhe ſhould find in him a father, and go with him to England; and then addreſſing himſelf to his ſon, he ſays, I ſuppoſe, Sir, we ſhall have no difficulty in perſuading you to accompany us; it is not in France I am to hope for your reformation. I have now learn'd, that he who tranſports a profligate ſon to Paris, by way of mending his manners, only adds the vices and follies of that country to thoſe of his own.

The following ſcene between Subtle, Buck Claſſick, &c. which is part of the firſt

first act, will give our readers a taſte of the 'ſquire's character, which is very well preſerved throughout.

Buck. Ecod, I don't know how it ended, but I remember how it begun. Oh! maſter Subtle, how do'ſt, old Buck, hey? Gives thy paw! And little Lucy how fares it with ſhe? Hum!

Mr. Sub. What has been the matter, 'ſquire? Your face ſeems a little in deſhabile.

Buck. A touch of the times, old boy! a ſmall ſkirmiſh; after I was down tho' a ſet of cowardly ſons of——; there is George and I will box any five for their ſum.

Mr. Sub. But how happened it? The French are generally civil to ſtrangers.

Buck. Oh! damn'd civil! to fall ſeven or eight upon three: Seven or eight! Ecod we had the whole houſe upon us at laſt.

Mr. Sub. But what had you done?

Buck. Done! Why nothing at all! But wounds! how the powder flew about, and the monſieurs ſcoured.

Mr. Sub. But what offence had either they or you committed?

Buck. Why I was telling domine, laſt night, Dick Daylight, Bob Breadbaſket and I were walking through one of their Rues I think they call them here, they are ſtreets in London; but they have ſuch deviliſh out-of-the-way names for things, that there is no remembering them; ſo we ſee crowds of people going into a houſe, and comedy paſted over the door; in we trooped with the reſt, paid our caſh, and ſat down on the ſtage; preſently they had a dance; and one of the young women with long hair trailing behind her, ſtood with her back to a rail, juſt by me: Ecod what does me! for nothing in the world but a joke, as I hope for mercy, but ties her locks to the rail; ſo when it was her turn to figure out, ſouſe ſhe flapped on her back; it was deviliſh comical, but they ſet up an uproar, one whey-faced ſon of a bitch, that came to looſe the woman, turned up his noſe, and called me *Bête*; Ecod I lent him a lick in his lanthorn jaws, that will make him remember the ſpawn of old Marlborough, I warrant him: Another came up to ſecond him, but I let drive at the mark, made the ſoupmaigre rumble in the bread-baſket, and laid him ſprawling; then in poured a million of them; I was knocked down in a trice; and what happened after I know no more than you. But where is Lucy? I'll go ſee her.

Claſſ. Oh fye! Ladies are treated here with a little more ceremony: Mr. Subtle too has collected theſe people, who are to equip you for the converſation of the ladies.

Buck. Wounds! all theſe! What, Mr. Subtle, theſe are mounſeeres too I ſuppoſe?

Mr. Sub. No! 'ſquire, they are Engliſhmen: Faſhion has ordained, that as you employ none but foreigners at home, you muſt take up with your own countrymen here.

Claſſ. It is not in this inſtance alone we are particular, Mr. Subtle; I have obſerved many of our pretty gentlemen, who condeſcend to uſe entirely their native language here, ſputter nothing but bad French in the ſide-boxes at home.

Buck. Look you, Sir, as to you, and your wife, and Miſs Lucy, I like you all well enough; but the devil a good thing elſe have I ſeen ſince I loſt ſight of Dover; the men are all puppies, mincing and dancing, and chattering and grinning: The women a parcel of painted dolls; their food's fit for hogs; and as for their language, let them learn it that like it, I'll none on't; no nor their frippery neither: So here you may all march to the place from whence you——Harkee! What are you an Engliſhman?

Barber. Yes, Sir.

Buck. Domine! Look here, what a monſter the monkey has made of himſelf? Sirrah! If your ſtring was long enough, I'd do your buſineſs myſelf you dog, to ſink a bold Briton into ſuch a ſneaking, ſnivelling——the raſcal looks as if had not had a piece of beef and pudding in his paunch theſe twenty years; I'll be hanged if the rogue ha'nt been fed upon frogs ever ſince he came over. Away with your trumpery!

Claſſ. Mr. Buck, a compliance with the cuſtoms of the country in which we live, where neither our religion or morals are concerned, is a duty we owe ourſelves.

Mr. Sub. Beſides, 'ſquire, Lucinda expects that you ſhould uſher her to publick places; which it would be impoſſible to do in that dreſs.

Buck. Why not?

Mr. Sub. You'd be mobb'd.

Buck. Mobb'd! I ſhould be glad to ſee that.——No! no! they ha'nt ſpirit enough to mob here; but come, ſince theſe fellows here are Engliſh, and it is the faſhion, try on your fooleries.

To this we ſhall add the following ſoliloquy of Claſſick's, at the end of the firſt act, as containing a piece of very good advice.

Claſſ. So, Mr. Subtle, I ſee your aim. A pretty lodging we have hit upon; the miſtreſs a commode, and the maſter a——. But who can this ward be?

Poſſibly

Poſſibly the neglected punk of ſome riotous man of quality. 'Tis lucky Mr. Buck's father is arrived, or my authority would prove but an inſufficient match for my pupil's obſtinacy. This mad boy! How difficult, how diſagreeable a taſk have I undertaken? And how general, yet how dangerous an experiment is it to A expoſe our youth, in the very fire and fury of their blood, to all the follies and extravagance of this fantaſtick court? Far different was the prudent practice of our foreſathers,

They ſcorn'd to truck, for baſe unmanly arts,
Their native plainneſs, and their honeſt hearts;
Whene'er they deign'd to viſit haughty France, B
'Twas arm'd with bearded dart and pointed lance.
No pompous pageants lur'd their curious eye,
No charms for them had fops or flattery;
Paris they knew, their ſtreamers wav'd around,
There Britons ſaw a Britiſh Harry crown'd.
Far other views attract our modern race,
Trulls, toupees, trinkets, bags, brocades and } C
lace;
A flaunting form, and a fictitious face.
Rouſe! re-aſſume! refuſe a Gallick reign,
Nor let their arts win that their arms could never gain.

An Account of a moſt extraordinary ENTERTAINMENT: *Taken from an antient Record in the Tower of* London. D

IN 1470, George Nevil, brother to the great earl of Warwick *, at his archbiſhop's palace at York, made a prodigious feaſt for the nobility, clergy and gentry; wherein he ſpent 300 quarters of wheat, 330 tuns of ale, 104 tuns of wine, 1 pipe of ſpiced wine, 80 fat oxen, 6 wild bulls, 1004 ſheep, 300 hogs, 3000 E calves, 3000 geeſe, 2000 capons, 300 pigs, 100 peacocks, 200 cranes, 200 kids, 2000 chickens, 4000 pigeons, 4000 rabbits, 204 bittours, 4000 ducks, 400 herons, 200 pheaſants, 500 partridges, 4000 woodcocks, 400 plovers, 100 curlews, 100 quails, 1000 egrets, 200 rees, F above 400 bucks, does and roebucks, 1056 hot veniſon paſties, 2000 cold veniſon paſties, 1000 diſhes of jelly parted, 4000 diſhes of jelly plain, 4000 cold cuſtards, 2000 hot cuſtards, 300 pikes, 300 breams, 8 ſeals, 4 porpuſſes, and 400 tarts. At this feaſt, the earl of Warwick was ſteward, the earl of Bedford treaſurer, the lord Haſtings comptroller, with many other noble officers; 1000 ſervitors, 62 cooks, 515 ſcullions. But about ſeven years after, the king † ſeized on the eſtate of this archbiſhop, and ſent him priſoner into France, where he was bound in chains, and died in great poverty. Juſtice thus puniſhing his former prodigality.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* PORCELAIN MANUFACTURE *at* Meiſen, *commonly called* DRESDEN CHINA.

THIS manufacture is of two ſorts, painted or entrily white, ſingle or double. It is made of earth found in the country, but ſufficient care is taken that none ſhall be carried out; tho' the quality of the earth, and ſome places from whence it is taken, are not abſolutely a ſecret. It was diſcovered the end of the laſt century, by an apothecary's ſervant, who imagining that he could find out the ſecret of making gold by a chymical proceſs, diſcovered this porcelain, for which the late king Auguſtus ennobled and enriched him. It bears the fire three times. The principal director of the fabrick is a ſort of priſoner at Meiſen, about four leagues from Dreſden, where it is eſtabliſhed. Before he is admitted into this truſt, which is of great conſequence to the ſtate, and benefit to himſelf, he is ſworn never to reveal the ſecrets of the fabrick. It is ſaid, ſome perſon has been puniſhed either for that or endeavouring to quit the country; but the largeneſs of the king's penſions to the principal workmen is, probably, the greateſt ſecurity, by which great encouragement they loſe the inclination to carry their art to other places, where manufactures of porcelain, in imitation of this, have been eſtabliſhed, hitherto with little ſucceſs. The king is at the ſole expence of carrying on the work of making the porcelain, which is ſold for his particular benefit; and 600 men are daily employed in the fabrick.

Table ſervices of this painted porcelain, for which there is no certain quantity fixed, ſets for tea, coffee and chocolate, figures of the human and animal ſpecies of

* *This was Richard Nevil, called alſo* The ſtout earl of Warwick, *who lived in the reigns of Henry* VI. *and Edward* IV. *and bore ſo great a part in the bloody conteſt between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. He was at firſt on the ſide of the Yorkiſts, defeated king Henry's forces in the battle of Northampton, dethroned him, and cauſed Edward to be proclaimed and crowned king. Afterwards, upon ſome diſguſt, he became Edward's enemy, depoſed him whom he had ſet up, and reſtored Henry whom he had put down; on account of which revolutions, chiefly brought about by his means, he was called Make-king, or the King-maker. In about ſeven months, Edward got himſelf reſtored; and the earl of Warwick was at laſt ſlain in the battle of Barnet, fighting againſt Edward, on the ſide of the Lancaſtrians.*

† *This muſt be king Edward* IV.

of almoſt all kinds; fruits, flowers, vaſes, jars, baſkets of Moſaick work, eſcritoires, watch twizers and twizer caſes, bouquets for the breaſt and hair for ladies, and trinkets of vaſt variety are painted in enamel, having thrice paſſed the fire; the art and beauty whereof are as much to be admired as the variety to be found in this fine manufacture. In any pieces of this porcelain, particular coats of arms and cyphers may be had painted, when beſpoke.

This fabrick, which brings annually great ſums of money into the country, is daily increaſing in reputation, being juſtly in the higheſt eſteem every where; and is now carried to all courts of Europe, and all the great cities in it: Even the Turks come from Conſtantinople to purchaſe it; and the rareſt pieces that are made, are carried thither, to embelliſh the grand ſeignor's, and his great officers houſes and ſeraglios, of which they are not the leaſt ornaments.

Theſe table ſervices may be had from 100 to 1000 guineas, and upwards, according to the quantity of pieces, ſize, and nature of the painting they are compoſed of. Thoſe moſt commonly bought, are about the value of 160 to 300 guineas; for this laſt ſum one may have a ſervice, when the ſeveral pieces are choſen with judgment, that may be deemed fine and elegant. The plates are from 8 ſhillings to 24; the terrines, diſhes, bowls, &c. according to their bigneſs, quantity and quality of the painting on them.

The ſets of porcelain for tea, coffee and chocolate may be had from 15 to 60 guineas, differing like the ſervices, for the ſame reaſons. There is one particular kind, for which they will abate nothing of 100 guineas the ſet: This is a double porcelain, not made at once, but a ſecond lay added to the firſt form, reſembling a honey-comb on the outſide, which is of a pale brown colour, the letts or cavities being all painted, as well as the bottoms of all the inſides of the cups and diſhes. This, as all other ſorts, may be had, painted with landſcapes and figures, birds, inſects, fruits, flowers; the firſt being ſomewhat the dearer, and the laſt the beſt executed; the flowers being almoſt equal to nature in beauty and livelineſs of the colours.

The grounds of theſe different ſorts of porcelain are various, ſome being painted on white, others on pink; ſome in compartments and others without.

The ſpaces between theſe compartments are ſometimes of a white, yellow or pea-green colour: When there are no compartments or diviſions at all, the whole ground is generally white, with running flowers. This ſort and the pea-green in compartments, are the neweſt made, and in the moſt elegant taſte.

The breaking of any piece of Dreſden porcelain, does not ſpoil the ſets of ſervices, becauſe every piece is painted in a different manner, tho' the form and ſize be the ſame. This increaſes the variety, and diminiſhes the loſs of what is broke, which may be re-placed, and be had ſeparately at the king's magazine, by ordering it expreſly, if it be not found ready made.

Ornamental porcelain, as chandeliers, vaſes, jars, human and animal figures, fruits, flowers, &c. differ alſo in price, in proportion to their magnitude, and painting on them, and not according to the proportions of a figure, moſt part whereof are more wanting in the deſign than in any other reſpect. And that which ought to make the principal difference in figures, makes little or none in the prices of this manufacture; for one pays the ſame price for thoſe of equal ſize, promiſcuouſly, whatever their proportions be. The ſingle figures about 15 inches high are rated from the value of 16 to 20 guineas, as they happen to have ornaments about them, and thoſe of 5 or 6 inches about as many pounds: And this proportion is pretty nearly obſerved in the meaſures between theſe ſizes. When they exceed it, the figures grow much dearer.

Beſides this high priced porcelain, there is a ſort that has but little painting, as a flower or two; another ſort that is blue and white, inſide and outſide, and another that is brown without, and blue and white within, all very pretty in their kind, for common uſe; and the ſets for tea, chocolate, coffee, and ſervices for the table, come reaſonable.

The prices of all the foregoing articles are fixed, of which the king's officers in his magazine abate nothing; except in the ſale of ſome very conſiderable quantity, they may allow ſomething for breakage. And all pieces of the new porcelain, that will admit of it, are marked with two ſwords in blue, croſsways, which is part of the electoral coat of arms, and the mark of this fabrick. The old porcelain, by ſome, is much valued, which has it not.

The porcelain entirely white, without the leaſt painting, is the moſt eſteemed of all, and with reaſon. It is not permitted to be ſold, but reſerved for the king's uſe, who makes very magnificent preſents of it to foreign princes, and ſometimes to his favourites; at leaſt the late king did ſo; for I have ſeen ſome very curious pieces in private hands, which I fancy the owners would not be

ſorry to exchange for money; a commodity full as rare here as the other.

A mixture of this white and painted porcelain makes a beautiful contraſt on chimney-pieces and tables *.

Mr. HANWAY's *Account of the* Volga *and* Caſpian PIRATES, *with the Manner of their* Execution. *See the firſt* PLATE.

IT was here (at Zaritzen on the Volga) I had firſt an opportunity of hearing the hiſtory of the Volga and Caſpian pirates, particularly of thoſe who commit murders and robberies on this great river. According to the fundamental law of the government in Ruſſia, the people are in a ſtate of vaſſalage, and one man calls another his property by virtue of his purchaſe, or by a right of inheritance. According to this law, no vaſſal can leave the lands of his lord without permiſſion given, and ſignified by a paſſport, the term of which ſeldom extends above a year or two. When the time is expired, the vaſſal muſt return home, no matter how far off, or how great his poverty, to renew his paſſport and receive his lord's commands, unleſs by any particular indulgence, he can obtain a renewal of it by writing to his friends. Theſe paſſports are generally regiſtered in the towns or villages where the vaſſal reſides, and great care is taken by the police to ſee this executed: By this means, and likewiſe by making it neceſſary to take paſſports before they quit the place, the police knows the condition and number of the inhabitants. A regiſter is made alſo of foreigners reſiding in every place in the empire, who are obliged to make a report of themſelves and their domeſticks. Hence it comes that there is no country in the world of ſuch vaſt extent, where thieves and murderers can be more eaſily diſcovered, and where they are more frequently apprehended.

Among vaſt numbers of common people, it is not to be imagined, but by accident or wilful neglect, ſome of them will violate the law with regard to their paſſports; and being thus rendered obnoxious to puniſhment, the worſt of them grow deſperate; and though the numbers of ſuch perſons was much greater in leſs civilized times than the preſent, yet many to this day turn robbers by land and water, chuſing the great rivers near vaſt tracts of uninhabited countries, where upon occaſion they can the more eaſily eſcape. The ſeverities of the maſters of fiſheries near the mouths of the Yaeik and Volga, alſo tempt their vaſſals to turn pirates; whenever they are warmly purſued, or diſtreſſed for a ſupport, they run their veſſels aſhore, turn Mahommedans, and put themſelves under the protection of the Perſians. Theſe robbers often go in gangs of 30, 40, and ſometimes 80 perſons, in row-boats which carry from 20 to 30 hands: They equip themſelves with fire-arms, and their general practice is to board immediately; but where a fierce reſiſtance is apprehended, they ſeldom attack.

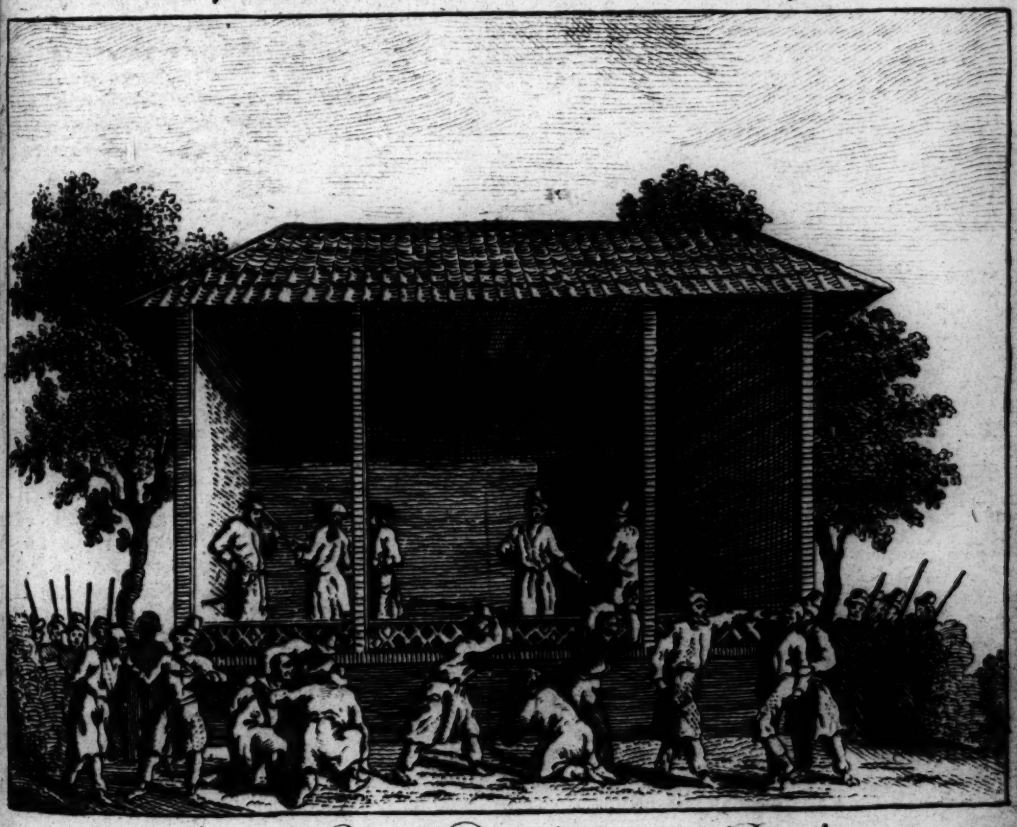
The Armenian merchants formerly ſent their goods from Archangel to Saratoff, and when the ſcene of trade was changed from Archangel to St. Peterſburg, they went from thence either to Twere or Saratoff, accordiug to the ſeaſon of the year, and there embarked on the Volga, this being a more eaſy and cheap conveyance; but the frequency of robberies at length determined them to convey their caravans to Zaritzen, as making ſo much the ſhorter tract down the Volga. Few of the Ruſſian merchants tranſport any cargo of value down this river without a convoy. Theſe robbers appear moſtly in the ſpring, when the banks of the Volga being overflowed, they have a greater field, and can the more eaſily eſcape a purſuit. The ſoldiers who are occaſionally ſent after them, are ordered to take them alive, from an apprehenſion that a latitude to kill might ſubject the innocent to great inconveniences, through a miſtake which a ſtrong temptation to plunder would ſometimes create in a ſoldier's breaſt.

The Armenians are generally intrepid, and fight bravely in defence of their property; but the Bourlacks who navigate the Volga are ſo extremely intimidated by theſe robbers, that as ſoon as they appear, they generally behave like men ſtruck with a panick, and even aſcribe to them an irreſiſtible power, derived from an infernal ſpirit. Formerly their cuſtom in theſe caſes was to fall on their faces, as ſoon as required by the robbers, and ſuffer them to plunder at pleaſure, not daring to look up, leſt it ſhould coſt them their lives. The maſter of the veſſel, or the merchant, being thus at their mercy, is happy if he eſcapes with his life; for theſe robbers have ſeldom any ſentiments of humanity to a man of a ſuperior rank; but if he attempts to defend himſelf in hopes of bringing his people to the charge, he may be ſure, if conquered, of being barbarouſly murdered. The ſame conduct

* *It is with pleaſure we can inform the publick, that an undertaking of this kind is carried on in the greateſt perfection in our own country, ſo as to emulate the elegancies of Dreſden or China porcelain; particularly, at Chelſea and Stratford, near this metropolis.*



Manner of Executing Delinquents in Ruſsia.



Cruelties Inflicted on Rebels in Persia.


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duct which theſe pirates obſerve on the Volga, they have been accuſtomed to alſo on the Caſpian ſea, but much leſs of late years than formerly.

As their cruelties are very great, ſo is the puniſhment inflicted on them when they are taken. A float is built, in ſize according to the number of the delinquents, and a gallows erected on it, to contain a ſufficient number of iron hooks, on which they are hung alive by the ribs. The float is launched into the ſtream, with labels over their heads ſignifying their crimes; and orders are given to all towns and villages on the borders of the river, upon pain of death, not only to afford no relief to any of theſe wretches, but to puſh off the float, ſhould it land near them. Sometimes their partners in wickedneſs meet them, and, if there are any ſigns of life, take them down, otherwiſe they ſhoot them dead; but if they are catched in theſe acts of illegal mercy, they are hung up without the ceremony of a trial, as happened about 8 years ago. They tell us of one of theſe miſcreants, who had the fortune to diſengage himſelf from the hook, and though naked, and trembling with pain and loſs of blood, he got aſhore. The firſt object he ſaw who could afford him any relief, was a poor ſhepherd, whoſe brains he beat out with a ſtone, and then took his cloaths. Theſe malefactors ſometimes hang thus three, four, and ſome five days alive. The pain generally produces a raging fever, in which they utter the moſt horrid imprecations, and implore the relief of water, or other ſmall liquors.

The ſecond PLATE repreſents the cruelties exerciſed on the rebels in Perſia, which conſiſted in cutting out eyes, beheading and burning alive, with ſeveral marks of indignity, as ſpitting in the face, cutting off the beard, beating with ſticks, &c.

Extracts from Mr. WHITEFIELD's Expoſtulatory Letter *to Count* ZINZENDORF, *the Head of the* Moravians.

PRAY, my lord, what inſtances have we of the firſt chriſtians walking round the graves of their deceaſed friends on Eaſter-day, attended with hautboys, trumpets, French-horns, violins, and other kinds of muſical inſtruments? Or where have we the leaſt mention made of pictures of particular perſons being brought into the firſt chriſtian aſſemblies, and of candles being placed behind them, in order to give a tranſparent view of the figures? Where was it ever known, that the picture of the apoſtle Paul, repreſenting him handing a gentleman and lady up to the ſide of Jeſus Chriſt, was ever introduced into the primitive love-feaſts? Or do we ever hear, my lord, of incenſe, or ſomething like it, being burnt for him, in order to perfume the room before he made his entrance among the brethren?

Again, my lord, I beg leave to enquire, whether we hear any thing in ſcripture of eldreſſes or deaconeſſes of the apoſtolical churches ſeating themſelves before a table covered with artificial flowers, againſt that a little altar ſurrounded with wax tapers, on which ſtood a croſs, compoſed either of mock or real diamonds, or other glittering ſtones? And yet your lordſhip muſt be ſenſible this was done in Fetter-lane chapel, to celebrate the birth-day of Mrs. Hannah Nitſchman, the preſent general eldreſs of your congregation; with this addition, that all the ſiſters were ſeated in German caps and cloathed in white; and the organ alſo illuminated with three pyramids of wax tapers, each of which was tied with a red ribbon; and over the head of the general eldreſs was placed her own picture, and over that (*horreſco referens*, ſays Mr. Whitefield) the picture of the Son of God.

A like ſcene to this was exhibited by the ſingle brethren in a room of their houſe at Hatton-garden: The floor was covered with ſand and moſs, and in the middle of it was paved a ſtar of different coloured pebbles; upon that was placed a gilded dove, which ſpouted water out of its mouth into a veſſel prepared for its reception, which was curiouſly decked with artificial leaves and flags. The room was hung with moſs and ſhells: The count, his ſon, and ſon-in-law, in honour of whom all this was done, with Mrs. Hannah Nitſchman and Mr. Peter Boehler, and ſome others were preſent. Theſe were ſeated under an alcove, ſupported by columns made of paſteboard; and over their heads were painted an oval, in imitation of marble, containing the cyphers of count Zinzendorf's family. Upon a ſide-table was a little altar covered with ſhells; and on each ſide the altar was a bloody heart, out of, or near which proceeded flames. The room was illuminated with wax tapers, and muſicians placed in an adjacent appartment, while the company performed their devotions, and regaled themſelves with ſweet-meats, coffee, tea, and wine.

But this is not all. I have another queſtion to propoſe to your lordſhip.—Pray, my lord, did any of the apoſtles or leaders of the primitive churches ever uſurp an authority, not only over peoples conſciences, but properties alſo; or draw in the members of their reſpective congregations to diſpoſe of whole patrimonies at once, or to be bound for thouſands more than they knew in their own conſciences they were worth? And yet, your lordſhip knows, this has been done again and again, in order to ſerve the brethren for ſeveral years laſt paſt; and that too at, or very near the time, when in order to procure an act in their favour to go abroad (which now appears to be rather a ſcheme to ſettle at home) they boaſted to an Engliſh parliament how immenſly rich they were.

Your lordſhip cannot but be ſenſible, that at this preſent time you ſtand indebted to ſundry perſons to the value of 40,000l. ſterling; and unleſs ſome of your brethern had agreed to ſtay ſix years for about 20,000l. due to them (tho' after the expiration of that term, as they have no ſecurity, in all probability they will be juſt where they are now) and if the creditors alſo, upon conſideration of ſome bonds given, and mortgages made for principal and intereſt, had not agreed to ſtay four years for 21,000l. more, many of the poor Engliſh brethren, who, out of I know not what kind of infatuation, have not only given their all, but have been bound for thouſands more than they are able to pay, muſt either have immediately become bankrupts, and thereby the creditors perhaps not have had a ſhilling in the pound; or have been obliged to ſhut up their ſhops, go to priſon, or be turned out into the wide world, to the utter ruin of themſelves and families.

The diſtreſs and anguiſh of mind, that hundreds have been involved in upon this very account, is, I believe, unſpeakable. Who, but themſelves, my lord, can tell the late perplexity of their minds, who have been already arreſted, or obliged to break off their reſpective partnerſhips? Or what words can expreſs the great concern Mr. F. and Mr. T. G. in Throgmorton-ſtreet, muſt have been neceſſarily under, when they found that bills had been drawn in their name, unknown to them, to the value of 48,000l. And how pitiful, my lord, muſt the preſent circumſtances of young Mr. Rhodes be, who, to ſtop a little of the abovementioned gap, was prevailed on, your lordſhip knows by whom, about 18 months ago, to ſell his eſtate of above 400l. a year, and went, or was ſent off, to France.

Mr. Rhodes was of mean birth and occupation (Mr. Whitefield tells us) but, upon the unexpected falling of many lives, became ſuddenly poſſeſſed of an eſtate of above 400l. a year; and to ſerve the brethren, after many importunities, he was induced to diſpoſe of it. Mr. Lee the banker purchaſed it, and Meſſ. Freeman and Grace received 6000l. of the money towards what was due to them. Beſides this, Mr. Rhodes was bound for many thouſands more. This made him very uneaſy, and fearing the conſequence, he one afternoon, about ten weeks ago, ſtole an interview with two ſingle brethren, and beſeeched them for Chriſt's ſake to let him have 25l. for the payment of which he left them his watch, bureau, horſe and ſaddle. He then took his leave, ſaying, in all probability he ſhould never ſee them any more; and having nothing to ſpare to leave behind for his poor mother (who is ſince dead) was content to ſend her a few parting lines. Since he has been gone, the horſe, watch, bureau, and ſaddle were ſold for 27l. 3s. ſo that the young man has the balance in bank.

The following very ſingular expedient was made uſe of by one of the brethrens biſhops, in order to ſtrengthen the faith, and to raiſe the drooping ſpirits of Mr. William Bell, who hath been unhappily drawn in, with ſeveral others, to be one of their agents. On Mr. Bell's birth-day he was ſent for from his houſe in Nevil's-alley, Fetter-lane, and introduced into a hall, in the ſame alley, where was placed an artificial mountain, which, upon ſinging a particular verſe, was made to fall down, and then behind it was diſcovered an illumination, repreſenting Jeſus Chriſt and Mr. Bell, ſitting very near or embracing each other; and out of the clouds was alſo repreſented plenty of money falling round Mr. Bell and the Saviour.

"Theſe are but a few inſtances, my lord (continues Mr. Whitefield) amongſt many, indeed too too many, that might be given. The brethrens agents, and thoſe concerned with them can beſt tell what horrid equivocations, untruths, and low artifices have been made uſe of to procure money at high intereſt, whereever it was to be had, in order to keep up the brethrens credit in that poor lame manner, it hath been kept up a conſiderable time. Were the whole ſcene to be opened, I believe every one would be of opinion, that ſuch an eccleſiaſtical project never was heard of before in any part of his majeſty's dominions."

A

Sung by Mrs. ARNE *in the* JUDGMENT *of* PARIS.



2.

Happy nymph that ſhall enfold thee,
Circled in her yielding arms;
Shou'd bright Helen once behold thee,
She'd ſurrender all her charms.

3.

Gentle ſhepherd, if my pleading
Can from thee the prize obtain,
Love himſelf thy conqueſt aiding,
Thou that matchleſs fair ſhalt gain.

BIRTH-DAY.

SHALL this day unheeded fly,
And like vulgar days paſs by?
Dull as —— tho' I be,
Shall it paſs unſung by me?
No, when I this day forget,
May I ſhare that poet's fate!
Singing what is daily ſaid,
Rhyming what is never read.
Now for bleſſings, ſuch as eaſe,
Health and joy, long life and peace.
Pray we next—for poets may
Sure, as well as proſe folks, pray—
And as this day rolls around,
May you ſtill be perfect found:
Still, in virtue's noble race,
Preſſing for the foremoſt place;
Scorning all that's low, or lewd,
Daring to be great and good:
Till your race of life is done,
And the glorious meed your own;
Such as angels now receive,
Such as heav'n alone can give.

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS *in* MAY, 1753.

On the KING's *ſenior* CHAPLAIN *being unprovided for.*

STILL, ſtill a plain doctor, and not yet a dean, [claim!
A title, to which you have long had a
The firſt, a mere phantom, quite megre and lean, [to your fame!
If it fills not your purſe, while it adds
Yet to pay you for all the fine things you have wrote, [plays;
In proſe and in verſe—odes, ſatires, and
Tho' a throne with his prelates the king has forgot, [bays.
Apollo ne'er once has refus'd you the
On cuſhions of down, you preach and you pray, [hear;
Have peers to admire you, and princes to
Which in all folks opinion is much better pay [dred a year!
Than a ſeat at St. Paul's with five hun-
Can you think, my good friend, the pre-heminence ſmall [at eaſe?
In your rich elbow-chair to ſit baſking
Your brothers below you, to carve before all, [you pleaſe?
To chuſe your own diſhes, and cut where
What tho' like a leech to old Wellwin you ſtick, [to riſe;
From a haunch, or a ham, or a turbot
And to claim the firſt ſlice of a pheaſant or chick, [mitre your prize.
Is the moſt you could wiſh, were a
Your off'rings at Eaſter, your tithes in July, [mutton or veal,
With a joint now and then of plain
Is enough in all reaſon your board to ſup-ply, [meal.
Who can't but a pudding and egg at a
A ſmile from a king, and a bow from a peer,
Is ſure a reward that muſt royally pay,
For a journey to court, and two ſermons a year, [and hay!
And find your black pad in oates, litter
Then baniſh all thoughts of reſigning your place, [and renown;
Which adorns you at once with a ſcarf
And if twenty years longer you chuſe to ſay grace, [and gown.
You may earn half the price of a caſſock
If then you e'er hope a ſtep higher to riſe
In your palace at Winton, or Sarum to dwell, [never ſurprize
When you preach at St. James's, oh!
Or frighten folks ears, with the mention of hell.

Tho' they ſhuffle their cards, and they rattle their dice [their knees,
Each Sunday, when others are down on
Court chaplains ſhould ne'er be ſo rude and ſo nice, [frailties as theſe.
To exclude them from bliſs for ſuch
You muſt fix, while you live, their ſole heaven upon earth, [ball;
In a drum, or a rout, at a maſk or a
And entitled to bliſs, by their blood and their birth, [radiſe all.
When dead you muſt ſend them to pa-

Your

Your audience are courtiers, fine ladies and peers, [their parts;
Renown'd for their titles or fam'd for
And if you find periods to tickle their ears, [their hearts.
Ne'er mind the odd cuſtom of mending
If the vices in faſhion your ſermon arraigns,
You make half your audience that hear you your foes; [your pains,
And tho' two white ſleeves you expect for
You muſt live on content with your beaver and roſe.
Againſt your own intereſt you fooliſhly fight [your pulpit or pew,
When you blab out bold truths, from
And fir'd at your freedom, enrage every knight,
If his ribbon is red, or his garter is blue.
Let your merit be ſlighted, yet ne'er be perplext, [poſſeſt;
Of more than enough if you ſtill are
Four guineas each Sunday you have for a text, [are unbleſt.
And the fault is your own, if you ſtill
Tho' a mitre you miſs, yet you ſtill have a muſe, [fawn;
Too upright to flatter, too honeſt to
And a genius like yours, much ſooner ſhould chuſe [with the lawn.
To be crown'd with a laurel than grac'd
Then in ſhades and retirement your moments employ, [muſt look;
Where all the wiſe few for contentment
And whatever your fancy, 'twill give you more joy, [a duke.
To ſup with a yeoman than dine with
A chop once a day, and your pint at a meal, [petite lacks;
Will feaſt you with all that your ap-
Much better than feeding on widgeon and teal, [at Pontacks.
Tho' ſwimming in ſauce, and ſerv'd up
If your church is but ſmall, and your hearers but few, [of the bell,
When you tie on your band at the ſound
Tho' you boaſt of no verger to open your pew [well!
Your clark, or your ſexton will do it as
With velvet, gold toſſels your cuſhion adorn'd, [diſplay;
Muſt greatly aſſiſt you, your parts to
And ſurely no preacher can ever be ſcorn'd,
Haranguing his flock from a pulpit ſo gay!
No longer from bliſs by your vanity drawn,
Call reaſon and prudence and books to your aid; [lawn,
The parſon indeed may be pleas'd with the
But the muſe is delighted much more with the ſhade.
In your ſtudy at five, on your nag juſt at ſeven, [mix,
While reading and leiſure you learnedly
By theſe helps you may ſooner be carry'd to heaven, [dau and fix.
Than thoſe who mount up in a lan-
While half the wild world grows mad with the crowd, [your hall;
You think in your grotto, or muſe in
And ſcorning vain mortals, of coronets proud, [them all.
Keep cloſe in your cloſet, and laugh at

To Miſs L——, *on her* BIRTH-DAY, April 25, O. S.

ALL nature now looks blith and gay,
The birds are warbling, lambkins play,
The trees new leaves and bloſſoms bring,
And meadows ſeem to laugh and ſing,
Joyful this happy day to ſee,
And compliment my dear Miſs L—.
When all things round him thus conſpire,
Can Strephon ſilently admire?
No: Let me pay reſpect that's due;
And I'll invoke no muſe but you.
All converſation with the nine,
To poets laureat I reſign.
Parnaſſus I ne'er dreamt upon,
Nor on the top of Helicon,
Nor taſted of that famous ſpring;
That I ſhould like the poets ſing.
But ſince ſo many now you ſee,
Write verſe, no more inſpir'd than me;
Pray let me, at this joyful time,
Try to expreſs my thoughts in rhyme;
Tho' fearful, in my humble lays,
To leſſen with unequal praiſe
Your matchleſs worth, and virtues rare,
Conſpicuous as your beauties are.
Your eyes ſo charming, ſparkling bright,
Like ſtars add luſtre to the night.
I might proceed to ſhape, and air,
Complexion, neck, hands, arms, and hair:
They're all perfections in their kind:
But then the beauties of your mind
Occur ſo faſt! that I'm diſtreſs'd
To know which I ſhould mention firſt.
So Phyllis to the garden goes
To pluck a lily, or a roſe,
The great variety ſhe meets,
Diſtracts her in the midſt of ſweets.
Without or paint, or art t'adorn,
You bloom like Glaſtenbury-thorn.
No feature in your face appears,
To ſhew how you're advanc'd in years,
Why then ſhou'd you take pains to tell
What nature has conceal'd ſo well?
Your merit ne'er can be forgot,
If birth-day's ſolemniz'd or not.
Wou'd you but drop it for a while,
'Twou'd be forgot by change of ſtyle.
It is in April, ſhou'd one ſay,
I beg your pardon, 'tis in May.

Not

Not that I think it a reflection,
To have a healthy fine complexion
At fifty, to be brisk and jolly,
From vapours free and melancholy;
I rather think't a commendation,
Sign of your care and moderation.
For my affections, like good wine,
Are stronger grown by length of time.
To me you still more charming grow,
Fairer than forty years ago.
But peoples fancies will be various,
For all men are not antiquaries.
Still may new years new lustre give
To all your charms; long may you live;
Till scarce one's left that can remember
If born in April or December.
May you enjoy unto the last
Each day more happy than the past,
And kindly hear the wishes fervent
Of your obedient humble servant.

PHILARCHAIOS.

Lines wrote Extempore *by a* GENTLEMAN *to his* FRIEND, *on hearing he had left* England *with a Design to visit the City of* Herculaneum *.

TRUST not again so soon a foreign shore, [no more,
Your health's return'd, nature can add
Her lavish hand has dealt you every grace,
The easy manner, the engaging face;
Your form high finish'd by her hand divine, [thine:
The graceful air, and gentlest looks are
Nor stopt she here beneficent and kind,
With all her skill and care she form'd your mind, [guile,
Gave you good nature, banish'd art and
And o're your face diffus'd th' obliging smile: [whole,
Pleas'd with her work, and perfecting the
With love of virtue, then she fir'd your soul: [guise,
Sincere your heart, above all mean dis-
Speaks in your words, or more expressive eyes:
Your tongue is eloquent in honour's cause,
Your actions guided by her strictest laws;
Your sense refin'd, from affectation free,
Or the dull rules of awkard pedantry:
Your conversation sure to entertain,
Polite, not trifling; chearful, but not vain: [friendship glows,
Your heaven-born soul with gen'rous
And feels compassion for a stranger's woes.
Say why you go, why leave your native home, [stone?
To visit burning mounts, and antique
Friends, conscious of your worth, your absence mourn,
And joyless wait, till you again return,
To hail you welcome to Britannia's land,
With pleasure view you, with attention stand, [been shown,
While in sweet sounds you tell what has
Of a sad city, and the well wrought marble stone;
Or what in Italy gave most delight,
And pleas'd th' inquiring traveller's curious sight;
Where musick, painting, sculpture, all conspire
To charm each sense, and gratify desire.
Blow soft, ye winds, unruffled as his soul,
Be smooth, ye seas, nor let your billows rowl;
Guard him, ye sacred powers, from foreign harms,
And safe conduct him to a parent's arms.

LOVE. *An* ODE.

1.

SINCE Peggy's charms, divinely fair,
Have pour'd their lustre on my heart,
Ten thousand pangs my bosom tear,
And ev'ry fibre feels the smart.
If such the mournful moments prove,
Ah! who wou'd give his heart to love?

2.

I meet my fondest friend with pain,
Tho' friendship us'd to warm my soul:
Wine's gen'rous spirit flames in vain,
I find no cordial in the bowl.
If such the mournful moments prove,
Ah! who would give his heart to love?

3.

Tho' nature's volume open lies,
Which once with wonder I have read;
No glories tremble from the skies,
No beauties o'er the earth are spread.
If such the mournful moments prove,
Ah! who would give his heart to love?

4.

Ev'n poetry's ambrosial dews
With joy no longer feed my mind,
To beauty, musick, and the muse,
My soul is dumb, and deaf, and blind.
Tho' such the mournful moments prove,
Alas! I give my heart to love.

5.

But should the yielding virgin smile,
Dress'd in her spotless marriage robes,
I'd look on thrones and crowns as vile,
The master of two fairer globes.
If such the rapt'rous moments prove,
O let me give my heart to love.

6.

The business of my future days,
My ev'ry thought, my ev'ry pray'r,
Should be employ'd to sing her praise,
Or sent to heav'n, alone for her.
If such the rapt'rous moments prove,
O let me give my heart to love.

7.

* *Swallowed up by an earthquake* 1600 *years ago, where several curiosities and fine pieces of antiquity have been lately found under ground.* (*See our Magazine for* 1750, *p.* 545.)

7.

Poets ſhould wonder at my love;
Her charms ſhould painters crowd to ſee;
And when they would the paſſions move,
Should copy her and think of me.
If ſuch the rapt'rous moments prove,
O let me give my heart to love.

8.

Old age ſhould burn as bright as youth,
No reſpite to our paſſion given,
Then mingled in one flame of truth,
We'd ſcorn the earth, and ſoar to heav'n.
If ſuch the rapt'rous moments prove,
O let us give our hearts to love.

W.

A VIEW *of* LIFE.

LOOK well, my friend, o'er life's amazing ſcene;
O'er the world's ſtage, how wild its tumults reign:
Behold the place, where meets each wanton gueſt,
Flows the wide bowl, and rings the empty jeſt;
Whence ſober modeſty with bluſhes flies,
And juſtice frowning claims again her ſkies:
Here link'd in vileſt chains of ſin agree
The modern wit, and hell-bred debauchee;
Vile daring oaths diſgrace fair virtue's rules,
And pure religion is the mock of fools.
There thick with blood raſh murder points the blade,
Rich gluttons ſurfeit, and the drunkard's mad.
Turn round the eye, the wid'ning ſcene behold,
A miſer hovers o'er his bags of gold:
To pompous fools yon cringing flatterers bend;
On pride elate a thouſand ſlaves attend:
Looſe in her garb a wanton's arts appear,
And, ah! too many feel the deadly ſnare;
In revels loſt the wild adulterer lies,
Groans out a life, and ſunk in ruin dies.
Pale in her look, lo, where ſad envy ſtands,
And frowning malice waves her blood-ſtain'd hands:
Hence ſcandal flies, and where ſhe takes her aim,
Throws the ſwift dart, and wounds each honeſt name.
There ſilent merit conſtant vigils keeps,
Dragg'd thro' the world, and loſt in ſecret weeps;
Near her dear friendſhip feels the heavy chain,
And reputation bleeds at every vein.
Thrice happy he (few ſuch, alas! are found)
Who walks ſerene, and views the ſtorm around;
Bleſt in reflection ſilent treads the ſhore,
Calm, tho' wild billows laſh, rough torrents roar;
And when retir'd, ſafe from each worldly toil,
Can talk with Tully, or converſe with Boyle;
Then raviſh'd thought breaks thro' the bonds of night,
Burſts o'er the ſtars and dwells in boundleſs light;
Calm when he looks upon a bed of death,
Calm in the hour he yields his fluttering breath;
Calm when his God ſends nature's ſummons due,
Then turns, and ſmiling bids the world adieu.
Then ſinks to reſt, the ſoul's great charge is giv'n,
And guarding angels waft it into heav'n.

ORESTES.

An ODE *of* HORACE *imitated.*

Otium divos, &c.

To Colonel WARBURTON.

WHEN glory Warburton detain'd
On barren rocks in frozen climes,
Did not his native ſoil intrude
A tender wiſh?
For eaſe the harraſs'd ſailor prays,
And the ſcorch'd youth in burning Ind,
Which fond ambition never yet
Was known to give.
Nor honours nor appointments large
Can the fell tumults of the mind
Remove, and cares that always wait
On high command.
Why croud we with preſumptuous views
Our ſpan of life? why climates change?
What wretched exile ever could
Himſelf eſcape?
Fell care aſcends the gilded ſhips
And ſearches all the ranks of war,
More piercing than the bleak north-eaſt
Tearing the clouds.
Yet think not thy brave labours loſt,
Cape Breton's dreadful fogs improve
The charms of Winnington, and raiſe
Thy future joys.
Unruffled you, in every clime;
A virtuous mind is its own place;
With ſelf applauſe each ev'ning bleſs'd.
"To day I've liv'd."
To morrow whether heav'n diſpenſe
Sun-ſhine or clouds, in all events
The pleaſures of a well ſpent life
Are quite your own.

FRIENDSHIP *interrupted by* TRIFLES, *reſtored and encreaſed by* REASON. *Occaſioned by a Difference between* THYRSIS *and* DAMON, *ſince happily ended.*

NATURE and friendſhip held in love ſincere,
Thyrſis and Damon, to each other dear:
Not Albion's lands could boaſt her happier ſwains
Than theſe, which Vecta's * beauteous iſle contains:

But

* *Iſle of Wight.*

But as the ſun, refulgent globe of light,
By miſts obſcur'd, may ſhine more dimly bright;
Or by ſome ſable cloud its luſtre veil'd,
Lie hid in darkneſs from the world conceal'd;
So every joy which mortals here can know,
Is damp'd by ſorrow, or is mix'd with woe:
Pleaſure entire, from all aſſaults ſecure,
To no one's granted, no one can enſure.
Ungovern'd paſſions to ſuch heights will riſe,
That friendſhip's ſelf oft falls a ſacrifice;
A fire is kindled in the human breaſt,
By words miſconſtru'd or a ſimple jeſt;
As ſome one reliſh often ſpoils a feaſt:
Thus ſportful, friſking on the ſunny green,
Two lambkins loving are not ſeldom ſeen;
Off from the flock they to a diſtance ſtray,
And all a battle repreſent in play;
Till ſome unlucky thruſts rouſe up their rage,
Pretence is gone, in earneſt they engage.
Thoſe, whom ſhe ſung, the Muſe reluctant ſees
Differ for cauſes trivial as theſe;
And full of anguiſh, ſighing and alone,
Pours out her deep-felt melancholy moan:
"Where dwelt their mutual fondneſs in that hour
When love took leave, and kindneſs now no more?
Alas! no more, in ſocial converſe join'd,
Shall they partake the rapture of the mind?
Placid content, ſhall fell diſguſt ſucceed,
And vexing diſcord make enjoyment bleed?
Forbid it, heav'n! and to them gracious deign
Their ſtrict agreeing harmony again!
All jarring thoughts at utmoſt diſtance keep
And bid the former in oblivion ſleep!"
As thus diſſolv'd in ſympathy ſhe lay,
A voice diſtinctly ſaid (or ſeem'd to ſay)
"Dry up thoſe tears, big-trickling down with grief,
I come to miniſter the ſought relief:
Reaſon my name, from me for ever ſprings
That lenient balm, which draws affliction's ſtings:
Their ſouls, receptive of my aid, I'll fill,
And all my gentleſt precepts there inſtill;
Theſe firmly rooted, certain ſhall create
A bleſt reunion, ever fixt as fate."
She ſaid—prophetick, boldly then I dare
The future happy as the paſt declare,
Or as, when roaring ſtorms their fury ceaſe,
And Neptune ſmiles his thunder into peace,
Smoothly ſerene, and calmer flow the ſeas,
The ſailor, ſafe from their late threatning pow'r,
Feels joy tranſportive, never known before;
Their true, unfeign'd regards ſhall hence encreaſing be,
Thro' each revolving year, and all eternity.

HORACE, Ode XIII. *Book* I. *By Mr.* H.

Vitas hinnuleo me ſimilis, Chloe.

1.

TELL me, Hamilla, tell me why
Thou doſt from him that loves thee run?
Why from his fond embraces fly,
And all his kind endearments ſhun?

2.

So thro' the rocks, or dewy lawn,
With plaintive cries, its dam to find,
Flies wing'd with fear the youngling fawn
And trembles at each breath of wind.

3.

Ah! ſtop thy flight, why ſhouldſt thou fly?
What canſt thou in a lover fear?
No angry boar, nor lion I
Purſue thy tender limbs to tear.

4.

Ceaſe then, dear wildneſs, ceaſe to toy,
But haſte all rivals to outſhine,
And grown mature, and ripe for joy,
Leave mama's arms, and come to mine.

SONG. *By the ſame.*

YE ſhepherds and nymphs that adorn the gay plain,
Approach from your ſports, and attend to my ſtrain;
Amongſt all your number a lover ſo true,
Was ne'er ſo undone, with ſuch bliſs in his view.
Was ever a nymph ſo hard-hearted as mine?
She knows me ſincere, and ſhe ſees how I pine;
She does not diſdain me, nor frown in her wrath,
But calmly and mildly reſigns me to death.
She calls me her friend, but her lover denies:
She ſmiles when I'm chearful but hears not my ſighs.
A boſom ſo flinty, ſo gentle an air,
Inſpires me with hope, and yet bids me deſpair!
I fall at her feet and implore her with tears:
Her anſwer confounds, while her manner endears;
When ſoftly ſhe tells me to hope no relief,
My trembling lips bleſs her in ſpite of my grief.
By night, while I ſlumber, ſtill haunted with care,
I ſtart up in anguiſh, and ſigh for the fair:
The fair ſleeps in peace, may ſhe ever do ſo!
And only when dreaming imagine my woe.
Then gaze at a diſtance, nor farther aſpire;
Nor think ſhe ſhould love, whom ſhe cannot admire;
Huſh all thy complaining, and dying her grave,
Commend her to heaven, and thyſelf to the

THE

THE Monthly Chronologer.

ON April 28, governor Trelawney, late governor of Jamaica, and his lady, arrived in town from the Iſle of Wight, where they were with great difficulty put on ſhore from on board the Aſſurance man of war, which was loſt off the Needles; but the officers, crew and paſſengers were all ſaved.

On the 30th, a fire happened at the town of Tarvin in Cheſhire, which burnt down above 40 dwelling-houſes, beſides barns and other out buildings, with ſeveral ſtacks of corn and hay.

TUESDAY, May 1.

The ſacred oratorio, called the Meſſiah, was performed at the chapel belonging to the Foundling-hoſpital, under the direction of George Frederick Handel, Eſq; the compoſer of that ſolemn piece of muſick, for the benefit of that noble charity; there were above 800 coaches and chairs, and the tickets amounted to 925 guineas.

FRIDAY, 4.

The grand jury came into court at the Old Bailey, and brought the four bills in, not found, viz. Canning's, and the three Abbotſbury mens, Grevil's, Clark's, and Gibbon's.

SUNDAY, 6.

William Smith was brought to the caſtle of York, on ſuſpicion of poiſoning his father-in law, Thomas Harper, a farmer at Ingleby manor, near Stokeſley, his ſon and daughter, the maid-ſervant and a butcher, by putting arſenick into ſome flour, of which a cake was made, according to the cuſtom of the country, for their dinner on Good-Friday. The three firſt died, and Smith at laſt confeſſed the execrable fact.

MONDAY, 7.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when the eight following malefactors received ſentence of death, viz. Charles Neale, for ſtealing a mare; George Robinſon, for robbing Mr. James Holland of a hat and wig in Goodman's-fields; Daniel Tagg, for ſtealing a mare, a lamb, a ſaddle and a bridle; David Berkley, for ſtealing goods and money in a dwelling houſe; Thomas Morris, for ſtealing a gelding; Thomas Jones, alias Ruſſle Jones, for forging and publiſhing a falſe order for the delivery of goods: Nicholas Lawrence for a highway robbery; and John Fiſh, for robbing Thomas Lampley, in Darkhouſe-lane.

THURSDAY, 10.

Was held the annual feaſt of the ſons of the clergy at merchant-taylors hall. The collections at St. Paul's on the reherſal and feaſt days, and at the hall, amounted to 1052l. 11s.

A philoſophical account, communicated to Mr. Bond, was read before the Royal Society, of a remarkable ſpring, iſſuing from a copper mine in the county of Wicklow in Ireland, into which thick iron bars being put, in 3 or 4 months are intirely conſumed, and a quantity of copper greater than that of the iron is found, generally in the form of coarſe ſand, in the bottom of the pits in which the iron bars lay. This effect has been commonly miſtaken for a real tranſmutation of the iron into copper: But the doctor, by a chemical analyſis of the water, found, that the copper is deſolved by a ſtrong mineral acid, and mixed with the water paſſing thro' the copper ore in the mine, by which means the copper remains ſuſpended in the water till it meets with the iron bars in the pits contrived for that purpoſe, where the acid being more ſtrongly attracted by the iron than by the copper, the latter neceſſarily falls to the bottom, or is precipitated, while the former metal is gradually corroded or diſſolved by the ſame acid, and carried off in the ſtream conſtantly flowing from the ſpring.

FRIDAY, 11.

A court martial was held on board the Tyger at Portſmouth, rear-admiral Boſcawen preſident, to enquire into the loſs of the Aſſurance man of war, a ſhip of 40 guns, when Mr. Patterſon the maſter, under whoſe charge the ſhip was, was ſentenced to three months impriſonment in the Marſhalſea, but was neither broke nor mulcted. He acknowledged the captain offered him a pilot, but he thought there was no occaſion; and three pilots of the Iſle of Wight ſwore they never knew there was a ſhoal where ſhe was wreck'd; and one of them ſwore, that at the time ſhe ſtruck, there was a counter tide ſet in very ſtrong, which might have deceived any perſon.

TUESDAY, 15.

A great number of Jew merchants attended the Houſe of Commons, about their naturalization bill, which had paſſed the lords, and was then depending there.

His majeſty went with the uſual ſtate to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz. An act for more effectually puniſhing perſons

who ſhall ſteal or detain ſhipwrecked goods, &c. An act for more effectually preventing the fradulent removal of tobacco by land or water, and for the eaſe of the fair trader in tobacco; and for aſcertaining the rates payable for the poſtage of certain letters, and for amending and explaining the laws relating to the ſale of ſpirituous liquors by retail: An act to prevent wines imported into any of the out-ports being brought to London without paying the London duty: An act for regulating the trade to the Levant ſeas: An act for encouraging the ſilk manufactures of this kingdom: An act for the aſcertaining the fees to be taken by clerks to juſtices of the peace: An act for allowing intereſt on corn debentures in England and Scotland: An act for encouraging the linen manufacture in the Highlands of Scotland: An act for levying the duties on windows in Scotland: An act for reducing the number of the South-Sea directors: To ſeven other publick acts, 20 road acts, and 13 private bills.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

Arrived at Portſmouth capt. Tagget, in the new Caſcoe ſloop, from Nova-Scotia, with an expreſs from governor Hopſon, giving an account, that the French at Louiſbourg had ſent down a party of their Indians, in order to diſtreſs that colony, and to fall upon the friendly Indians, that have lately made peace with governor Hopſon. In their way towards Halifax, they met a ſchooner, which had put into one of the iſlands near Canſoe, and the men going aſhore were ſurrounded by the French Indians and taken. Two of the four men they put to death, and ſcalped; the other two they carried over to the continent; but they had the good fortune to make their eſcape.

THURSDAY, 17.

Dr. Archibald Cameron, (ſee p. 194.) was this morning carried from the Tower in a hackney coach (the deputy lieutenant ſitting with him, and ſeveral of the warders and a party of the guards attending him) to the court of King's-bench, and there arraigned upon the act of attainder, paſſed againſt him and others, for being in the late rebellion, and not ſurrendering in due time; when after a fair hearing and the examination of eight witneſſes, he was proved to be that identical perſon, a principal actor and contriver of that rebellion; and the priſoner not deſiring to give the court any further trouble, acknowledged himſelf to be the perſon. The four judges of the court were upon the bench, and after deliberation, the lord chief juſtice Lee pronounced the ſentence, as in caſes of high treaſon, viz. That, on June 17, he ſhould be drawn on a ſledge to the place of execution, there to be hanged but not till he be dead, his bowels to be taken out, his body quartered, and his head cut off, and to be at the king's diſpoſal. On receiving the ſentence, he made a genteel bow, and only deſired he might have leave to ſend for his wife, who with 7 children, entirely dependent on him for ſupport, are now at Liſle in Flanders; which was granted. He ſaid, that in 1746 he came from France to ſurrender himſelf, agreeable to the proclamation, but was prevented by an accident happening in his family. He behaved with great reſolution before the court, and anſwered to every queſtion with a becoming decency.

MONDAY, 21.

At a court of common-council at Guildhall it was moved, and reſolved, to preſent a petition to the Houſe of Commons againſt the bill for naturalizing the Jews. A committee was appointed to draw up the ſaid petition, which being agreed to, the ſheriffs were inſtructed to preſent it directly.

The ſame day a cabinet council was held at Kenſington, when the report of the attorney and ſolicitor general, in relation to Mary Squires, for the ſuppoſed robbbery of Elizabeth Canning, was laid before his majeſty, and agreeable thereto his majeſty was pleaſed to grant her his royal pardon. (See her trial, and abſtracts of the pamphlets wrote on both ſides, in our Magazine for March laſt, p. 126, 142, 150.)

The city of Briſtol was put into a great conſternation by the riſing of ſome hundreds of colliers and other country people, on account of the dearneſs of corn. They committed great outrages, with ſtones and brickbats broke the windows of the council houſe where the magiſtrates aſſemble, wounding ſeveral who were in it, and forcibly boarded a veſſel laden with a great deal of corn for exportation; but as they began to plunder it, being unarmed, they were put to flight by a poſſe of conſtables with their ſtaves, This was on Monday the 21ſt. And on Thurſday about noon, a great mob of them returned and aſſembled at Lawford's gate. The conſtables and the reſt of the city guards advancing, the rioters pelted them with ſtones, when a ſkirmiſh happened, and ſeveral of them were wounded and taken priſoners. At nine the gates were ſhut, and the guards patrolled the city. On Friday a troop of the Scots greys arrived, and the alarm being given of the rioters coming, the drum beat to arms,

arms, the gates were ſhut, and the drawbridge pulled up; but endeavouring notwithſtanding to enter at another place, as ſoon as they had broke the gate, the guard came up, and firing a few pieces among them made them fly divers ways; which occaſioned ſeveral ſkirmiſhes in different parts of the city, wherein four were killed on the ſpot, and about 30 taken and committed to Newgate.

MONDAY, 28.

Three of the condemned malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. Morris, Robinſon, and Jones. Barkley and Lawrence died in Newgate: Neale was pardoned; Tagg reprieved for tranſportation for life, and Fish reſpited the night before the execution. (See p. 241.)

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

April 30. HENRY Douglas, Eſq; of Walton upon Thames, to Miſs Eſther Wilkins, of Erith.

May 1. Richard Bennet of Hexworthy in Cornwall, Eſq; to lady Morice, relict of Sir William Morice, bart.

2. William Naſh, Eſq; to Miſs Newnham, of Streatham, in Surrey, a 12,000l. fortune.

3. Rev. Mr. Watſon, to the lady Deloraine.

5. William Board, of Pax-hill, in Suſſex, Eſq; to Miſs Harriot Godolphin Crawford, of Sainthill, in the ſame county.

6. George Hartwell, Eſq; of Bow, to Miſs Anne Savage, of Bromley.

Rev. Mr. Sericold, of Cherry Henton in Cambridgſhire, to Miſs Marſhall, of Littlebury in Eſſex, a 10,000l. fortune.

10. Ellis Yonge, of Acton in Denbighſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Stapleton of Flintſhire, a 10,000l. fortune.

11. Lord Boyle, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Orrery, to Miſs Hoare, eldeſt daughter of Henry Hoare, Eſq; banker in Fleet-ſtreet, a 30,000l. fortune.

David Papillon, Eſq; ſon of the commiſſioner of the exciſe, to Miſs Turner, of White-Friars, Canterbury, a 30,000l. fortune.

12. Thomas Hollis, of Northamptonſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Thorpe.

19. Mr. Henry Boldero, banker, in Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs Elizabeth Randal.

Chriſtopher Metcalfe, of Bromley, Eſq; to Miſs Barton of the ſame place.

Mr. Liell Gregg, tea-merchant in Water-lane, to Miſs Worgan, who on the 11th was choſen organiſt of St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, in the room of her brother, deceaſed; but on this occaſion ſhe reſigned the ſaid place.

Col. Otway, to Miſs Hayes.

Mr. William Innes, merchant, of Lime-ſtreet, to Miſs Anne Wintle.

26. Mr. Stump, broker, in Copthall-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet, to Miſs Elizabeth Bell, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. John Bell, broker, in Aldermary church-yard, Bow-lane.

29. Mr. Thomas Page, of Tower-hill, to Miſs Coggs, of the ſame place.

April 23. Lady viſcounteſs Caſtlecomer, in Ireland, delivered of a ſon and heir.

The lady of Edward Philips, of Somerſetſhire, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

May 5. Lady Carolina Curzon, daughter to the earl of Portmore, of a daughter.

12. The lady of William Dowdeſwell, Eſq; member of parliament for Tewkſbury, of a daughter.

20. Lady Mary Archer, lady of John Archer, Eſq; and ſiſter to the earl Fitzwilliams, of a daughter.

23. The lady of Thomas Salter, Eſq; of his majeſty's board of green-cloth, of a daughter.

25. The lady of col. Ponſonby, of a ſon and heir.

Lady Monſon, of a ſon and heir.

27. The lady of the lord Guernſey, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

April 25. WILLIAM Churchill, Eſq; at his ſeat called Henbury near Wimborn in Dorſetſhire, who married one of the daughters and coheireſſes of archbiſhop Wake, but having no iſſue, his ſeat and eſtate deſcends to his brother, Awnſham Churchill, of Shepherd's-well, in Kent, Eſq;

27. Rt. Hon. Gilbert Vane, lord Barnard, of Barnard's caſtle in the county of Durham: He is ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his ſon, the Hon. Henry Vane, Eſq; knight of the ſhire for that county, and one of the lords of the treaſury, now lord Barnard.

Dr. Auchmuty, dean of Armagh in Ireland, and chaplain general of Minorca.

28. Mr. John Harriſon, chief ſurgeon in ordinary to the London hoſpital, who had a conſiderable hand in the inſtitution and promotion of that charity.

Lord Hyde, only ſon to the earl of Clarendon and Rocheſter, at Paris.

30. Mr. Hobbs, at Briſtol, aged 107, who formerly followed the buſineſs of a gardener, and tho' bedridden for 10 years, retained his ſenſes to the laſt.

May 2. Rev. Dr. Scawen Kenrick, ſubdean and one of the prebendaries of Weſtminſter, miniſter of St. Margaret's there, and rector of Hambleden in Bucks.

Sir William Cann, of Glouceſterſhire, bart.

Mrs. Margaret Hunter, a maiden lady, at Newcaſtle, aged 104, who is ſaid to have drank only two gills of malt liquor in all her life.

10. William Webb, Eſq; treaſurer to the Hon. the Eaſt-India company.

Nathaniel Jacobs, Eſq; of a large eſtate in Cornwall.

Rev. Dr. Wiſhart, at Edinburgh, principal of that univerſity, and one of the miniſters of the city.

Mr. Nicholas Fatio de Duiller, F. R. S. a great mathematician and philoſopher, in the 90th year of his age: He was a native of Switzerland, but had reſided many years in England, and was the perſon who diſcovered the ſcheme for ſeizing the prince of Orange (afterwards K. William) and carrying him to France, as mentioned in biſhop Burnet's hiſtory of his own times.

17. John Lawſon, Eſq; poſſeſſed of a large eſtate in Bedfordſhire, Eſſex and Northumberland.

Rev. Mr. Peter Selby, vicar of Claverſing cum Langley, with the donative of Burden, in Eſſex, all in the gift of the governors of Chriſt's-hoſpital.

Lieut. general Churchill, commander in chief of the forces in Scotland.

20. Nicholas Palmer, Eſq; formerly a Spaniſh merchant of this city.

23. John Jeſſe, Eſq; accomptant general of the Poſt-office.

Thomas Winford, Eſq; recorder of Worceſter, who twice repreſented the city of Hereford in parliament.

26. Mr. Kelſall, of the General Poſt-office.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

WILLIAM Burnet, M. A. preſented by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Feltwell St. Mary, in Norfolk.—Mr. Archibald Conway, by the dutcheſs of Montrath, to the rectory of Amerſden, in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. Smith, choſen lecturer of St. Alphage, near London wall.—Mr. Millington, fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, preſented by the earl of Peterborough, to the rectory of Bridgnorth in Bedfordſhire.—Mr. Rodaway, by the biſhop of Wincheſter, to the vicararge of Milworth, in Suſſex.——— Amyand, M. A. of Chriſt-church college, Oxford, by Sir Kenrick Clayton, bart. to the rectory of Hambleden, Bucks, in the room of Dr. Kenrick, deceaſed.—Mr. Whitebread, by the earl of Abingdon, to the living of Shapeley, in Northamptonſhire.—Dr. Willes, a relation of the lord chief juſtice Willes, by the biſhop of Durham, to a prebend in that cathedral.—Mr. John Berjew, by the dean and chapter of Briſtol, to the vicarage of All-Saints in that city; and Mr. John Davie, to the vicarage of St. Leonard's: Mr. Camplin, elected precentor of the the cathedral; and Mr. Hancock, a minor canon of the ſaid cathedral of Briſtol.—Mr. Goodchild, by the lord Monſon, to the rectory of St. Simeon, in Lincoln.—Mr. Blomer, by his majeſty, to the rectory of Thorpe, in Suffolk.—Edmund White, M. A. elected by the mercers company in London, to the vicarage of Rephan, in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. John Knowle, preſented by the earl of Litchfield, to the rectory of Sutton cum Aldbury, in Oxfordſhire.—Mr. Robert Story, by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Baynton, in Worceſterſhire.—Rev. Thomas Birch, ſecretary to the royal Society, who had the degree of doctor in divinity conferred on him by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, (ſee p. 146.) had the ſame degree conferred on him by the univerſity of Aberdeen.—Mr. Dodd, of Ham, choſen lecturer of St. James's, Garlickhithe.—Francis Jones, M. A. preſented by Sir Joſhua Van Neck, bart. to the vicarage of Loxfield, in Suffolk.—Dr. Nicholls, appointed by the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, to be ſub-dean thereof; and Dr. Wilſon, to be one of the miniſters of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, both in the room of the late Dr. Kenrick.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

THE king has appointed lieut. general John Guiſe, to be governor of the town of Berwick upon Tweed, and of Holy iſland.—The king has appointed major general Thomas Fowke to be governor of Gibraltar.

From the other Papers.

William Mortimer, Eſq; made one of the regiſters of his majeſty's treaſury chambers, in the room of Ezekiel Drake, Eſq; deceaſed.—James Robinſon, Eſq; ſometime high ſheriff of Rutlandſhire, received the honour of knighthood.—Lawrence Betſworth, Eſq; made deputy governor of the iſland of Sark.—Peregrine Furye, Eſq; made caſhier to the paymaſter general of the forces, in the room of Joſeph Andrews, Eſq; deceaſed.—Ralph Trehearn, Eſq; made a captain in the earl of Ancram's reg. of horſe.—Dr. Peter Shaw, made phyſician extraordinary to his majeſty.—Alexander Stuart, Eſq; made governor of Ludlow caſtle.—Richard Lumley, Eſq; made a captain of a reg. of horſe.—Anthony Sawyer, Eſq; made chief accomptant of the pay-office; Robert Randall, Eſq; caſhier and paymaſter of the half-pay, in his room; and John Nicol, Eſq; firſt clerk of the pay-office, in the room of Mr. Randall.—William Bentley, Eſq; of Mounts-mill, in Cornwall, knighted by his majeſty.—Mr. Tomkins choſen an additional ſurgeon to the Foundling hoſpital.—Mr. Neale, choſen ſurgeon to the London hoſpital,

hoſpital, in the room of Mr. Harriſon, deceaſed.—John Tuff, Eſq; choſen treaſurer of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, in the room of Thomas Sandford, Eſq; deceaſed, by a majority of 26 againſt Mr. deputy Sclater, 103 being for the former and 77 for the latter.—Thomas Pitches, Eſq; made accomptant general of the Poſt-office.

New Members.

County of Durham, col. Vane, in the the room of the Hon. Henry Vane, Eſq; his father, now a peer.

Downton in Wilts, James Hayes, Eſq; in the room of col. Vane, now knight of the ſhire for Durham.

B—kr—ts, *ſince thoſe in our Magazine for* March.

Michael Bland, of London, broker.—Charles Preſcott, of Red-croſs-ſtreet, London, merchant.—John Beard, of St. Botolph's, without Biſhopſgate, carpenter.—John Beverſtock, of Briſtol, cutler and innholder.—Peter William Baniſter, of Cheapſide, linen-draper.—William Walter and William Guither, of London, merchants and partners.—Daniel Stephenſon, late of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, merchant.—Peter Davies, of Newport, in Monmouthſhire, money-ſcrivener.—John Beaumont, of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, woolcomber.—John Sterratt, of Totneſs, Devon, mercer.—Thomas Welſh, late of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, weaver.—John Boover, of Wiltſhire-lane, East-Smithfield, brewer.—Thomas Bennion, of Cheſter, merchant and ſhipbuilder.—John Healy, late of Cecil-ſtreet in the ſtrand, merchant.—John Atkinſon, of Whitehaven in Cumberland, merchant.—William Grover, of Tooley-ſtreet, Southwark, Cheeſemonger and dealer.—Thomas Abraham, of Whitehaven in Cumberland, grocer.—Richard Richardſon, late of Whitehaven in Cumberland, mercer and draper.—James Hartwell, of Newport Pagnel, mercer and draper.—Thomas Simpſon, of Savage gardens, near Tower-hill, merchant.—William Wright, late of Thame in Oxfordſhire, draper.—Iſaac Howorth, otherwiſe Haworth, of London, warehouſeman.—John Barker, now or late of the pariſh of St. Luke, Middleſex, tobacconiſt.—Nicholas Tellam, late of Newlin, within the pariſh of Paul, in Cornwall, dealer and maltſter.—John Green, of Whitechapel, dealer.—Robert Cramond, of Great Ormond-ſtreet, merchant.—John Evanſon, late of the pariſh of St. Luke, Middleſex, woolcomber.—William Norton, late of Dunkirk, and now of London, merchant.—Patrick Mequoid, of Mancheſter, vintner.—Thomas Holmes, of Gainſburgh, timber merchant.—Edward Allen, of Great Poultney-ſtreet, in the liberty of Weſtminſter, merchant.—James Jackſon, of St. Clement Danes, Middleſex, mercer and dealer.—Elizabeth Short, of Cambridge, widow and ſaleſwoman.—William Bowen, of Briſtol, merchant.—Newman Cartwright, of Lombard-ſtreet, ſilverſmith.—Samuel Hall, of Taunton, St. Mary Magdalen, in Somerſetſhire, mercer and dealer.—John Blackwell, of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, hoſier.—John Sudworth, late of Liverpoole, beer-brewer.—John Bond, late of New-Sarum, clothier.—John Jackman, of London, timber merchant.—Thomas Jones, of Talbot court in Grace-Church-ſtreet, blackſmith.—Pell Stutter, of the Minories, London, woollen draper.—Thomas Gibſon, of Aldermanbury, haberdaſher.—John Simpſon, late of Catherine-court near Tower-hill, malt diſtiller.—William Farnworth, of Cullum-ſtreet, merchant and warehouſeman.—Henry Steel late of Whitehaven, merchant.—Levi Leeds, of Mary-bone-ſtreet, in the pariſh of St. James, Weſtminſter, upholder and dealer.—Edmund Brydges, of the pariſh of Kenſington, dealer.—William Barnes, of Norton Falgate, dealer.—Richard Siddall and Daniel Swann, of St. Martin's in the fields, druggiſts, chymiſts and partners.—John Fletcher, of Southwark, dealer.—Alexander Dingwall, of Leiceſter-fields, cabinet-maker.—William Smith, of Alderſgate-ſtreet, grocer.—Richard Tennant and Robert Tenant, of Bradford in the county of York, ſhopkeepers.—William Williams, of Friday-ſtreet, haberdaſher.—William Gwillim, of Friday-ſtreet, linen-draper and haberdaſher.—William Williams and William Gwillim, both of Friday-ſtreet, merchants, haberdaſhers, and partners.—William Palmer, in the pariſh of St. Olave, Southwark, diſtiller.—Joſeph Wilkinſon, of Hallifax, in Yorkſhire, chapman.—James Blackburn, now or late of Whitby, maſter and mariner, dealer and chapman.—John Willet, of St. Clement Danes, mercer.—John Lambert Middleton, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, dealer.—Thomas Embery, of Widegate-alley, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, hot-preſſer, and dealer.—Robert Currant, of Drury-lane, woollen draper.—George Reynolds, of Talbot-court, Grace-church-ſtreet, taylor.—Robert Akenhead the younger, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, bookſeller and ſtationer.—James Burrough, of the Devizes, Wilts, braſier and founder.—William Ledyard, of Briſtol, grocer.

AMONG other proſecutions, which the parliament of Paris ſet on foot againſt the eccleſiaſticks, for refuſing the ſacraments to dying perſons, they commenced one againſt the biſhop of Orleans, whom they, on the 21ſt of February laſt, had ordered to attend; but the very next day a letter de cachet, accompanied by letters patent from the king, was delivered to them, whereby they were ordered to ſuſpend all proſecutions relating to the refuſal of the ſacraments, till he ſhould otherwiſe order; and theſe letters they were commanded to regiſter. Upon which they reſolved to preſent new remonſtrances to his majeſty, and that the regiſtering of the letters patent ſhould in the mean time be poſtponed. To theſe remonſtrances they had no anſwer until the 4th of this month, when his majeſty told them, that as their remonſtrances contained nothing new, he referred them to his former anſwers; whereupon they reſolved, "that, whereas certain evil-minded perſons hinder truth from getting near the throne, the chambers remain aſſembled, and all other buſineſs be ſuſpended." Upon this his majeſty the next day ſent them freſh letters patent, renewing his orders of Feb. the 22d, and commanding them to continue their buſineſs, on pain of incurring his diſpleaſure; which they on the 7th inſtant reſolved they could not obey without a breach of their duty and their oath. This brought the diſpute to a criſis, and as we foretold *, the conſtitution Unigenitus has triumphed; for the next day letters de cachet were iſſued, by which the members of all the chambers of the parliament, except the great chamber, were baniſhed to ſeveral places remote from one another. On the 9th, the great chamber aſſembled, and the firſt preſident opened it with the following ſpeech:

"Gentlemen, in what light can you look upon the exception, which the king has been pleaſed to make of us? Could his majeſty imagine we ſhould be leſs ſtedfaſt than our brethren to the oath of fidelity which we have taken to him? For my part, gentlemen, I can only look upon it as an injury done to your zeal, which, ſo far from departing from, I think, you ſhould inviolably perſiſt in, and abide by the reſolutions of the 5th and 7th inſtant. And further, gentlemen, what gives me the greateſt affliction upon this occaſion is, to think that I am not at the head of our brethren, to partake of their ſufferings."

Upon this, that chamber reſolved to abide by the reſolutions of the 5th and 7th, inſt. and ordered a curate of Chartres to be taken into cuſtody for refuſing the ſacraments; therefore on the 12th, all the members of that chamber were likewiſe by letters de cachet baniſhed from Paris; ſo that the number now ſent into exile, are computed to be about 220; and if the other parliaments of France ſhould follow the example of that of Paris, there will be an entire ſtop to the adminiſtration of juſtice over the whole kingdom.

As this is an affair which is of great conſequence to France, another affair has lately happened, which may be of ſtill greater conſequence to Germany, of which we have the following account.

Ratiſbon, April 16. Though the miniſters of Brandenbourg and Anhalt had demanded in the memorials preſented by them to the diet, that the conſideration of the affair of Eaſt-Frieſland ſhould be poſtponed, a motion was made laſt Monday by the Auſtrian miniſter, that the diet ſhould proceed upon it immediately. On which the Brandenbourg miniſter got up, and proteſting in form againſt the proceeding of the aſſembly, withdrew. The Brunſwick miniſter made a counter proteſtation, inſiſting, that the affair ſhould be immediately taken into conſideration; and, recommending it to the college, he alſo withdrew. A motion being then made by the Hanoverian party, and the queſtion being put, that the affair be referred to the deciſion of the Aulick council of the empire at Vienna; it paſſed in the affirmative, agreeable to their wiſhes; thirty-five voting for the queſtion, and twenty-one againſt it. Among the latter were the miniſters of Cologn, the Palatinate, Pomerania, Wurtemberg, Bareuth, Anſpach, Mecklenbourg, Deux Ponts, and Heſſe-Caſſel. The miniſters of Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Eiſenach, Arenberg, Lobkowitz, Salm, and eight more, did not vote at all, for want of ſufficient inſtructions. Five others thought proper to join with the majority.

This reſolution of the diet the emperor has ſince confirmed; and as the king of Pruſſia diſowns the juriſdiction of the Aulick council in this affair, it is a queſtion whether he will order his miniſter to appear for him before the court. If he does not, the affair will ſoon come to be deceived *ex parte*, and Eaſt-Frieſland of courſe adjudged to belong to Hanover.

We have at laſt received a confirmation of the ſucceſs of prince Heraclius in Perſia; for after defeating in a bloody battle his rival, he entered Iſpahan, and was crowned king of Perſia about the beginning of this year, by which he, for the preſent, reſtored tranquillity to that divided kingdom.

Divi-

* *See our* Magazine *for* February *laſt*, page 95.

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12	140 ¼ ⅜	195 ¼		106 ¼ ⅛	107 ⅛	106 ⅛ ¼	106 ⅛ ¼	105 ⅛	105	7l. 3s	2 12 6	N. W.	small rain
13	Sunday											S. by W.	fair
14	140 ⅜		120 ⅛	106 ⅝	107 ⅛	106 ¼	106 ¼	105 ⅛ ¼	104 ⅞	7l. 3s	2 12 6	N. W.	hail rain
15	140 ⅜			166 ⅛ ¼	107 ⅛	106 ⅛ ⅛	106 ⅛ ⅛	105 ¼ ⅜	105 104 ⅞	7l. 2s	2 12 6	S. W.	hail rain
16	140	195 ¼	120 ⅛	106 ¼	107 ¼	106 ¼	106 ¼ ⅛	105 ⅜	104 ¼ ⅞	7l. 3s	2 12 6	W. S. W.	hail rain
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18	140 ⅞	195 ½ ⅛	120 ¼	106 ⅛ ¼	107 ¼	106 ⅛	106 ⅛ ⅛	105 ⅛ ½	104 ⅞	7l. 3s	2 12 6	E. N. E.	fair
19	140 ¼ ⅜	195¼196		106 ⅛ ¼		106 ⅛	106 ⅛	105 ⅛	104 ⅞	7l. 3s	2 12 6	N. by E.	fair rain
20	Sunday											S. W.	clou. rain
21	140 ¼	195 ¼	120 ½	106 ⅜	107 ¼	106 ⅛	106 ¼	105 ⅛	104 ⅞	7l. 2s	2 15 0	W. S. W.	fair
22	140 ⅛	195 ⅛ ¼ ⅜	120 ⅛	106 ⅜ ¼	107 ¼ ⅛	106 ⅛ ¼	106 ⅛ ¼	105 ¼ ⅜	104 ⅞	7l. 1s	2 15 0	N. E.	fair
23	139 ⅞ ⅜	195 ⅜	120 ⅛	106 ⅜ ¼	107 ¼ ⅛ ⅜		106 ¼ ⅛	105 ¼ ⅜	104 ⅞ 105	7l. 1s	2 15 0	E.	fair
24	139 ⅝	195	120 ⅛	100 ⅛ ¼	107 ¼ ⅛	106 ⅛ ¼	106 ⅛ ¼	105 ¼ ⅜	104 ¼ ⅛	7l. 2s	2 15 0	N. E.	fair
25	139 ¼		120 ¼ ½	106 ⅛ ¼	107 ⅛ ⅜	106 ¼ ⅛	106 ¼ ⅛	105 ⅛ 105	104 ¼ ⅛ ⅞	7l. 3s	2 15 0	N. E. by E.	fair
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27	Sunday											N. E. by E.	fair hot
28	140	195 ¼	120 ½	106 ¼	107 ¼	106 ¼	106 ¼	105 ¼	104 ⅞	7l. 4s	2 15 0	E. N. E.	fair
29	140	195 ¼	120 ¼	106 ¼	107 ¼	106 ¼	106 ¼	105 ¼	104 ⅞	7l. 4s	2 15 0	N. E.	fair
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5 and 10			36
10 and 20			45
20 and 30			90
30 and 40			132
40 and 50			121
50 and 60			119
60 and 70			100
70 and 80			54
80 and 90			30
90 and 100			3
			1439
Buried: Within the Walls			138
Without the Walls			325
In Mid. and Surrey			693
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8			359
15			325
22			334
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☞ RECEIPTS *for collecting the* LAND TAX *and* WINDOW LIGHTS, *are given Gratis by* R. BALDWIN, *Bookſeller, at the* Roſe *in* Pater-Noſter-Row.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1753.

The following Paper is ſaid to be wrote by an eminent Hand, and as it contains an agreeable Flow of poignant Wit, Humour and Raillery on ſome reigning Whims and Follies of the Age, we therefore have given it our Readers.

The WORLD, N°. 24, June 14.

By ADAM FITZ-ADAM.

I SHALL not at preſent enter into the great queſtion between the ancients and the moderns; much leſs ſhall I preſume to decide upon a point of that importance, which has been the ſubject of debate among the learned from the days of Horace down to ours. To make my court to the learned, I will lament the gradual decay of human nature, for theſe laſt 16 centuries; but at the ſame time I will do juſtice to my cotemporaries, will give them their due ſhare of praiſe, where they have either ſtruck out new inventions, or improved and brought old ones to perfection. Some of them I ſhall now mention.

The moſt zealous and partial advocate for the ancients will not, I believe, pretend to diſpute the infinite ſuperiority of the moderns in the art of healing. Hippocrates, Celſus and Galen had no ſpecificks. They rather endeavour to relieve than pretend to cure. As for the aſtoniſhing cures of Æſculapius, I do not put them into the account; they are to be aſcribed to his power, not to his ſkill; he was a god, and his divinity was his *noſtrum*. But how prodigiouſly have my ingenious cotemporaries extended the bounds of medicine! What noſtrums, what ſpecificks, have they not diſcovered! Collectively conſidered, they inſure not only perfect health, but by a neceſſary conſequence, immortality; inſomuch that I am aſtoniſhed when I ſtill read in the bills of mortality the great numbers of people who chuſe to die under ſuch and ſuch diſtempers, for every one of which there are infallible and ſpecifick cures, not only advertiſed but atteſted in all the news-papers.

When the lower ſort of Iriſh, in the moſt uncivilized parts of Ireland, attend the funeral of a deceaſed friend or neighbour, before they give the laſt parting howl, they expoſtulate with the dead body, and reproach him with having died, notwithſtanding that he had an excellent wife, a milch cow, 7 fine children, and a competency of potatoes. Now tho' all theſe, particularly the excellent wife, are very good things in a ſtate of perfect health, they cannot, as I apprehend, be looked upon as preventive either of ſickneſs or of death; but with how much more reaſon may we expoſtulate with, and cenſure thoſe of our cotemporaries, who either from obſtinacy or incredulity, die in this great metropolis, or indeed in this kingdom, when they may prevent or cure, at a trifling expence, not only all diſtempers, but even old age and death itſelf! *The renovating elixir infallibly reſtores priſtine youth and vigour, be the patient ever ſo old and decayed*; and that without loſs of time or buſineſs; whereas the ſame operation among the ancients was both tedious and painful, as it required a thorough boiling of the patient.

The moſt inflammatory and intrepid fevers fly at the firſt diſcharge of Dr. James's powder; and a drop or pill of the celebrated Mr. Ward corrects all the malignity of Pandora's box.

Ought not every man of great birth and eſtate, who for many years has been afflicted with the *poſteromania*, or rage of having poſterity, a diſtemper very common among perſons of that ſort; ought he not, I ſay, to be aſhamed of having no iſſue male to perpetuate his illuſtrious name and title, when for ſo ſmall a ſum as three-and-ſix-pence, he and his lady might be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of

the *vivifying drops*, which infallibly cure imbecillity in men, and barrenneſs in women, though of never ſo long ſtanding?

Another very great diſcovery of the moderns in the art of healing is, the infallible cure of the king's-evil, tho' never ſo inveterate, by only the touch of a lawful king, the right heir of Adam: For that is eſſentially neceſſary. The ancients were unacquainted with this inеſtimable ſecret; and even Solomon the ſon of David, the wiſeſt of kings, knew nothing of the matter. But our Britiſh Solomon, king James I. a ſon of a David alſo, was no ſtranger to it, and practiſed it with ſucceſs. This fact is ſufficiently proved by experience; but if it wanted any corroborating teſtimony, we have that of the ingenious Mr. Carte, who in his incomparable hiſtory of England, aſſerts (and that in a marginal note too, which is always more material than the text) that he knew *ſomebody*, who was radically cured of a moſt obſtinate king's-evil, by the touch of *ſomebody*. As our ſagacious hiſtorian does not even intimate that this *ſomebody* took any thing of the other *ſomebody* for the cure, it were to be wiſhed that he had named his *ſomebody* and his place of abode, for the benefit of the poor who are now reduced, and at ſome expence, to have recourſe to Mr. Vickers the clergyman. Beſides, I fairly confeſs myſelf to be perſonally intereſted in this inquiry, ſince this *ſomebody* muſt neceſſarily be the right heir of Adam, and conſequently I muſt have the honour of being related to him.

Our laborious neighbours and kinſmen, the Germans, are not without their inventions and happy diſcoveries in the art of medicine; for they laugh at a wound thro' the heart, if they can but apply their powder of ſympathy—not to the wound it ſelf, but to the ſword or bullet that made it.

Having now (at leaſt in my opinion) fully proved the ſuperiority of the moderns over the ancients in the art of healing, I ſhall proceed to ſome other particulars, in which my cotemporaries will as juſtly claim, and, I hope, be allowed the preference.

The ingenious Mr. Warburton, in his Divine Legation of Moſes, very juſtly obſerves, that hieroglyphicks were the beginning of letters; but at the ſame time he candidly allows that it was a very troubleſome and uncertain method of communicating one's ideas; as it depended in a great meaſure on the writer's ſkill in drawing (an art little known in thoſe days) and as a ſtroke too much or too little, too high or too low, might be of the moſt dangerous conſequence, in religion, buſineſs, or love. Cadmus removed this difficulty by his invention of unequivocal letters; but then he removed it too much; for thoſe letters or marks, being the ſame throughout, and fixed alphabetically, ſoon became generally known, and prevented that ſecrecy, which in many caſes was to be wiſhed for. This inconveniency ſuggeſted to the ancients the invention of cryptography and ſteganography, or a myſterious and unintelligible way of writing, by the help of which none but the correſponding parties, who had the key, could decypher the matter. But human induſtry ſoon refined upon this too; the art of decyphering was diſcovered, and the ſkill of the decypherer baffled all the labour of the cypherer. The ſecrecy of all literary correſpondence became precarious, and neither buſineſs nor love could any longer be ſafely truſted to paper. Such, for a conſiderable time, was the unhappy ſtate of letters, till the *beau monde*, an inventive race of people, found out a new kind of cryptography, or ſteganography, unknown to the ancients, and free from ſome of their inconveniencies. Lovers in general made uſe of it; controverſial writers commonly; and miniſters of ſtate ſometimes in their moſt important diſpatches. It was writing in ſuch an unintelligible manner, and with ſuch obſcurity, that the correſponding parties themſelves neither underſtood, nor even gueſſed at each others meaning; which was a moſt effectual ſecurity againſt all the accidents to which letters are liable by being either miſlaid or intercepted. But this method too, tho' long purſued, was alſo attended with ſome inconveniencies. It frequently produced miſtakes, by ſcattering falſe lights upon that friendly darkneſs, ſo propitious to buſineſs and love. But our inventive neighbours, the French, have very lately removed all theſe inconveniencies, by the happy diſcovery of a new kind of paper, as pleaſing to the eye, as conducive to the diſpatch, the clearneſs, and at the ſame time, the ſecrecy of all literary correſpondences. My worthy friend Mr. Dodſley lately brought me a ſample of it, upon which, if I miſtake not, he will make very conſiderable improvements, as my countrymen often do upon the inventions of other nations. This ſheet of paper I conjectured to be the ground-work and principal material of a tender and paſſionate letter from a fine gentleman to a fine lady; tho' in truth it might very well be the whole letter itſelf. At the top of the firſt page was delineated a lady with very red cheeks, and a very large hoop, in the faſhionable attitude of knotting, and of making a very genteel retrograde French curteſy.

This

This evidently appears to ſtand for *Madam*, and ſaves the time and trouble of writing it. At the bottom of the third page was painted a very fine well-dreſt gentleman, with his hat under his left arm, and his right hand upon his heart, bowing moſt reſpectfully low; which ſingle figure, by an admirable piece of brachygraphy or ſhort-hand, plainly conveys his deep ſenſe, and ſtands inſtead of theſe many words, *I have the honour to be, with the tendereſt and warmeſt ſentiments, madam, your moſt inviolably attached, faithful humble ſervant.* The margin of the paper, which was about half an inch broad, was very properly decorated with all the emblems of triumphant beauty, and tender ſuffering paſſion. Groups of lilies, roſes, pearls, corals, ſuns and ſtars, were intermixed with chains, bearded ſhafts, and bleeding hearts. Such a ſheet of paper, I confeſs, ſeems to be a complete letter; and I would adviſe all fine gentlemen, whoſe time I know is precious, to avail themſelves of this admirable invention: It will ſave them a great deal of time and perhaps ſome thought; and I cannot help thinking that were they even to take the trouble of filling up the paper with the tendereſt ſentiments of their hearts, or the moſt ſhining flights of their fancy, they would add no energy or delicacy to thoſe types and ſymbols of the lady's conqueſt, and their own captivity and ſufferings.

Theſe blank letters (if I may call them ſo, when they convey ſo much) will mock the jealous curioſity of huſbands and fathers, who will in vain hold them to the fire to elicit the ſuppoſed juice of lemon, and upon whom they may afterwards paſs for a piece of innocent pleaſantry.

The dulleſt of my readers muſt, I am ſure, by this time be aware, that the utility of this invention extends, *mutatis mutandis*, to whatever can be the ſubject of letters, and with much leſs trouble, and much more ſecrecy, propriety and elegancy than the old way of writing.

A painter of but moderate ſkill and fancy may in a very ſhort time have reams of ready-painted paper by him to ſupply the demamds of the ſtateſman, the divine, and the lover. And I think it my duty to inform the publick, that my good friend Mr. Dodſley, who has long complained of the decay of trade, and who loves, with a prudent regard to his own intereſt, to encourage every uſeful invention, is at this time learning to paint with moſt unwearied diligence and application; and I make no doubt but that in a very little time he will be able to furniſh all ſorts of perſons with the very beſt ready-made goods of that kind. I warned him indeed againſt providing any for the two learned profeſſions of the law and phyſick, which I apprehended would lie upon his hands. One of them being already in poſſeſſion (to ſpeak in their own ſtyle) of a more brachygraphical, cryptographical and ſteganographical ſecret in writing their *warrants*; and the other not willingly admitting brevity, in any ſhape. Otherwiſe what innumerable ſkins of parchment, and lines of writing might be ſaved in a marriage ſettlement, for inſtance, if the firſt 14 or 15 ſons, the ſuppoſed future iſſue, *lawfully to be begotten* of that happy marriage, and upon whom the ſettlement is ſucceſſively made, were to be painted every one a ſize leſs then the other upon one ſkin of parchment, inſtead of being enumerated upon 100, according to priority of birth, and ſeniority of age; and moreover the elder, by a happy pleonaſmus, always to take before and be preferred to the younger! But this uſeful alteration is more to be wiſhed than expected, for reaſons which I do not at preſent think proper to mention,

I am ſenſible that the government may poſſibly object, that I am ſuggeſting to its enemies a method of carrying on their treaſonable correſpondences with much more ſecreſy than formerly. But as my intentions are honeſt, I ſhould be very ſorry to have my loyalty ſuſpected; and when I conſider the zeal, and at the ſame time, the ingenuity of the Jacobites, I am convinced that their letters in this new method will be ſo charged with groves of oaken boughs, white roſes, and thiſtles interwoven, that their meaning will not be obſcure, and conſequently no danger will ariſe to the government from this new and excellent invention.

The UTILITY *of* BROAD WHEELS *conſidered.*

BROAD wheels may be applied to the waggons and carriages at preſent in uſe, without ſo much as altering their axle-trees; and in that caſe the wheels inſtead of five feet two inches would be five feet eight inches, from out to out at bottom, which addition of width may be conveniently allowed, and carriages by that alteration would be much leſs liable to overturn.

Narrow wheels may be converted into broad ones by the addition of a row of fellies on each ſide, which, if properly bolted on with the joints of the different rows in different places, would render ſuch a wheel ſtronger than one made with fellies of a ſingle piece. New wheels may alſo be made by this method if approved,

proved, or if larger timber cannot eaſily be had.

Theſe wheels may be ſhod with two rows of tire, or a plate the whole breadth. The iron by either method need not be heavier than at preſent is uſually put, which tho' much thinner would wear as long, becauſe the ſame preſſure would be A divided on a larger ſuperficies, and it is of no conſequence to keep the ſides higher than the middle, nor would the nails in the tire do any miſchief.

Broad wheels can increaſe the obſtruction only by a certain proportion of the real additional weight; and this diſadvantage will be greatly overbalanced by B loſing that friction or obſtruction which ruts occaſion ſideways.

The addition of weight to the wheels will affect the horſes in the following proportion, viz. as the length of the laver is to the diameter of the axis, ſo is the weight added to the force required to draw that weight. For example; ſuppoſe two hundred weight, or 224 pounds, to be added to wheels whoſe mean ſemi-diameter is 27 inches and half, and the ſemi-diameter of the axis two inches and half; then the length of the laver will be 25 inches, and the diameter of the axis 5 inches: Therefore as 25 is to 5, ſo is 224 to 44.8.

Wheels ſunk into the ſoil are for ever going up hill,

(tho' the ground they move on is level) thus



or, which is equally diſadvantageous, muſt drive the ſoil before them.

The force required to break out of deep C ruts is very great, the wheels at that time loſe the power of a laver, and act almoſt as a ſledge; beſides having all the other difficulties to encounter, and in a higher degree.

Broad wheels would be greatly preferable to narrow ones on a ſandy road, as they would roll over it and not be retarded by that double ſide preſſure, to F which narrow wheels are liable, and when they are ſunk below their fellies they have the additional weight of ſand to lift, with which they are covered: To theſe cauſes it is owing that all carriages move more heavily in that ſoil, than on a firmer one.

For all theſe reaſons, in roads without ruts, the ſame weight might be moved G with much leſs force: And by the following ones it will appear, that double the weight to which carriages are at preſent confined, could do little damage to turnpike roads on broad wheels: For,

By theſe calculations * their different effects may be known.

Four wheels with fellies two inches and a half each are a line, ſuperficies, or baſe of ten inches: And four wheels with fellies nine inches each, a baſe of thirty-ſix inches; therefore the proportion of preſſure on the ſame ſuperficies is as 36 is to 10.

Suppoſe four tons on a ſuperficies of ten inches to cut a track half an inch deep, on a firm road at once paſſing; and as a track once begun muſt be always continued, ſuppoſe this weight to be conſtantly paſſing till it has wore a track or rut 10 inches deep, then the ſame weight on a baſe of thirty-ſix inches, on once paſſing would wear a track not quite $\frac{1}{7}$ of an inch deep. For, as 36 is to 10, ſo is .5 to .1399999 (almoſt $\frac{1}{7}$).

And when a track or rut of ten inches deep is cut by four tons paſſing on a baſe of 10 inches, the ſame weight on a baſe of 36 inches, paſſing in the ſame track would wear it but the depth of two inches and almoſt $\frac{2}{7}$. For as .5 is to .1399999, ſo is 10 to 2,799998 (almoſt 2 inches $\frac{2}{7}$).

But as a track made by a broad wheel D paſſing once or twice would be imperceptible, the ſame track would never be continued, except in roads juſt wide enough for a carriage to paſs, therefore in all ſuch roads as have room for more than a ſingle carriage, no ruts could ever be made, eſpecially if the widths between the wheels were varied according to the convenience or fancy of the owner.

Carriages for timber and all things of great E weight and ſmall bulk, would be ſtrongeſt with wheels near each other: And on the contrary, things of large bulk and ſmall weight would be moſt conveniently carried between wheels further apart. But ſome limitation of width (tho' not of narrowneſs) may be neceſſary to prevent a road from being too much covered by a ſingle carriage.

Subſtance of the ACT *to permit Perſons profeſſing the* Jewiſh *Religion to be naturalized by Parliament, &c.*

THE preamble recites the act of the 7th of James I. which requires every perſon who ſhall apply to be naturalized by act of parliament, being of the

* *Theſe calculations regard wear only, but narrow wheels have another and more miſchievous operation; when the edges of their tire are wore off, they become wedges, and the weight upon them effectual rammers, acting more to divide than to wear the ſoil; and from this inconvenience broad ones would be totally exempt.*

the age of 18, or upwards, to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper within one month before the bill for ſuch naturalization be exhibited; whereby many perſons of conſiderable ſubſtance profeſſing the Jewiſh religion are prevented from being naturalized by bill to be exhibited in parliament for that purpoſe: And the act of the 13th of his preſent majeſty, whereby perſons profeſſing the Jewiſh religion, who have reſided, or ſhall reſide for 7 years or more, in any of his majeſty's colonies in America, are naturalized upon their complying with the terms therein mentioned, without their receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper: It is therefore enacted, That perſons profeſſing the Jewiſh religion may, upon application for that purpoſe, be naturalized by parliament without receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper, the ſaid act of the 7th of James I. or any other law, ſtatute, &c. to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Provided always, That no perſon ſhall hereafter be naturalized in purſuance of this act, unleſs in the bill to be exhibited for that purpoſe there be a clauſe inſerted, declaring, that ſuch perſon ſhall be liable to the diſabilities expreſſed in the act made in the firſt year of his late majeſty king George I. entitled, An act to explain an act made in the 12th year of king William III. entitled, An act for the further limitation of the crown, and better ſecuring the rights and liberties of the ſubject.

Provided alſo, That no perſon ſhall be naturalized by virtue of any act to be made or paſſed in purſuance of this act, who ſhall not, for 3 years or upwards, before the time of the exhibiting the bill for that purpoſe, have reſided in his majeſty's dominions of Great-Britain or Ireland, without being abſent out of the ſame for a longer ſpace than 3 months at any one time during the ſaid 3 years.

Provided alſo, That no perſon ſhall be naturalized by virtue of any act to be made or paſſed in purſuance of this act, unleſs proof ſhall be made by two credible witneſſes, that ſuch perſon profeſſeth the Jewiſh religion, and hath for 3 years paſt profeſſed the ſame.

And it is further enacted, That from and after June 1, 1753, every perſon profeſſing the Jewiſh religion ſhall be diſabled, and is hereby made incapable to purchaſe, either in his or her own name, or in the name of any other perſon or perſons, to his or her uſe, or in truſt for him or her, or to inherit or take by deſcent, deviſe, or limitation, in poſſeſſion, reverſion, or remainder, any advowſon or right of patronage, or preſentation, or other right or intereſt whatſoever, of, in, or to any benefice, prebend, or other eccleſiaſtical living or promotion, ſchool, hoſpital, or donative whatſoever; and all and ſingular eſtates, terms, and other intereſts whatſoever, of, in, or to any benefice, prebend, or other eccleſiaſtical living, &c. which, from and after the ſaid June 1, ſhall be made, ſuffered, or done, to or for the uſe or behoof of any ſuch perſon or perſons, or upon any truſt or confidence, mediately or immediately, to or for the benefit or behoof of any ſuch perſon or perſons, ſhall be utterly void and of none effect.

Part of a Letter *from a Gentleman in the* Country *to his Friend in* London.

AGREEABLE to your requeſt, I ſhall give you my opinion concerning the two plays you were ſo kind to ſend me, viz. The Earl of Eſſex, and The Brothers *. I pretend not to examine by the rules of criticiſm. The judgment I pretend to in dramatick performances ariſes from this, viz. how far they pleaſe me. When a perſon of a tolerable natural capacity, without prejudice, does not like a play, tho' he cannot directly determine from what ſource that diſlike ariſes, yet you may venture to affirm it has its defects.—Such is my caſe with regard to The Brothers. I was far from being charmed with it; but that I might not barely tell you, I did not like it, without aſſigning any reaſons, I conſidered it more attentively, to diſcover, if poſſible, why it affected me ſo very little.—The reaſons I take to be theſe.

In the firſt place, I cannot apprehend any moral can be drawn from it, either directly, or by juſt inference. It muſt be owned, that this is an objection that may be charged upon many of our plays; but ſtill I take it to be a capital error. Dr. Young, eſpecially as a clergyman, ſhould have been ſenſible, that the great end of all dramatick compoſitions ought to be a rational entertainment, not an idle amuſement. The *dramatis perſonæ* are few; and yet made fewer by two, who are merely ſhadows, contributing nothing to the action of the play, viz. Antigonus and Delia: And much the ſame may be ſaid of Pericles. They barely prevent ſoliloquies. Surprizing and affecting incidents are ſo thinly ſown thro' the play, that in my opinion, it is thereby rendered very languid.—There does not appear to me a perfect conſiſtent character, excepting that of Perſeus, which is that of a finiſhed villain.—That diſplay of Athenian eloquence in the third Act I look upon as a tedious ſuſpenſion of the action

* *See an account of theſe two plays in our Mag. for March laſt, p. 99, 121.*

The ſpectators did not want to be informed; and it gives one an abhorrence to ſee guilt plead in its defence with more ſucceſs than innocence.—But what ſurpriſed me the moſt of all was to find ſo ſtrange a cataſtrophe. However it may happen in the world, I cannot but think poetical juſtice (as far at leaſt as relates to the A puniſhment of guilt) abſolutely neceſſary. When vice comes off with impunity, we riſe up greatly diſſatisfied. It raiſes pity to ſee innocence ſuffer, but indignation to ſee vice triumph. The poet makes but poor amends, by telling us in the epilogue (ſee p. 138.) what ought to have been ſeen in the play. I own I B ſhould have been much more pleaſed if (like Shakeſpear) he had tranſgreſſed the unity of time, and ſhewed us Perſeus a captive in the triumphal entry of Æmilius.—The concluſion is ſo abrupt, that we are left in the utmoſt anxiety. The king, I think, at laſt departs from his character; he ſees his ſon die, and cloſes with a calmneſs I did not look upon as natural. C Beſides, we ought to be a little more cautious of exhibiting ſcenes of ſuicide upon our ſtage.—The language is nervous and laboured; but it ſeems to me to want that genteel, eaſy and flowing elegance which we find in Eſſex. But perhaps moſt of theſe objections proceed from chagrin, rather than cool judgment, as I expected D from ſo celebrated a character as Dr. Young ſomething extraordinary, and beyond the reach of common dramatick writers. I was ſo exceſſively pleaſed with all his other works (of which perhaps I was a better judge) that I was vexed that he did not appear to me ſo far to excel in this.

The Earl of Eſſex pleaſes me much: But I ſhould have been more pleaſed, if E the author had acquitted himſelf ſo well (as I think him very capable of it) on a ſubject unattempted before.

In our laſt we gave a beautiful MAP *of* WORCESTERSHIRE, *with a Deſcription of that County, p.* 207, 208. *In this Deſcription the City of* Worceſter *was of Courſe taken Notice of, p.* 208, *where we gave an Account of it: Diſtance from* London, *its Situation, the Number of Churches, the Market-Days, its Government, Members of Parliament, &c. But as we have here given a* VIEW *of that ancient City, we ſhall add a few Particulars to what was there mentioned.* F G

WORCESTER is ſuppoſed to be one of the cities built by the Romans, for curbing the Britons who dwelt beyond the Severn. The tower on the bridge being ruinous, was pulled down. Here are near 2000 houſes, it being reputed the 6th biggeſt city in England. The publick buildings make a grand appearance, particularly the Guildhall, which is large, but very old. It had formerly a caſtle, as alſo walls 1650 paces in compaſs; but both caſtle and walls are long ſince deſtroyed. The cathedral is a large edifice, the exact model of that at Bruſſels, with an elegant choir of very curious workmanſhip, 120 feet long. The whole length of the church is 394 feet, the breadth 78, and the tower 162 feet high. The ſtreets are broad and well paved, of which the Foregate-ſtreet is remarkably regular and beautiful. Here is a noble hoſpital, in the building of which Robert Berkley laid out 2000l. and endowed it with 4000l. for 12 poor men. Beſides the king's ſchool, founded by Henry VIII. here is a grammar free-ſchool, with two others, for the ſame learning. It is remarked, that the Severn, tho' generally rapid elſewhere, glides gently by this city. Here is a very good water-houſe and quay. This city was erected into an epiſcopal ſee by the Saxon king Ethelred, *anno* 679. The bones of thoſe who were ſlain in the battle between the forces of Charles II. and thoſe of the parliament under Oliver Cromwell, in which the former were totally routed, are often dug up in a garden juſt without the ſouth gate; and in the park above is a great work, with four baſtions, called the Royal Mount, from whence a vallum and ditch run both ways to encompaſs that ſide of the city. Coals are carried here on horſes backs in panniers, like thoſe of our higlers, only they are open at top; and they are ſold here by the horſe-load, as they are in London by the chaldron. In this city the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem had a monaſtery without the ſouth gate, in the London road, now in poſſeſſion of Mr. Wylde: It is a fine old houſe of timber; and the hall roofed with Iriſh oak, which makes one ſide of it, was built for the reception of pilgrims.

EXPLANATION *of the* PROSPECT.

4 White Lady's.—5 The bridge.—6 St. Clement's.—7 Berkley's hoſpital.—8 The water engine.—9 All ſaints.—10 St. Nicholas's.—11 The key, or quay.—12 St. Andrew's.—13 St. Swithin's.—14 St. Martin's.—15 Town-hall.—16 St. Alban's.—17 The biſhop's palace.—18 St. Helen's.—19 The cathedral.—20 The college ſchool.—21 The priory gate.—22 St. Edger's tower.—23 The county goal.—24 The caſtle hill.


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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 169.

As we never omit having a Debate in our Club upon any important Queſtion that ariſes in Politicks, we could not paſs over in Silence the Bill to permit Perſons profeſſing the *Jewiſh* Religion, to be naturalized by Parliament; *and the firſt Debate we had upon this Subject, was opened by* A. Nonius, *whoſe Speech was upon this Occaſion in Subſtance as follows*, viz.

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I HOPE ſome of the gentlemen, who are advocates for this bill, will riſe up and inform the houſe, what terrible crime the people of this kingdom have committed; for I I muſt ſuppoſe, that they have been guilty of ſome heinous offence, becauſe we have of late had ſome ſort of bill offered every year to parliament for depriving them of their birthright: I ſay, depriving them, Sir; for the communication of a privilege is, in ſo far as that communication reaches, a taking it away from thoſe who had before the ſole right to it. Attempts have formerly been made to rob them of their birthright as Engliſhmen, but this bill I muſt look on as an attempt to rob them of their birthright as Chriſtians. We know what a curſe Eſau brought upon himſelf and his poſterity, by ſelling his birthright to his brother Jacob for a meſs of pottage, when he was faint and at the point of dying for hunger: His poſterity were to ſerve the poſterity of Jacob: Ought we not to fear, that this may be the fate of our poſterity, as we are now about to ſell our birthright to the poſterity of that ſame Jacob? Sell, I ſhould not ſay, Sir, for we are going to act more fooliſhly than Eſau. He ſold his birthright for a meſs of pottage, and when he was under a moſt urgent neceſſity: But we are going to give it away for nothing, and when we are under no neceſſity. Our national debt is, it is true, become monſtrouſly great, ſo great that, I believe, we ſhould be under great difficulty to find means for ſupporting another war, ſhould ſuch a misfortune ſoon happen; but till then we can be under no neceſſity, and even then we ſhould not, I think, part with our birthright for nothing.

Sir, when I ſay we ſhould not give away our birthright for nothing, I muſt ſuppoſe, that we might ſell it for ſomething; and I am warranted in this ſuppoſition from what is told us by our hiſtories. The Jews never did obtain the protection or countenance of the crown, even for living and trading in this kingdom, without a very valuable conſideration; and our hiſtories tell us, that they offered 200,000l. to Oliver Cromwell for a naturalization Moreover, I have heard, that they offered a much larger ſum both in the reigns of king William and queen Anne. I may therefore ſuppoſe with reaſon, that they would now give a larger ſum than they ever before offered, as the birthright of Engliſhmen is become much more valuable, and as the Jews have of late vaſtly increaſed in riches as well as numbers in all parts of Europe, eſpecially in this country. But they may now with the poet ſay,

——quod optanti divum promittere nemo
Auderet, volvenda dies en attulit ultro.

For could it ever have been expected, that what they have ſo often offered ſuch large ſums of money for, ſhould at laſt be freely granted for nothing, and even without their aſking, ſo far as appears, and what I indeed believe

Sam. Northey Esq: Member for

believe to be really the caſe? But whatever I believe, whatever may be known by ſome gentlemen in this houſe, it will not be believed without doors, that ſuch a ſignal favour has been granted for nothing: It will be ſuſpected, that a large ſum has been paid for it, and as this is kept ſecret, as no part of this ſum is to be applied either to the publick ſervice, or to the diſcharge of our national debt, the people without doors will conclude, that tho' they do not ſell, they are ſold, which will tend to raiſe a popular diſcontent againſt our preſent adminiſtration, and may tend to raiſe popular diſaffection to the preſent illuſtrious family upon our throne; therefore I am ſurprized to ſee this bill patroniſed by any who have the honour ——and advantage of being employed by the crown, or by any who pretend to be real friends to his majeſty; unleſs the puſhing of it thro' both houſes of parliament be intended as a compliment to the crown, that his majeſty may have an opportunity to gratify his people by rejecting it, when it comes to be laid before him for his royal aſſent.

This, indeed, Sir, would be an excuſe for the bill's being patroniſed by thoſe who pretend to be friends to his majeſty and his family, and ſhould the bill paſs this houſe, I hope, he will make the proper uſe of it; for whatever offence the people of this country may have committed againſt ſome of our miniſters, I am ſure they have not of late committed any offence againſt his majeſty or his illuſtrious family. On the contrary, their ready ſubmiſſion to all the additional loads that have of late years been laid upon them, and in particular the zeal they ſhewed upon a late memorable occaſion, for the ſupport of our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, entitles them to all the favours that can be beſtowed by the crown, and ſurely, much more to that of being preſerved in the poſſeſſion of that privilege which belongs to them as Engliſhmen and as Chriſtians. But a notion has of late years been propagated by ſome notional gentlemen, that the birthright of an Engliſhman is a right which is ſo far from being worth preſerving, that it is prejudicial to the community, and that therefore it ought to be aboliſhed; for ſo it will be, ſhould it ever be granted to all thoſe who are not by their religion declared enemies to the continuance of our preſent royal family upon the throne of theſe kingdoms. How this notion has been taken up, I cannot comprehend; for I am ſure it is not founded upon the example of the ancient republican government of Rome, which theſe notional gentlemen ſeem ſo much to admire. The old Romans were ſo far from granting the privilege of being free citizens of Rome to every one that aſked it, that by refuſing to grant it to thoſe great cities of Italy which had been long under their dominion, and which had contributed greatly towards extending their conqueſts, and enlarging their empire, they brought upon themſelves one of the moſt dangerous wars they were ever engaged in: I mean, the *ſociale bellum*, in which moſt of the great cities in Italy were aſſociated againſt them; and tho' they were at laſt obliged to grant this privilege to the people in Italy, and often in gratitude granted it to particular cities, yet it was never granted to thoſe of the provinces in general, and even under their emperors, it was for ſome time purchaſed by particular men at a great price, as we are informed by the moſt authentick hiſtory we have, even that of the Acts of the Apoſtles.

I know very well, Sir, upon what theſe naturalization ſchemes are founded: Gentlemen have heard it laid down as a maxim, that the ſtrength of a country depends upon the numbers and the riches of its people;

people; and this maxim they adopt in general, without conſidering, that it muſt always be accompanied with two neceſſary conditions, one of which is, provided the people be unanimous, and all ready to co-operate for the publick good, or for the defence of their country; for if the people be divided into ſects or parties, and every one ready to ſacrifice his country to what he thinks may be of advantage to his ſect or party, their numbers only ſerve to breed confuſion, and to furniſh fuel for the flames of diſorder or civil war: And the other condition always neceſſarily attending upon this maxim is, provided the people have courage, arms, and military diſcipline ſufficient for defending the riches they poſſeſs; for otherwiſe their riches ſerve only as a temptation for their being invaded, as it may often be impoſſible for them to procure mercenary troops, and they are always in danger of being ſubdued and plundered by thoſe very mercenaries they hire for their defence.

Thus, Sir, with theſe two conditions the maxim muſt be allowed to be a juſt and right maxim; but theſe two conditions muſt always be carefully attended to by thoſe who live under a free government, and have a mind to preſerve that happineſs; for in abſolute and arbitrary governments, I ſhall grant, theſe conditions are not ſo neceſſary, becauſe the people have no ſhare in the government, which is always ſupported by a ſtanding mercenary army; but then the ſtrength of ſuch a country does not depend ſo much upon the numbers or riches of the people, as upon the numbers and diſcipline of its armies; and thoſe armies are not actuated by principle, but merely by ſelf-intereſt: Whereas even the armies of a free people muſt be actuated more by principle than by ſelf-intereſt, otherwiſe an end will ſoon be put to their being a free people; and that principle, which is founded upon religion, has always appeared to be the moſt cogent and the moſt to be depended on. It is for this reaſon, that what has of late years been called liberty of conſcience, may be, and generally has been, more indulged in abſolute governments, than in any ſort of democratical government; for what in this country we call liberty of conſcience, that is to ſay, a liberty not only to profeſs openly, but even to propagate whatever ſort of religion a man pleaſes, has too often been made a pretence for forming a party againſt the government. When I ſay this, I hope, I ſhall not be ſuppoſed to mean, that people ought to be perſecuted for the ſake of religion; but there is a very great difference between this and allowing enthuſiaſts and ſectaries of all ſorts, and now at laſt Jews, to have a ſhare in our government: I ſay, a ſhare in our government, for by this bill, and by the doctrine lately eſtabliſhed by our lawyers, a multitude of Jews may have votes for members of parliament, and we may ſoon have ſome of them in this houſe.

Having mentioned the doctrine lately eſtabliſhed by our lawyers, I muſt obſerve, Sir, that if this doctrine holds, if it be true, that a Jew born in any of the Britiſh dominions is a nutural born ſubject, and notwithſtanding his continuing a Jew, is entitled to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by any other diſſenter from the church of England: I ſay, Sir, I muſt obſerve, that if this be true, there is very little occaſion for the bill now before us. The Jews born in the Britiſh dominions can have no occaſion for it: They may purchaſe houſes and gardens: They may purchaſe lordſhips and lands: They may be choſen members of this houſe: They may by our ſovereign be made members of the other; and they may have ſynagogues for the propagation of

Judaiſm in every corner of the country as well as in London. Then as to Jews born abroad, they may all repair to this happy iſland from the remoteſt corners of the earth, in full confidence, that their children, or their childrens children will enjoy all theſe rights and privileges, and in the mean time they themſelves will enjoy all ſuch privileges as are neceſſary for carrying on any trade or buſineſs they may pleaſe to engage in: Nay, they may even purchaſe houſes and land eſtates in the name of ſome brother Jew, under a covenant, that upon their death he ſhall convey it to their ſon or grandſon, and in the mean time allow them the poſſeſſion. Therefore, upon the promulgation of this doctrine, and without our paſſing this invidious bill, I ſhall expect to ſee the Jews become the higheſt bidders for every eſtate that is to be purchaſed in England, the counties of which, I ſuppoſe, they will at ſome private meeting divide among their ſeveral tribes, by lot, as they of old did the land of Canaan; and when the rich Jews have thus become poſſeſſed of land eſtates, great numbers of poor Jews muſt neceſſarily ſettle in their neighbourhood; for we know, that they can make uſe of none but Jew butchers, bakers, poulterers, and the like trades, which of courſe muſt make them ſoon become very numerous in this country, eſpecially as they are warmly attached to thoſe of their own nation and religion, perhaps more than any other nation or ſect of religion whatever.

For this reaſon, Sir, I am of opinion, that without our paſſing this bill, all ſuch foreign Jews as are reſolved to ſettle themſelves and families in this country, will come over as ſoon as they hear of this doctrine's being eſtabliſhed; but if we paſs this bill, we may expect, that many Jews who have no deſign to ſettle here, will come over and be naturalized, on purpoſe that they may be entitled to claim the privileges of Engliſhmen, and the protection of this crown, in the ſeveral countries where they deſign to reſide; and this will of courſe involve us in diſputes with many of the powers of Europe, eſpecially with Spain and Portugal. Suppoſe a Jew, who had appeared in Portugal as a Chriſtian, ſhould come over, and after being naturalized here, ſhould return thither again and appear as a Jew, do we think, that the inquiſition there would not lay hold of him? And if he ſhould be condemned to ſuffer at one of their *Auto de Fés* for having relapſed to Judaiſm, what could our government do? As an Engliſhman they ought to reclaim him: But do we think, that the king of Portugal would, or could give him up? Suppoſe a naturalized Jew ſhould go and ſettle in ſome of thoſe countries from whence all Jews have been or may be baniſhed, do we think, that he would be allowed to ſettle there as an Engliſhman, if they knew him to be a Jew? Again, Sir, a Jew by being naturalized would be entitled to a Mediterranean paſs, could we expect, that the pirates of Barbary would let him paſs as an Engliſhman, if they knew him to be a Jew reſiding in Portugal or Spain? It would be endleſs, Sir, to mention all the difficulties we may be expoſed to by naturalized Jews going to ſettle in foreign countries as Engliſhmen, eſpecially, if in confidence of our protection, they ſhould there openly profeſs their being Jews. Therefore, as there is no great occaſion for this bill, and as it will be attended with innumerable bad conſequences, I hope it will not be committed.

Jul. Druſus Publicola *ſtood up next, and ſpoke to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

IF people would but read the bill now before us, and conſider the law

L— D—.

Lord Duppelin

law as it now ſtands with regard to naturalization and natural born ſubjects, I am perſuaded, there could be no oppoſition to the bill within doors, nor clamour againſt it without. But the bill is generally miſtaken by the people without doors, and, I believe, by too many within. They look upon it as a bill for a general naturalization of the Jews, and as ſuch they exclaim againſt it as a meaſure that was never before attempted in this country. I therefore hope, Sir, the houſe will give me leave to open the true import of the bill, and to explain how our law ſtood formerly, and how it ſtands at preſent with regard to the naturalization of the Jews. Before the reign of James I. or rather before the 7th year of that reign, the king and parliament had a power to naturalize any foreigner whatſoever, let his religion be what it would; but as we had then but lately got rid of the Popiſh ſuperſtition, as we had ſtill a great number of Papiſts amongſt us, and as the execrable powder-plot had moſt reaſonably given us a fear and an abhorrence againſt all people infected with that terrible diſtemper of the mind, therefore it was reſolved, that no foreigner ſo infected ſhould afterwards be naturalized; and in purſuance of this reſolution, a law was then paſſed, by which it was enacted, That all ſuch as were afterwards to be naturalized, or reſtored in blood, being of the age of eighteen years, or upwards, ſhould receive the ſacrament of the Lord's-Supper, and the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy, that is to ſay, the ſacrament of the Lord's-Supper within one month before the bill for their naturalization ſhould be exhibited, and the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy at the uſual time of paſſing the ſame.

This reſtraint, Sir, both king and parliament then thought it neceſſary to lay themſelves under, in order to prevent the introduction of any more Papiſts into the kingdom; but by this they likewiſe rendered it impoſſible for any Jew to be naturalized, whatever merit he had to plead, and however neceſſary his naturalization might appear to be for the good of the nation in general: Thus the law has ſtood in general ever ſince that time; but the parliament has ſince, for the benefit of our trade and commerce, made two encroachments upon, or alterations of this legal reſtraint; for by an act paſſed in the 15th year of Charles II. it was enacted, That foreigners who ſhould for three years exerciſe in England, Wales, or Berwick, the trade of breaking, hickling, or dreſſing hemp or flax; or of making and whitening thread; or ſpinning, weaving, making, whitening, or bleaching cloth made of hemp or ſtax only; or of making twine or nets for fiſhery, or ſtoring cordage; or making tapeſtry hangings; ſhould, upon taking the oaths of ſupremacy and allegiance before two juſtices of peace, enjoy all privileges as natural born ſubjects: And by an act paſſed in the 13th year of his preſent majeſty, all foreigners who ſhould reſide for ſeven years in any of our colonies in America, and ſhould take the oaths appointed by an act of the firſt year of his late majeſty, ſhould be deemed his majeſty's natural born ſubjects of this kingdom. By both theſe acts, therefore, even foreign Jews may be naturalized, notwithſtanding the act of James I. and we may obſerve a remarkable difference between the ſpirit of the times when theſe two acts were reſpectively paſſed. In that of Charles II. there was not the leaſt care taken to exclude ſuch Papiſts as are willing to take the oath of ſupremacy; but in that of his preſent majeſty there is an expreſs proviſo, that no perſon, except Quakers and Jews, ſhould by any thing in that act be naturalized, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall have received the ſacrament of the Lord's-Supper

in

in ſome Proteſtant or reformed congregation in Great Britain, or ſome of our colonies in America, within three months next before his taking the oaths, of which he is then to produce a proper certificate.

Thus, Sir, gentlemen may ſee, A that by means of theſe two acts many Jews may get themſelves naturalized, notwithſtanding the act of James I. but theſe can only be of the poorer ſort; for we cannot expect, that a Jew worth 50 or 100,000l. will go to America, or B engage in any of the manual trades mentioned in the firſt of theſe acts, in order to obtain a naturalization in this country; and yet ſuch is the lenity of the government, and the ſecurity of property in this country; and ſo many are the advantages of C trade, which may be reaped by a man's living here, that many rich foreign Jews would certainly incline to come and ſettle here, if it were poſſible for them to be naturalized. But this cannot be done even by king and parliament, whilſt this act of D James I. remains in force; for by that act no member can preſent, nor can the houſe receive a bill for the naturalization of any perſon, if ſuch perſon has not received the ſacrament of the Lord's-Supper within one month before preſenting the bill E for his naturalization. Now all that is intended by the bill now before us, is only to enable the parliament to naturalize a rich Jew, without his receiving the ſacrament of the Lord's-Supper, in caſe he ſhould deſire it, and the parliament ſhould think fit F to grant the favour: There is no ſuch thing deſigned as a general naturalization of the Jews; nor can it be ſuppoſed, that any poor Jew will be naturalized in conſequence of this bill, becauſe of the great expence that attends every bill of naturaliza- G tion: Nay, even as to rich Jews, the parliament may as often, and when it pleaſes, put a ſtop to their naturalization, by refuſing to grant leave for bringing in a bill, or by rejecting the bill after it is brought in, which the parliament would certainly do, if any danger ſhould begin to be dreaded from too great an increaſe of their numbers, or if any particular Jew ſhould be ſuſpected of a deſign, to get himſelf naturalized on purpoſe to go and reſide as an Engliſhman in any foreign country.

Therefore, Sir, if it were poſſible to apprehend danger from too great an increaſe of Jews in this country, or from their becoming poſſeſſed of too great a ſhare of our land eſtates, or from our being involved in diſputes by naturalized Jews claiming the privileges of Engliſhmen in any foreign ſtate, no argument can be drawn from ſuch apprehenſions, were they as real as they are chimerical, againſt the bill now under our conſideration, becauſe it leaves the naturalization of every particular Jew under the examination and controul of parliament. And as the Jews by their great command of money, and by their extenſive correſpondence in all parts of the known world, do increaſe the commerce of every country they repair to, it is certainly the intereſt of every trading or manufacturing people to invite, or at leaſt to render it poſſible for the rich Jews to come and live amongſt them. This, Sir, is an unanſwerable argument for the bill now before us, and at preſent we have another argument equally ſtrong and more preſſing. Every gentleman muſt ſuppoſe, that a very conſiderable part of our publick funds belongs to Jews born and reſiding in foreign countries, conſequently the yearly produce of thoſe funds, or a great part of it, muſt be ſpent abroad, and of courſe muſt be an annual drawback upon our general balance of trade. Is it not then our intereſt to invite thoſe people to follow their money, and to come and ſpend their yearly income in this country, inſtead

ſtead of ſpending it abroad, perhaps among our moſt avowed enemies? I ſhall not pretend to aſcertain the ſhare of our publick funds belonging to ſuch Jews; but I am very certain, that if we could bring them all over, it would add greatly to the produce of our publick revenue, and would prevent a very large ſum from being carried out of this country yearly, if the balance of trade be againſt us, or upon a par; and if the balance of trade be in our favour, which, I hope, it is, it would add yearly a large ſum to our national ſtock of gold and ſilver.

As to what the Hon. gentleman was pleaſed to ſay, Sir, about our ſelling or making a donation of our birthright, I muſt beg his pardon to obſerve, that it is rather declamation than argument. A privilege, or if the gentleman pleaſes, a birthright, which may be communicated without doing an injury to thoſe formerly poſſeſſed of it, is not taken away by communication; and as to all the privileges now communicated by naturalization, this is the very caſe: No Engliſhman can properly be ſaid to be hurt by the communication, becauſe he can no way ſuffer, unleſs he made a very bad uſe of the privilege he enjoyed, by making it a handle for extortion; and I hope it will not be ſaid, that a man is hurt by preventing its being in his power to practiſe extortion. But for God-ſake, Sir, what are we to do by this bill? What rights, what privileges, are we to communicate? Not ſo much as one, Sir, as will appear to every man that reads the bill, and attends to what he reads. We are only to enable the parliament to communicate to a rich Jew born abroad, thoſe rights and privileges which will belong to his children, or grandchildren, if born here; and ſuppoſing, that poor Jews could or would apply to be naturalized by bill, we are only to enable the parliament to grant them that which they would acquire, by engaging in ſeveral ſorts of manufactures here, or by going to live for a few years in our colonies, and which their children born here would of courſe, without any of theſe methods, be entitled to; for I think it is now generally agreed, that a man born in the Britiſh dominions, let his parents be of what nation you will, and let himſelf be of what religion you will, is a natural born ſubject, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of an Engliſhman, ſo far, at leaſt, as they are enjoyed and belong to diſſenters from our eſtabliſhed church. Even a Papiſt born here of foreign parents, becomes entitled to all the privileges of an Engliſhman, ſo far as they are, or can be enjoyed by thoſe of that religion in this country; and if our laws are more ſevere againſt them than thoſe of any other ſect, it is becauſe we know from experience, that they will never be content with indulgence, nor will grant it to others where they can acquire dominion, and becauſe we have more reaſon to be afraid of their acquiring dominion in this country, as their power is much greater than that of any other ſect of religion.

But, Sir, from this indulgence of our laws with reſpect to the children of aliens born in this kingdom, the Hon. gentleman has drawn an argument againſt the bill now before us; for, ſays he, as all the Jews know, or will ſoon know, that their children born here will be deemed natural born ſubjects without any naturalization bill, there is no occaſion for the bill under conſideration; becauſe without our paſſing any ſuch bill, all the Jews who think of ſettling their families here, will come over as ſoon as poſſible, that their children born afterwards may be entitled to the rights and privileges of Engliſhmen. Can this argument be of any weight, Sir, with thoſe who conſider the many incapacities to which

which aliens are ſubject by our law? If an alien ſhould purchaſe in this country a real eſtate of any kind, he cannot hold it, no, not for his life; for the moment he has purchaſed ſuch an eſtate, it belongs to, and may be claimed by the crown: Nay, he cannot hold a leaſe for years of any ſuch eſtate, except only of a houſe for his habitation, in caſe of his being a merchant, and even of ſuch a houſe the leaſe goes to the crown upon his death, or his leaving the kingdom, tho' he perhaps paid a large fine for the leaſe, in order to prevent his being obliged to pay yearly a heavy rent. I could mention many other incapacities, but theſe, I believe, will be ſufficient for ſhewing, that no foreign rich Jew will ever think of coming to live here, while he knows it to be impoſſible for him to be naturalized without renouncing his religion, eſpecially if we conſider, that ſuch Jews generally have children, perhaps grandchildren, born in foreign parts, all of whom muſt remain during their lives under the ſame incapacities.

As to the unanimity of our people, Sir, I believe it can never be expected, whilſt we preſerve our liberties: In free countries there will always be parties and diviſions; but religion has now leſs concern in our diviſions than it ever had heretofore, which is owing to that indulgence the ſeveral ſects of religion have ſo long enjoyed in this country; and I am fully convinced, that our eſtabliſhed church derives more ſecurity from that indulgence, than it could ever have acquired from the moſt ſevere perſecution; for the mutual jealouſy of the ſectaries will always be a ſecurity for the eſtabliſhed church; and it is certain, that they are all zealous for the ſupport of our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, to which, if we allow any merit, the Jews have at leaſt an equal claim; for they have not only contributed to the increaſe of our national commerce ſince the revolution, but they have contributed largely towards the ſupport of our government, not only by the taxes they pay yearly, but by the vaſt ſums of money they have advanced for the publick ſervice upon many preſſing occaſions.

So much, Sir, I could not in juſtice avoid ſaying as to the merit of the Jews; and as to the danger of our being involved in diſputes by naturalized Jews going to reſide as Engliſhmen in foreign countries, I think we may from experience conclude, that it is altogether chimerical. Many Jews born here, and conſequently entitled to all the privileges of Engliſhmen, have gone to reſide, and, I believe, are now reſiding in foreign countries; but they have always behaved with ſuch prudence and caution, that we have never to this day been engaged in any diſpute upon their account; and we muſt make very improbable ſuppoſitions, before we can ſuppoſe it poſſible, that the nation ſhould be engaged in a diſpute upon the account of any naturalized Jew, even with Spain, Portugal, or the piratical ſtates in Africa.

Thus, Sir, as no danger can attend our paſſing this bill, and as many advantages will, in my opinion, accrue from it, I hope, it will not only be committed, but paſſed into a law.

The next that ſpoke was C. Julius, *whoſe Speech was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I AGREE with the noble lord who ſpoke laſt, that nothing more ſeems to be intended by this bill, than to impower the parliament to naturalize ſuch Jews as ſhall apply for it, without obliging them to embrace the chriſtian faith. Even this, I think too much in a chriſtian country; but whatever may ſeem

S— E—— J——.

Sir Edmund Fisham Member

ſeem to be intended, every gentleman may foreſee, that a general naturalization of the Hebrew nation will be the conſequence; for our laws are ſo immutable, and every ſubject has in this country ſo much ſecurity for life, liberty, and eſtate, that I make not the leaſt doubt of our having every ſeſſion a multitude of Jews applying to be naturalized; and as a number of them, I cannot ſay how many, may be included in one bill, the expence to every one will be very inconſiderable, eſpecially as we muſt ſuppoſe, that every rich Jew who is to be naturalized, will take care to have as many of his poor brethren as poſſible, included in his bill, without inſiſting upon their paying their full ſhare of the expence. Then as to the poor Jews, who may not be able to get themſelves naturalized, what ſhould hinder them from following their rich brethren? They may have houſes and ſhops for carrying on their trade; they may have licences as brokers or hawkers, without being naturalized: Their children born here will, they know, be naturalized; and if they grow rich, they may themſelves be naturalized by bill, whenever they pleaſe to apply for it.

I muſt therefore, Sir, look upon this bill to be in effect a bill for a general naturalization of the Jews; and conſidering what infinite numbers of them are ſpread over the whole face of the earth, I am perſuaded their numbers will increaſe ſo faſt in this country, and they will get ſuch a conſiderable part of our land-eſtates into their poſſeſſion, that they will ſoon contend for power as well as property. Let us conſider, Sir, that the Jews are not like French refugees, or German proteſtants: Theſe in a generation or two become ſo incorporated with us, that there is no diſtinguiſhing them from the reſt of the people: Their children, or grandchildren, are no longer French or Germans, or of the French or German nation, but become truly Engliſh, and deem themſelves to be of the Engliſh nation. But the unconverted Jews can never incorporate with us: They muſt for ever remain Jews, and will always deem themſelves to be of the Hebrew not the Engliſh nation. Perhaps there may be ſome gentlemen in this houſe, who have never looked into the Bible ſince they were at ſchool; but if theſe gentlemen will ſubmit to look once again into it, they will find from the Jewiſh hiſtory, as there recorded, that tho' the Iſraelites were 430 years in Egypt, yet they never incorporated with that people, but kept themſelves always a diſtinct people; and tho' they were but one family when they firſt went into that country, and for moſt of the time were kept in continual bondage, and numbers of their male children at laſt deſtroyed, yet when they were led out of it by Moſes, they amounted to about 600,000 fighting men, beſides women, children, and ſervants.

This account will not, I hope, Sir, be controverted either by the Jews themſelves, or by their friends in this houſe; and when I conſider this account, when I conſider the numbers of them that are here already, and when I conſider the numbers that will flock hither in conſequence of this bill, I do not wonder at the alarm taken by the people without doors; I am amazed how it has been poſſible to prevent its breaking into this houſe. The noble Lord has endeavoured to appeaſe this alarm, by telling us, that the parliament can put a ſtop to the naturalization of any more Jews, if their numbers ſhould increaſe ſo much as to become dangerous. But if thoſe of true Engliſh blood have not now the power to prevent opening this ſluice for letting the torrent in upon us, can we hope, that they will have power enough to ſhut it up, after the torrent is broke in, and the Jews are become poſſeſſed, not only of all the wealth, but of many, perhaps moſt of the land-eſtates in the kingdom? This hope, I am ſure, is much more chimerical than the danger of our being overwhelmed by the torrent before we begin to think of putting a ſtop to it.

Sir, I hope, I am ſpeaking to a Chriſtian aſſembly: How long I may indulge myſelf in this pleaſing hope, I do not know; but I do not yet ſee a Jew amongſt us,——unleſs it be in the gallery. If we are ſtill Chriſtians, it muſt have ſome weight to obſerve, that by this bill, and by the doctrine lately broached by our lawyers, that Jews born here may purchaſe and hold land-eſtates, we are giving the lie to all the prophecies in the New Teſtament, and endeavouring, as far as we can, to invalidate one of the ſtrongeſt proofs of the Chriſtian religion. By thoſe prophecies they are to remain diſperſed: They are to remain without any fixt habitation, until they acknowledge Chriſt to be the Meſſias, and then they are to be gathered together from all corners of the earth, and to be reſtored to their native land; but by this bill, and this new doctrine, we ſeem reſolved to gather them from all corners of the earth,

and to give them a ſettlement here without any ſuch acknowledgment.

Can it be poſſible, Sir, that Chriſtians ſhould hope to ſucceed in any ſuch attempt? Eſpecially, when we conſider how literally the firſt part of the Chriſtian prophecy relating to them was fulfilled, by the terrible deſtruction brought upon their nation and city, ſoon after their imbruing their hands in the blood of our Saviour, how many of them fell by the edge of the ſword, how many were led away captive into all nations, and how long Jeruſalem has been trodden down by thoſe they call the Gentiles. This prophecy has been ſo remarkably fulfilled, and now ſtands ſuch a glaring proof of the truth of the Chriſtian religion, that if we have faith in any thing relating to that religion, it muſt terrify us from attempting to give a ſettlement to unconverted Jews, either by act of parliament, or by wreſting the common law of this kingdom. I ſay, wreſting the common law, Sir; for the Jews, tho' born here, were never till lately deemed natural born ſubjects: They cannot, in my opinion, be as yet deemed ſuch by common law, becauſe they cannot take an oath; for an oath is by all our old law books defined to be, an affirmation or denial *by any Chriſtian* of any thing lawful and honeſt, before one that hath authority to give the ſame for advancement of truth, calling God to witneſs that his teſtimony is true. In trials, indeed, we have been under a neceſſity to admit them, as well as thoſe of all other falſe religions, to be examined as witneſſes; but the reaſon of this is, becauſe the jury are left at liberty to give what credit they pleaſe to their teſtimony; and if they do give credit to what they ſay, it proceeds more from its veriſimilitude, than from the regard they are ſuppoſed to have for the oath they have taken; for I hope no lawyer will ſay, that as to thoſe crimes, ſuch as treaſon, where two witneſſes are expreſly required, two Jew witneſſes would be ſufficient even againſt a Chriſtian. If this, by the quirks of our lawyers, ſhould be deemed a compliance with the ſtatutes, I could aſſign a reaſon why a wicked miniſter ſhould deſire to increaſe the number of Jews in this country; but as this, I am ſure, was not ſo much as thought of by thoſe who introduced this bill, and as there are other reaſons enough againſt it, I have no occaſion for explaining myſelf upon this head.

In ſhort, Sir, I think, that inſtead of reſolving to go into a committee upon this bill, we ſhould reſolve to appoint a ſecret committee to enquire, whether the Jews be allowed to have a ſynagogue, or other place of publick worſhip in this kingdom, and if they have, by what authority that indulgence has been granted or allowed; for I am ſure, we have ſeveral expreſs laws againſt it, and no law, that I know of, for diſpenſing with them. The act of toleration is ſo far from allowing it, that it expreſly excludes from any benefit or indulgence thereby granted all ſuch as deny the Trinity; conſequently, to allow the Jews any place of publick worſhip, or even to connive at it, is an exerciſe of a diſpenſing power, which is expreſly declared to be illegal, by the declaration of our rights and liberties at the time of the revolution, and was aſſigned as the firſt and chief cauſe for our inviting over the prince of Orange, and taking arms againſt that unfortunate and ill-adviſed prince king James II. But, Sir, if it be reſolved to go into a committee upon this bill, I hope care will be taken to amend that part of it, where it is ſaid to be, by and with the conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal; for it cannot be ſuppoſed, that the reverend bench, or any one of our biſhops, adviſed or conſented to this bill: I hope, they have all unanimouſly joined in a ſolemn proteſt againſt it; and therefore I think, that in juſtice to them, and out of regard to their ſacred character, the word *ſpiritual* ought to be left out of the bill.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN reading a letter in your Magazine concerning *Plaiſter of Paris* (ſee p. 177.) I thought it would not be unacceptable to your readers to have a further account, how that, ſo uſeful a ſubſtance, is found and procured. The following obſervations I made upon the ſpot.

Out of the Fauxbourg St. Martin, are ſome large mountains, called *La Bute du Chamont*, upon whoſe ſummits are placed ſeveral windmills; it is in theſe mountains where they dig all the plaiſter (*du Plâter*) for cementing their ſtones in building (at Paris) and for making their different ſtatues, images, &c. and is what we call plaiſter of Paris, after being calcined. Upon the declivities, and ſurrounding theſe mountains, grows a ſhort graſs, intermixed with the following moſt

remarkable plants, viz. *Trifol. lupulin. Marrub. nigr. fœtid. Coronopus Ruellii, Carduus ſtellatus, ſive Calcitrap. B. & capitulis globoſis, Eryngium vulg. C. B.* &c. Upon the ſurface are fed great numbers of ſheep, and within the body of theſe hills are a prodigious number of caverns, where they have been digging for many centuries.

The upper ſtratum, which is generally from 10 to 15 and 20 feet deep, is a ſort of yellowiſh, white ſoapy earth, having whiter ſtreaks or veins traverſing it: In ſome parts of theſe hills it is found breaking ſomewhat like bole, but harder in others, and conſiſting of the moſt thin flaky lamina's, occaſioned, I ſuppoſe, by the ſoil being drier, not having moiſture enough to cement theſe lamina's into one ſolid maſs, as that is which is found by Belle Ville, where the country is more low: This earth is called by the workmen, *le marn, ou terre à degraiſſer.* I could learn no other uſe of it, then in taking out ſpots on cloaths; to the touch it's a little greaſy, and to the taſte very abſorbent and inſipid.

When they have got to the bottom of this whitiſh aſh-colour'd ſtratum, they come to the vein of ſtone made uſe of for burning to plaiſter. This ſtone, the deeper they go, changes into different degrees of hardneſs and colour. The firſt ſtratum, and what they find in larger quantities, is of a white, inclining to a brown or yellowiſh colour, of a crumbliſh coarſe grain, whoſe ſubſtance conſiſts entirely of fine ſhining *micæ*, or ſparry like particles: This is the ſort made uſe of for cementing the ſtones in building; at the bottom of this is found another ſtratum of a harder and more compact ſubſtance, the *micæ* ſmaller, and leſs perceptible, compoſed of lamina's, from 3 to 6 and 8 inches thick, ſeparated by layers of the fore-mentioned whitiſh earth.

Theſe thin ſtratums of hard ſtone, and which is the bottom of all, is full of bluiſh hard veins, running horizontal, of which I can give you no deſcription ſo near, as in comparing it to the *ludus Helmontii*, or waxen vein, found in great quantities about Sydenham, near London, and many other places. This laſt mentioned ſtratum is what makes the fineſt and hardeſt plaiſter, and which is always choſen to caſt ſtatues, buſts, &c. with.

Between theſe different ſtratums of ſtone, is found, in moſt of theſe quarries, a ſhining, flaky, tranſparent ſtone, of a topaz colour, dividing into the moſt thin lamina's, ſhooting always in a pyramidal form.

Here are two ſpecies of this; that which is found in greateſt quantities is the worſt ſort, much harder, more opake, and nothing near ſo beautiful to the eye; this ſort is found intermixed between the loweſt ſtratum of plaiſter-ſtone, and when adhering to it, is alſo burnt for plaiſter: This is called *du Tartre.* But the firſt mentioned fine ſort the workmen pick out and preſerve for cleaning gold and ſilver lace (which they told me was very prejudicial in wounding their hands;) in this, when held to the light, and by regarding its glaſſy ſurface, are ſeen veins of the moſt beautiful colours, as red, green, yellow, purple, blue, &c. its ſhape is always pyramidal, generally two joined together, and is by the workmen called *du Geé*, and by the curious is known by the name of *Lapis Selenites.*

The way of burning this ſtone for plaiſter is by breaking the large pieces into thinner, piling them edgeways to about 10 feet high and 15 broad, leaving four or five arched ſpaces, like ovens mouths, where they light fires with billet wood.

There is great care required in not burning the ſtone too much, for that makes very bad plaiſter: When the fire is put out, if they find pieces that are not burnt enough (and which is known by the blackiſh parts) they burn it over again, by laying it upon the top of other heaps.

Yours, J. H.

Mr. AMES, *Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of* London, *gave to that Society,* May 3, 1753, *the following Method, or Receipt, for taking off the Inſcriptions from Braſs Plates in Churches.*

TAKE a little printers ink, or lamp black and oil, pretty thick, in a vial, then with a ſponge rub ſome of it amongſt the letters; then wipe the ſurface clean, and lay a damp ſheet of paper over it, and over that, again, lay a piece of flannel cloth or bays; then roll a glaſs bottle, or any roller over it, to ſink the paper into the engravings, which will fetch out the ink on your paper reverſed; but by turning it to the light it will appear right; or, by putting a clean ſheet of paper over it, whilſt green, rub it, and it will ſtand right.

Another way: Take paper, after your plate is well cleaned, and cover over the inſcription; then rub it all over with black lead, and the inſcription will appear in white letters.

A Summary *of the moſt important* Affairs *in the laſt* Seſſion *of* Parliament.

THE laſt ſeſſion, being the 6th of this parliament, did not aſſemble until the 11th of January laſt, when his majeſty opened the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech, which our readers may ſee in our Magazine for that month, p. 28. The addreſs of the houſe of lords, in anſwer to this ſpeech, was moved for by the earl of Marchmont, and ſeconded by the lord Archer: and that in the houſe of commons was moved for by Charles Yorke, Eſq; and ſeconded by Robert Tracy, Eſq; both which addreſſes, with his majeſty's anſwer to each, the reader may ſee in our ſaid Magazine, p. 28, 29.

Some objections were made againſt the addreſs propoſed in the houſe of commons, particularly againſt acknowledging his majeſty's wiſdom, that is to ſay, the wiſdom of his miniſters, in purſuing ſuch meaſures as might beſt contribute to maintain and render permanent the general tranquillity of Europe; and ſome ſevere ſpeeches were made againſt the meaſures of our adminiſtration; but in this houſe, as well as the other, the addreſs was agreed to without a diviſion; and the two grand committees of ſupply and of ways and means being eſtabliſhed in the uſual manner, as there was nothing very extraordinary in any of their reſolutions, we ſhall give only the following abſtract of the ſums granted and provided for by them.

Supply *in* SESSION, 1753.

	£.	s.	d.
Navy.			
Jan. 22, 1753. FOR maintaining ten thouſand ſeamen for 13 months, beginning Jan. 1, 1753, at 4l. per man per month, (including ordnance for ſea ſervice) —	520000	—	—
For the ordinary of the Navy and half-pay to ſea officers, for 1753	280206	13	11
Towards the ſupport of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich, for 1753	10000	—	—
	810206	13	11
Ordnance.			
Feb. 1. For the charge of the office of ordnance, land ſervice, for 1752 — — — — —	107688	9	7
For defraying the extraordinary expence of the ſaid office, not provided for by parliament — — —	8817	11	8
	116506	1	3
Forces.			
Jan. 29. For 18,857 effective men for guards, gariſons, and other forces in Great-Britain, Guernſey and Jerſey, for 1753 —	628315	7	11
For the forces in the plantations, Minorca and Gibraltar; and for proviſions for the gariſons of Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence, for 1753 — — —	236420	18	6½
For defraying the extraordinary expences of land forces and other ſervices incurred in 1752, and not provided for — —	26689	13	8
On account of reduced officers of land forces and marines, for 1753	58000	—	—
For allowances to the ſeveral officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe guards, and regiment of horſe reduced; and to ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe guards, for 1753 — — — —	4288	5	5
For penſions to widows of reduced officers, who died upon the eſtabliſhment of half-pay, and who were married before Dec. 25, 1716, for 1753 — — — —	3036	—	—
For the out-penſioners of Chelſea-hoſpital, for 1753 —	58270	15	5
	1015021	—	11½
Nova-Scotia.			
Feb. 20. An account of charges incurred in maintaining the colony of Nova-Scotia in 1752, not provided for by parliament —	47448	5	10
On account of maintaining the ſaid colony, for 1753 —	47167	6	6
	94615	12	4
Subsidies.			
Feb. 1. To enable his majeſty to make good his engagements with the elector of Bavaria, purſuant to treaty — —	20000	—	—
The like with the king of Poland, elector of Saxony —	32000	—	—
	52000	—	—

Defi-

DEFICIENCIES.	£.	s.	d.
Feb. 20. To make good the deficiency of the additional ſtamp duties at Chriſtmas, 1751 — — —	7916	19	11
The like of the duty on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors, at Lady-Day, 1752 — — — —	749	3	3½
The like of the duty of 12s. per barrel on ſweets, &c. at Michaelmas, 1752 — — — — — —	9846	3	3½
	18512	6	6

SUNDRY SERVICES.			
Feb. 15. To capt. John Vernon, in full ſatisfaction for his intereſt in 40 acres of land, now in poſſeſſion of the crown, whereon the fort of Sheerneſs ſtands — — — —	2214	2	3
March 15. To enable the commiſſioners of Weſtminſter bridge to maintain the ſaid bridge, and to perform the other truſts repoſed in them — — — — —	2000	—	—
Towards making and keeping in repair a road between Carliſle and Newcaſtle upon Tyne — — — —	3000	—	—
For defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of Georgia, and other incidental expences from the ſurrender of the charter to his majeſty, June 24, 1752, to June 24, 1753 — —	2632	—	—
Towards building a fort at Anamaboa, and for the maintenance and ſupport thereof; and for other forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, to be applied in ſuch manner as his majeſty ſhall think proper — — — — — —	16000	—	—
	25846	2	3
	2132707	17	2½

Theſe ſupplies we ſhall divide as follows:

For the current ſervice of 1753 — — —	2026393	17	3½
For ſervices incurred and not provided for — — — —	87801	13	5
For deficiencies of former funds — — —	18512	6	6
	2132707	17	2½

WAYS *and* MEANS *for raiſing the* SUPPLY.

PARTICULARS.			
Jan. 25, 1753. BY the duty on malt, &c. continued from June 23, 1753, to June 24, 1754 — — — — —	750000	—	—
Feb. 8. By the land-tax 2s. in the pound for one year from March 25, 1753 — — — — — — —	1000000	—	—
By caſh in the Exchequer on the 2-7ths exciſe, granted by act 5 & 6 Will. & Mary — — — —	100482	14	3½
By the like of the ſurplus of the funds for lottery, 1714 —	79812	16	—
By the like of the additional duty on low wines and ſpirituous liquors, granted by acts 16 and 24 of his preſent majeſty —	54580	9	—
March 27. By the ſinking fund — — —	420000	—	—
By the ſurplus of the grants for the year 1752 — —	18035	9	—½
	2422911	8	4½
Supply voted in 1753 —	2132707	17	2½
Exceedings — —	290203	11	1½

N. B. The ſeveral duties on ſalt, and on red and white herrings delivered out for home conſumption (which by act of 18 of his preſent majeſty, have continuance till March 25, 1759) made perpetual, ſubject to be redeemed by parliament; and after the principal and intereſt due to the proprietors of orders made in purſuance of the ſaid act, and charged on the ſaid ſeveral duties, ſhall be diſcharged; all the monies ariſing from the ſaid duties are to be made part of the ſinking fund.

And that our readers may have at one view a ſtate of our publick accounts, we ſhall add the following.

A STATE *of the* NATIONAL DEBT, *as it ſtood* Dec. 31, 1751, *and* Jan. 11, 1753, N. S.

EXCHEQUER.	*Amount of the national debt on* Dec. 31, 1751. L. s. d. q.	*Increaſed between* Dec. 31, *and* Jan. 11, 1753. L.	*Paid off within that time.* L. s. d.	*Amount of the national debt on* Jan. 11, 1753. L. s. d.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original ſum contributed and unſubſcribed to the *South-Sea* company	1836275 17 10 ¾			1836275 17 10 ¾
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of ſurvivorſhip, being the original ſum contributed	108100			108100
Do for 2 and 3 lives, being the ſum remaining after what is fallen in bydeaths	93080 14 10 ¾		2275	90850 14 10 ¾
Ditto on plate act 6 *George* I.	129750			129750
Ditto for *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtopher* debentures, at 3*l. p. cent. p. ann.*	37821 5 1 ¼			37821 5 1 ¼
Ditto at 3*l.* 10*s. per cent.* 1731	400000		400000	
Ditto at 3*l. per cent.* 1736, charged on the ſinking fund	600000			600000
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto	300000			300000
Duties on ſalt further continued	879150		162450	716700
Exchequer bills made out for intereſt of old bills	2200			2200
The land tax and duties on malt, being additional grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000*l.* charged on 6*d. p.* pound penſions.				
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By 2 acts of parliament 9 *Will.* III. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 *Annæ*	3200000			3200000
Annuities at 3*l. per cent.* 1744, charged on the ſurplus of the additional duties on low wines, *&c.*	1000000			1000000
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3*l. per cent.* from *Auguſt* 1, 1743	3200000			3200000
For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 *G.* I.	500000			500000
Purchaſed of the *S. S.* company	4000000			4000000
Exchequer bills charged on the duties on ſweets 1737	499600			499600
Ann. at 3*l.* 10*s. p. c.* on the duties on coals, *&c.* ſince *Lady-Day* 1719	1750000			1750000
Ditto charged on the ſurplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000			1250000
Ditto at 3*l. per cent.* for lottery 1731	800000			800000
Ditto 3*l. per cent.* 1742, charged on the ſinking fund	800000			800000
Do at 3*l. p. c.* 1743, on additional duties on low wines, ſpirits, *&c.*	1800000			1800000
Ditto at 3*l. per cent.* 1744, charged on the ſurplus of ditto	1800000			1800000
Do at 3 *p. cent.* 1745, charged on additional duties on all wines imported ſince *Lady-Day* 1745	2000000			2000000
Ditto at 3*l.* 10*s.* 1746, charged on duties on glaſs and additional duties on ſpirituous liquors ſince *Lady-Day* 1746	2824428 13 11			2824428 13 11
Ditto at 3*l.* 10*s. per cent.* charged on duties on licenſes for retailing ſpirituous liquors ſince ditto	986800			986800
Ditto at 3 ½ *p. cent.* for lottery 1747, charged on duties on coaches, *&c.*	929276 10 6			929276 10 6
Ditto at 3 ½ *per cent.* 1747, charged on the duties on houſes, *&c.*	4189365 5			4189365 5
Ditto at 3 ½ *p. cent.* for lottery and annuities 1748, charged on additional ſubſidy on poundage, *&c.* ſince *March* 1, 1747	6660006 18 3			6660006 18 3
Ditto at 3 ½ *p. cent.* 1749, charged on the ſinking fund	2968496 8 8			2968496 8 8
Do at 3 *p. c.* 1750, charged on ditto	1000000			1000000
Exchequer bills at 3 *per cent.* 1751, charged on ditto	639901 2 0 ¾		639901 2 0 ¾	
Do at 3 *p. c.* 1752, charged on ditto		1400000	136484 13 1 ¼	1263515 6 10 ¾
SOUTH-SEA Company.				
On their cap. ſtock and ann. 9 *G.* I.	25025309 13 11 ½			25025309 13 11 ½
Annuities at 3 *p. c.* 1751, charged on the ſinking fund	2100000			2100000 15 1

* † See *memorand.* in the next page.

ACCOUNT of the produce of the sinking fund, and to the payment of what debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, the said fund has been applied.

Dr.

To the Exchequer to the sinking fund, between *Dec.* 31, 1751, and *Jan.* 11, 1753, viz.

	L.	s.	d.	q.
Produce of the [illegible]gate fund —	750896	5	1	3/4
[illegible]al fund —	705511	12	3	2/4
South-Sea comp. fund —	191294	16	2	
[illegible]ed goods imported, and [illegible]ervalued	1	10	6	1/2
	1647704	4	2	

[illegible]s brought to this fund by [illegible] 25 *Geo.* II.

	L.	s.	d.	q.
[illegible]tion. [illegible]on [illegible]r	7103	15	11	
[illegible]pirits	51107	9	4	1/4
[illegible]wines	29613	17	4	1/2
	87825	2	8	1/4
	1735529	6	10	1/4

* *Memorandum.* The subscribers of 100*l.* to the [illegible]ery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life, [illegible]s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500*l.* but is [illegible]w reduced by lives fallen in to 21,340*l.* 10*s.* And [illegible] subscribers of 100*l.* to the lottery 1746, were [illegible]wed an annuity for one life of 18*s.* a ticket, [illegible]ich amounted to 45,000*l.* but is now reduced by [illegible]es fallen in to 42,375*l.* which annuities are an [illegible]rease of the national debt, but cannot be added [illegible]reto, as no money was advanced for the same.

† *Memorandum.* Of the sum of 1,400,000*l.* bor[illegible]wed this year, 900,000*l.* was applied for paying [illegible]e navy debt.

Per contra Cr.

By money issued between *Dec.* 31, 1751, and *Jan.* 11, 1753, *viz.*

	L.	s.	d.	q.
By annuities 1736, 6 months due, *June* 24, 1752, 9000*l.* Ditto unsubscribed, 6 months due, *Jan.* 5, 1753, 221*l.* 5*s.*	9221	5		
Ditto 1738, 9 months due, *June* 24, 1752, 6750*l.* Ditto unsubscribed, 6 months due, *Jan.* 5, 1753, 43*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*	6793	11	6	
Ditto *anno* 1742, 6 months due, *June* 24, 1752, and management, 12,225*l.* Ditto unsubscribed, 6 months due, *Jan.* 5, 1753, and management, 919*l.* 1*d.* 1/2	13144		1	1/2
Ditto 1749, 12 months due, *Oct.* 10, 1752, and management	109887	16	1	1/2
Ditto 1750, 6 months due *June* 24, 1752, and management, 16,265*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Ditto unsubscribed, 6 months due, *June* 24, 1752, and management, 835*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*	17101	1	9	
Do 1751, 12 months due, *Jan.* 5, 1753, and management	64181	5		
Annuities at 3 *p. c.* transferable at the *Bank*, and management, 6 months due, *Jan.* 5, 1753	131652	14	1	3/4
By the *Bank* for circulating *Exchequer* bills, *anno* 1751, to *Nov.* 4, 1752	15394	6	2	
Ditto 1752, to ditto	2557	8	2	
Ditto in reward for taking in subscriptions	2000			
By the *South-Sea* company for ditto	2500			
By deficiency of lottery annuities, at *Christmas*, 1751, 796*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* Ditto at *Midsummer*, 1752, 5310*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*	13227	19	1	
The duty on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors at *Lady-Day*, 1752	749	3	3	3/4
Duty on wines imported at *Midsummer*, 1752	17617	5	2	1/2
Ditto on glass, &c. to *October* 10, 1752	31831	11	8	1/2
Ditto on sweets to ditto	9846	3	3	1/4
Ditto on houses, &c. to ditto	11253	9	10	1/4
By the usher of the *Exchequer* for necessaries delivered for annuities 1736 and 1738, to *Michaelmas*, 1751	157	12	8	1/4
By ditto for ditto for sinking fund bills 1751, to ditto	71	18	6	1/4
By a sum granted for the service of the year 1752	500000			
In full of 1,190,041*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* *Exchequer* bills, 1750-51	639901	2	0	1/4
In part of 1,400,000*l.* in ditto	136484	13	1	1/4
	1735529	6	10	1/4

The ADVENTURES of BERTHOLDE.

Extracted from the French. *With his* EFFIGY *curiously engraved.*

BERTHOLDE had a large head, as round as a foot-ball, adorned with red hair very ſtrait, and which had a great reſemblance to the briſtles of a hog; an extremely ſhort forehead, furrowed with wrinkles; two little bleer eyes, edged round with a border of bright carnation, and overſhadowed by a pair of large eye-brows, which upon occaſion, might be made uſe of as bruſhes; a flat red noſe, reſembling an extinguiſher; a wide mouth, from which proceeded two long crooked teeth, not unlike the tuſks of a boar, and pointing to a pair of ears, like thoſe which formerly belonged to Mydas; a lip of a monſtrous thickneſs, which hung down on a chin, that ſeemed to ſink under the load of a beard, thick, ſtrait, and briſtly; a very ſhort neck, which nature had adorned with a kind of necklace, formed of ten or twelve ſmall wens. The reſt of his body was perfectly agreeable to the groteſque appearance of his viſage; ſo that from head to foot, he was a kind of monſter, who by his deformity, and the hair with which he was covered, had a greater reſemblance to a bear half licked into form, than to a human creature.

But tho' nature had treated him ſo ill with reſpect to his body, ſhe had recompenſed him by the ſubtilty, the agreeableneſs, and the ſolidity of the mind, ſhe had united to it. This advantage, infinitely more precious than all others, raiſed him from being a ſimple and mean peaſant, to be the favourite of a great prince, and happily extricated him out of all the ſnares and dangers that had been laid for him.

Bertholde was born of poor parents, in a village called Bertagnona, at ſome miles diſtance from Verona. The ſmall fortune of his father, and his having ten children, would not permit the good man to give them the leaſt education. But as for Bartholde, he had a fund of wit, which ſufficiently made him amends for the poverty of his parents, and the deformity of his perſon, which was more fit to affright children, than to raiſe his fortune; and therefore, the nurſes and mothers of the village had nothing more to do, but to mention his name to make their children quiet when crying, or to make them cry when they were quiet.

But the pleaſure he gave to the other peaſants, was equal to the terror his figure cauſed in the little innocents. Bartholde diverted them on Sundays, and every feſtival, with the ſallies of his wit: He inſtructed them by excellent ſentences, which he uttered from time to time; ſo that, next to the prieſt and the lord of the manor, no perſon in the village was treated with greater reſpect. His poverty, contrary to cuſtom, was not conſidered as a vice; and, what is very ſtrange, it did not render him the object of averſion and contempt. So far was this from being the caſe, the honeſt country people, in order to keep him amongſt them, would have contributed to his ſupport; but he not being willing to be a burthen to them, choſe rather to leave the village, and to ſeek a living elſewhere.

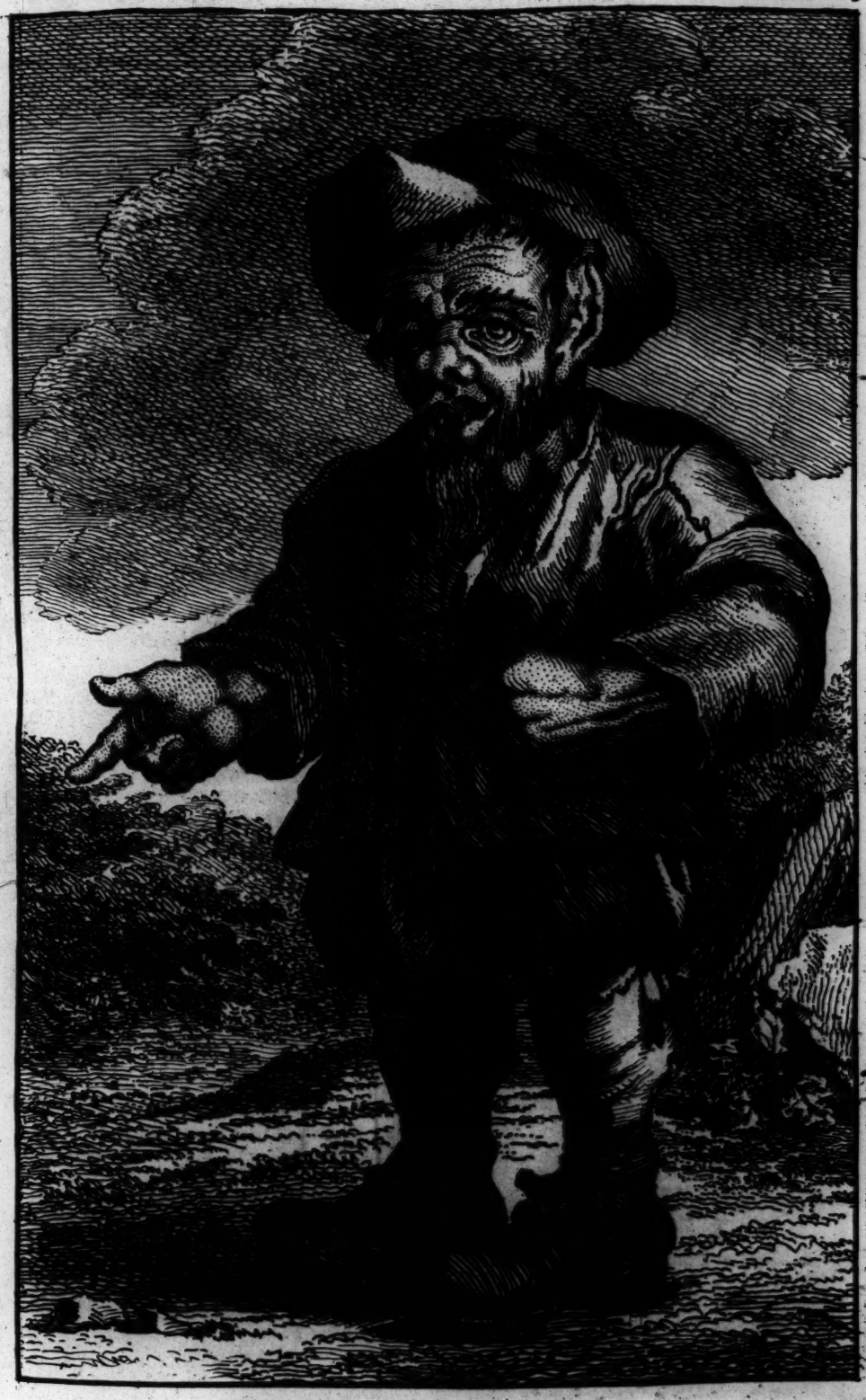
With this view he went to Verona, where Alboin, the firſt king of the Lombards, after having conquered the greateſt part of Italy, kept his court. Chance conducted Bertholde to the palace of this prince, and while he was gazing and wondering at the beauty of the building, his attention was drawn aſide, to obſerve two women at a ſmall diſtance, who had neither nails nor fingers enough to ſcratch with, nor a volubility of tongue, ſufficient to give vent to the torrent of abuſe they ſeemed willing to caſt out at each other.

Bertholde was ſo much diverted with this ſcene, that he had no inclination to put an end to it; but a ſtop was put to his ſatisfaction by one of the king's officers, who came with his orders for parting the combatants; he commanded them to lay their complaints before his majeſty, who had promiſed to do them juſtice. Upon this their fury ceaſed, each picked up her cap, and finding her cloaths torn, and her perſon ſomething diſcompoſed, they both begged leave to retire for a while, that they might appear with greater decency before the king.

Bertholde hearing this, conceived ſome idea of the goodneſs of his ſovereign, and as he had never ſeen him, reſolved to pay him a viſit. In this age, the gates of palaces were not yet blocked up with guards, every one had free acceſs to lay their grievances before the throne.

Tho' a peaſant, tho' a clown, tho' diſgraced by nature, reaſon dictated to him, that all men were formed by the ſame hand, and created in a perfect equality; he therefore thought there was no perſon on earth with whom he might not be allowed to converſe familiarly.

In conſequence of this principle, he entered the palace without any conductor, marched up ſtairs, traverſed the apartments, and entered into that in which the king was ſurrounded by his courtiers, who were converſing with him in a reſpectful



BERTHOLDE.
Engraved from an Original Picture.


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ſpectful poſture, and laughing at the two women, who had juſt been quarrelling before the window: But how great was their aſtoniſhment to ſee Bertholde walk in with his hat on his head, and, without ſpeaking a word, come boldly up to them, and ſeat himſelf by the ſide of the king, in a chair which they, out of reſpect, had A leſt empty! Surprized at this ruſticity, and more ſtill, at his groteſque appearance, they ſtood immoveable at the view of this ſecond Æſop, whoſe mean dreſs was very ſuitable to his deformity. From this ruſtick behaviour, the king eaſily gueſſed, that he was one whom curioſity had brought to his court. And as he had learnt from experience, that nature ſometimes hides her treaſures under the moſt B unpromiſing form, he reſolved to have a familiar converſation with him, and for a few minutes, in complaiſance to the clown, to forget his own grandeur and dignity. Who are you? cried the prince to Bertholde: How did you come into the world? What is your country?—I C am a man, replied the peaſant; I came into the world in the manner Providence ſent me, and the world itſelf is my country.

The king then aſked him ſeveral queſtions, which had not the leaſt connection with each other. A trial of wit, which in thoſe days was much uſed at the courts of ſovereign princes. And this is the D ſubſtance of the diſcourſe, as it is preſerved in the ancient records of the country. What thing is that which flies the ſwifteſt? cried the monarch.—Thought, anſwered Bertholde.—What is the gulf that is never filled?—The avarice of the miſer.—What is moſt hateful in young people?—Self-conceit, becauſe it makes E them incorrigible.—What is moſt ridiculous in the old?—Love.—Who are moſt laviſh of their careſſes?—Thoſe who intend to deceive us, and thoſe who have already done it.—What are the things moſt dangerous in a houſe?—A wicked wife, and the tongue of a ſervant.—What is the huſband's moſt incurable diſeaſe?—The F infidelity of his wife.—What way will you take to bring water in a ſieve?—I'll ſtay till it is frozen.—How will you catch a hare without running?—I will wait till I find her on the ſpit.

The king was aſtoniſhed at the readineſs with which he anſwered theſe queſtions; and to let him ſee his ſatisfaction, promiſed to give him any thing he could G deſire. I defy you, replied Bertholde, bluntly.—How ſo, replied his majeſty? Do you doubt my good will?—No; but I aſpire after what you do not poſſeſs, and conſequently cannot give to me.—And what is this precious thing that I do not poſſeſs?—Felicity, which was never in the power of kings, who enjoy leſs of it than the reſt of mankind.—How! am not I happy on ſo elevated a throne?—Yes, you are, if the happineſs of a man conſiſts in the height of his ſeat.—Do you ſee theſe lords and gentlemen that are continually about me, would they be always ready to obey me, if they were not convinced of my power?—And do you not ſee, in your turn, that there are as many crows, waiting to devour a carcaſe, and who, to prevent its ſeeing their deſigns, begin by picking out its eyes.—Well ſaid, but all this does not hinder me from ſhining in the midſt of them, as the ſun amongſt the ſtars.—True, but tell me, ſhining ſun, how many eclipſes you are obliged to ſuffer in a year?—Why do you put this queſtion?—Becauſe the continual flattery of theſe gentlemen will raiſe a cloud that muſt darken your underſtanding.—On this foot then, you would not be a courtier?—Miſerable as I am, I ſhould be ſorry to be placed in the rank of ſlaves: Beſides, I am neither knave, traitor, nor liar, and conſequently have not the neceſſary qualities for ſucceeding in this fine employment.—What are you then to ſeek for at my court?—What I have not been able to find there; for I had imagined a king to be as much above other men, as a ſteeple is above common houſes; but I have ſoon found, that I have honoured them more than they deſerve.

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ſpectful poſture, and laughing at the two women, who had juſt been quarrelling before the window: But how great was their aſtoniſhment to ſee Bertholde walk in with his hat on his head, and, without ſpeaking a word, come boldly up to them, and ſeat himſelf by the ſide of the king, in a chair which they, out of reſpect, had left empty! Surprized at this ruſticity, and more ſtill, at his groteſque appearance, they ſtood immoveable at the view of this ſecond Æſop, whoſe mean dreſs was very ſuitable to his deformity. From this ruſtick behaviour, the king eaſily gueſſed, that he was one whom curioſity had brought to his court. And as he had learnt from experience, that nature ſometimes hides her treaſures under the moſt unpromiſing form, he reſolved to have a familiar converſation with him, and for a few minutes, in complaiſance to the clown, to forget his own grandeur and dignity. Who are you? cried the prince to Bertholde: How did you come into the world? What is your country?—I am a man, replied the peaſant; I came into the world in the manner Providence ſent me, and the world itſelf is my country.

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ſound ſkin, and mounting on his back, turned again to Verona, accompanied by an infinite number of flies riding behind him, and in this equipage arrived at the palace; when commending the fidelity with which they had ſtuck to his beaſt, and attended him all the way, he told the king, that he kept his promiſe; and Alboin, pleaſed with the ſtratagem, ſoon conceived ſuch an idea of his abilities, that he imagined he might be uſeful to him, in helping him to diſentangle the intricacies of government, and therefore gave him free leave to ſtay at court.

I ſhall omit the various conteſts between Bertholde and the king, on the virtues and vices of the ladies, in which the king did juſtice to their merit, while our hero endeavoured to bring them into contempt. But I cannot avoid taking notice of a petition of the ladies of the court, to obtain a ſhare in the government, and adminiſtration of affairs.

The king having read their long requeſt, which the queen had engaged the chancellor to deliver to him, replied, that this affair being of very great importance, required his ſerious conſideration; that he would weigh the matter, and give the ladies an anſwer in an audience, to which they ſhould be admitted the next day.

Bertholde, the enemy of beauty, could not hear the petition and reply, without burſting into a loud laugh. The king aſked the reaſon: Bertholde ridiculed his complaiſance and the eaſineſs of his temper, when the king replied, that he was in a terrible embaraſſment; that he ſhould be ruined if he granted their requeſt, and that his danger would not be leſs if he refuſed it. A refuſal, ſaid he, will enrage them; they are able to revenge themſelves, by making their huſbands, who have the command of my troops, riſe up againſt me. My dear Bertholde, added he; Bertholde, my faithful friend, help me out of this labyrinth: Thy imagination, fertile in ſtratagems, has hitherto drawn thee out of the dangers thou haſt fallen into at my court, and I am perſuaded thou canſt relieve me out of this. Bertholde promiſed every thing, and deſired the king to be ſatisfied. Having ſtood muſing for a moment, he left the palace, went to the market and bought a little bird: He ſhut it in a box in the preſence of the king, gave it to him, and deſired him to ſend it to the queen, for her to give it to the ladies who had preſented her the petition, with a moſt expreſs prohibition againſt opening the box, on pain of incurring his higheſt indignation; but to keep it till the next day, when it ſhould be opened before him, at the audience he had promiſed to grant them.

The officer to whom the box was given, diſcharged his commiſſion, and the queen alſo gave the box to the ladies, who were ſtill with that princeſs, talking together on the anſwer the chancellor had brought from the king. As we eaſily perſuade ourſelves to believe what flatters our ſelf-love, there was not one preſent who did not think, that their requeſt was already granted. His majeſty, ſaid they, is ſenſible of the juſtice of our demand, and as he is equity itſelf, he immediately found that it was impoſſible for him to refuſe us; to heighten the favour which he will certainly grant us, he has only thought fit to defer it till to-morrow. There is now no doubt, continued they, but that this box contains ſomething extremely valuable, and the confidence with which he has depoſited it in our hands, ſhews alſo, that he does not think us unworthy of the honour. Come, ladies, let him ſee that we deſerve it, by an exact and faithful obſervance of the prohibition relating to this precious treaſure.

At this they took leave of the queen, and after having agreed to aſſemble the next day at the governor's lady's, in order to go to the audience in a body, each returned home.

They were hardly got home, when every one of them was filled with an impatient deſire to know what it could be that was contained in that box; and this impatience increaſed to ſuch a degree, that they could not ſleep all night. Never was any hour watched for with more impatience, than that appointed for their aſſembling at the governor's lady's, and they were all there three quarters of an hour before the time appointed. They all began to diſcourſe on the box they had received the evening before, which the governor had taken from his wife as ſoon as ſhe came home; and fearing leſt her well known curioſity ſhould bring him into diſgrace, had taken the precaution to lock it up in his cabinet. However, as the time of audience approached, it was brought out and given to the aſſembly.

The box no ſooner appeared, than they viewed it with the utmoſt impatience, and all being eager to ſee the hidden treaſure, ſeveral very fine ſpeeches were made to ſhew, that there could be no harm in juſt ſatisfying their curioſity; in ſhort, this was a propoſal that met with the unanimous concurrence of all preſent; and as the box had no lock, it was immediately opened, when out flew the little

little bird, which taking to a window that ſtood open, diſappeared in a moment. How ſhall I deſcribe the conſternation of theſe unhappy ladies at ſeeing the bird fly away, and the box empty! They had not time to ſee whether it was a linnet, a nightingale, a canary-bird, or a ſparrow; had they but known of what ſpecies it was, they would have put another in its place; but this ſecret was known only to the king and Bertholde.

Their conſternation now kept them ſilent, and they no ſooner recovered their ſpeech, than they burſt into tears and lamentations. It was in vain for them, they ſaid, to hide their diſobedience from the king—with what face could they appear before him? And then reproaching themſelves, O this unhappy, this curſed curioſity, cried the governor's lady, has ruined us all! O fatal box, a thouſand times more fatal than that of Pandora! If the curioſity that opened that box, occaſioned evils on earth, a hope of deliverance, and a cure for thoſe evils remained at the bottom; but alas! alas! we have not this feeble conſolation!

Mean whils the hour of audience approached, and in the perplexity they were in, they knew not whether they ſhould go to the palace or return home, when one of the ladies propoſed, that they ſhould throw themſelves at the feet of the queen, tell her their misfortune, and entreat her to make uſe of her authority and credit with the king to prevent the effects of his anger, and they all unanimouſly embraced the propoſal; but while they were preparing to ſet out, a page from that princeſs came for the box, on which they returned for anſwer, that they were bringing it; but they no ſooner ſtood before the queen, than perceiving the box in the hand of the governor's lady, ſhe viewed it with eagerneſs, ſnatched it, and in an inſtant opened the lid, when confuſed and aſtoniſhed ſhe burſt into a rage againſt the king, for having ſported with a curioſity that had given her the extremeſt inquietude; when the governor's lady, with abundance of tears, acknowledged her fault, and in the name of all the ladies, begged her to endeavour to obtain their pardon. The queen was ſenſible of their afflictions, and promiſed to undertake their cauſe.

In the mean time, the king, who waited for them, was ſurpriſed at their delay, and had mentioned it to Bertholde, who imputed it to the ſucceſs of his ſtratagem. While they were talking on this ſubject, the queen entered, accompanied by the ladies, to the number of about 300, when their melancholy and dejected air confirmed the truth of this opinion.

The king, having ſeated the queen by his ſide, aſked the cauſe of this viſit: You have read, ſaid ſhe, the requeſt I cauſed to be preſented to you yeſterday, in the name of all theſe ladies, and we are come for the anſwer you promiſed to give us. It is in this box, anſwered the king, and at the ſame time was going to open it. Your majeſty may ſpare yourſelf the trouble, replied the queen, the bird is flown: The curioſity of theſe ladies has cauſed this accident, and you ſee them all at your majeſty's feet to implore your pardon. And indeed, the ladies, as ſoon as the king attempted to open it, had proſtrated themſelves with their faces to the ground.

At theſe words the king ſeeming in a violent rage, Is it thus then, ſaid he, in an angry tone; is it thus that you obey me? Have you let the bird fly that I intruſted to your care, in ſpite of the ſtrict orders I gave to the contrary; and have you the front after this, to come to me to deſire me to admit you into all my councils, and to enter into the affairs of my government and kingdom? How can you keep the ſecrets that will be there treated of, ſecrets of the greateſt importance, ſince on thoſe principally depend the happineſs or miſery of my people, the proſperity or ruin of my kingdom, and the ſafety or fall of my throne? How can you reſiſt your inclination to divulge them, when in ſpite of my prohibitions and threatenings, you have not been able to reſtrain your curioſity for half a day. Go, fooliſh as you are, you deſerve to be puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity: But out of reſpect for the queen, who has condeſcended to intereſt herſelf in your affairs, I conſent to pardon you; but let me, for the time to come, never hear of the like extravagances. And believe me, it is not without the beſt and the moſt ſolid reaſons, that the laws have excluded you from the government.

The king's pleaſure at the ſucceſs of this ſcheme was not leſs than the mortification the poor ladies ſuffered in hearing this diſcourſe; and they were no ſooner gone, than he made his acknowledgments to Bertholde. The more I know you, ſaid he, the more I eſteem and admire you; as a proof of my ſatisfaction, receive from my hand this ring, and my treaſurer ſhall give you 1000 crowns. Do not be diſpleaſed, replied Bertholde, if I diſobey you; my ſincerity has already made me too many enemies, for whom, however, I do not care a farthing, for he who deſires nothing, and has nothing, has nothing to fear. Nature has made me free, and I reſolve to keep my free-

dom as long as my life; but I cannot be free if I take your preſents, for as the proverb ſays, He who takes, ſells himſelf. How then, replied the king, ſhall I ſhew my gratitude? I have heard, ſaid Bertholde, that it is more glorious to deſerve the favours of a prince and to refuſe them, than to receive without deſerving them. If I was capable of vanity, your goodwill would be more agreeable to me than all the preſents in the world.

While they were talking in this manner, the king received a letter from the queen, who, reſolving to be revenged on the cauſe of the ladies diſgrace, ſent for the unhappy peaſant, who by many artifices evaded the force of her reſentment. She had four large dogs placed in the court through which he was to paſs, in order to tear him to pieces; this he was informed of, and getting a brace of live hares carried them under his arms, and letting them looſe at the approach of the dogs, was inſtantly delivered from theſe enemies. He then, to the queen's ſurprize, appeared before her, was put into a ſack, and in this condition confined in a room till the next day, when he was to be thrown into the river; but he had the addreſs to perſuade the ſoldier who was ſet over him, to let him out and take his place; and then ſtealing the queen's robe, and her veil, in this diſguiſe got out of the palace: But the next day he was found, and the monarch was obliged to ſatisfy the queen's reſentment, by ordering him to be hanged on a tree. Bertholde beſought the king to take care of his family, and to let him chuſe the tree on which he was to die. The monarch freely conſented, and gave him a guard to ſee that the executioner gave him his choice: The trees of every wood for many miles round were examined, and Bertholde, very wiſely, objected to all that were propoſed, till the executioner and guard being weary of the fruitleſs ſearch, ſet him at liberty. At their return, the guards found the king lamenting the loſs of a faithful and able ſervant; he rejoiced to hear that he was ſtill alive, and having found the place of his retreat, went himſelf to perſuade him to return to court; this he not only accompliſhed, but reconciled him to the queen. He was then made prime miniſter, and under his influence the reign of this prince was happy, and his people enjoyed all the felicity they could reaſonably deſire. But the particulars of this part of his life, ſays our author, are for ever excluded from our knowledge; ſince this part of the manuſcript has been unhappily eaten up by the rats; but as the inveterate enemies of all the ancient records of hiſtory have left his will untouched, we ſhall here give it our readers.

To all thoſe who ſhall ſee or read this preſent writing, health and a good appetite.

A "I Bertholde, great-grandſon of Bertolazzo, grandſon of Bertazzo di Bertin, and ſon of Bartolin, of the village of Bertagnana, knowing that we are all mortal, and neither more nor leſs than bladders filled with wind, which the leaſt accident reduces to nothing, and that when we are arrived at the age of 70, as I am at this day, it is time to think of beating a retreat, and to wiſh a good repoſe and good night, to our companions: For theſe cauſes, finding ſome grains of good ſenſe in my bald head, I am willing to ſet my affairs in order, by making this my laſt will and teſtament; as much for my own ſatisfaction, as for that of my friends and relations, to whom I have ſome obligations; for which reaſon I have ſent for Sieur Cerfollio for him to write my laſt will, as follows.

I. I leave to maſter Bertholde, my brother, the venerable cobler of our village, my ſhoes, and 8d. in good money, for having ſeveral times lent me his awl, to put them in order, and for having done me other ſervices equally conſiderable.

Item, To my uncle Sambuco, gardener, I alſo leave my ſtraw-hat, for having ſometimes given me a bunch of leeks, ſometimes ſome onions, and at others ſome cloves of garlick to get me an appetite.

Item, I leave to maſter Allegratto, the king's butler, my large leathern belt and my purſe, for having many times filled my rundlet with wine, and for other ſervices not leſs important.

Item, To maſter Martin, cook to the ſervants, my knife and fork, for having ſometimes regaled me with beans and onions, food infinitely more delicate to me than pies, tarts, ragouts, and all the other regales and dainties which would ſoon have ſent me to my grave.

Item, To my aunt Pandora, waſherwoman, my ſtraw-bed, two chairs with holes in them, and a little crazy, and two ells of linen, to make her three aprons, for having waſhed my ſhirts, and my large woollen ſtockings.

Item, I leave to Fechetti, page of the court, 25 laſhes with a whip, for having made a hole in my chamber-pot, by which means I made water in my bed; as alſo for having tied crackers to my tail, and many other tricks, gambols, and ridiculous and impertinent fooleries. As he is never out of miſchief, I would have this article executed immediately after my deceaſe.

Item,

Item, As at my coming to court, I left my wife Marcolfa, and my young ſon Bertholdin, and have never let them know where I am, for fear they ſhould follow me hither: I leave Marcolfa, my wife, the little piece of land I have poſſeſſed, till my ſon arrives at the age of 25, after which he ſhall enjoy it on the following terms, to wit, that if he marries, he ſhall never unite himſelf to a perſon above his ſtation; that he ſhall not be intimate with his ſuperiors; that he ſhall eat when he has it, and work when he can; that he ſhall not take counſel of thoſe who do not know how to govern themſelves, nor remedies of a ſick phyſician; that he ſhall do his duty to every body, be vigilant in his affairs, not interfere in thoſe in which he has no concern, much leſs in thoſe he does not underſtand; that he ſhall deſire nothing, be contented with what he has; that he ſhall ſeriouſly conſider that there are more lambs go to the butchers than ſheep, and more young men die than old. If he ſoberly reflects on theſe things, and performs them, he cannot fail of being happy in this world, and dying quietly.

Item, Having no other goods, ſince I would never accept of any thing from the king, tho' he has frequently offered and preſſed me to receive large ſums of money, jewels, moveables, rich apparel, lands, caſtles, ſeigniories, fine horſes, and a thouſand other rich preſents; which would have robbed me of that repoſe and tranquillity, which, next to health, are the moſt precious bleſſings of life; which might make me engage in all the impertinencies which I have ſeen practiſed by almoſt all thoſe that poſſeſs them, and would therefore have juſtly rendered me odious to all the world; for inſolence commonly walks by the ſide of thoſe, whom fortune has raiſed from the duſt to great employments: In ſhort, having been always willing to remain poor, I have nothing to leave my king; but as I believe he has received ſome benefit from my advice, I will now give him ſuch counſel, as ſhall not be leſs ſalutary both to him and his people.

I adviſe him then, for the good of his ſubjects, and even from a regard to his own advantage, conſtantly to hold the balance between the rich and poor with an even hand; to examine carefully before he determines; never to pronounce a ſentence whilſt moved by anger; to preſerve the love of his ſubjects; to recompenſe good and wiſe men, and to chaſtize the wicked; to drive away flatterers, liars, and calumniators, and in general all thoſe peſts of a court, who carry fire in their tongues; not to overburthen the people; to protect widows and orphans; to cauſe ſpeedy judgment in all ſuits at law, and to put a ſtop to the tricks and quibbles of courts. If he exactly follows theſe few rules, he will live happily, his reign will be immortal, and he will be propoſed as a pattern of wiſdom and perfection to all the kings of the earth, till the end of time. Amen."

Signed,

BERTHOLDE.

A SOLUTION *to the* QUESTION *in* SURVEYING, *propoſed in* Magazine *for* November *laſt, p.* 503.

SUPPOSE the ∠ CBQ any number of degrees, &c. at pleaſure, which by trials and error, at three or four ſuppoſitions, I find to be 12°—11′—11″ nearly; then there will be

		°	′	″	
∠ C D B =	——	32	48	49	given to find the requiſites, as *per* queſtion.
∠ D C B =	——	135	00	00	
∠ ⊙ D *b* =	——	57	11	11	
∠ D ⊙ *b* =	——	32	48	49	
∠ A D B =	——	114	22	22	
½ the ſum of the two angles A B D and D A B =	}	32	48	49	
∠ D B P =	——	24	22	22	
∠ *c* ∾ *a* =	——	65	37	38	
∠ A H L =	——	44	50	56	
∠ H A L =	——	45	09	04	

		C.	L.	
The ſide A D =	}	6.	10	
And Q *y* = *n* I =	}	4.	00	

In

In the △ CBQ, as the S. ∠ CBQ = 12° — 11′ — 11″ : CQ = 2.00 :: Rad. : CB = 9.47452.

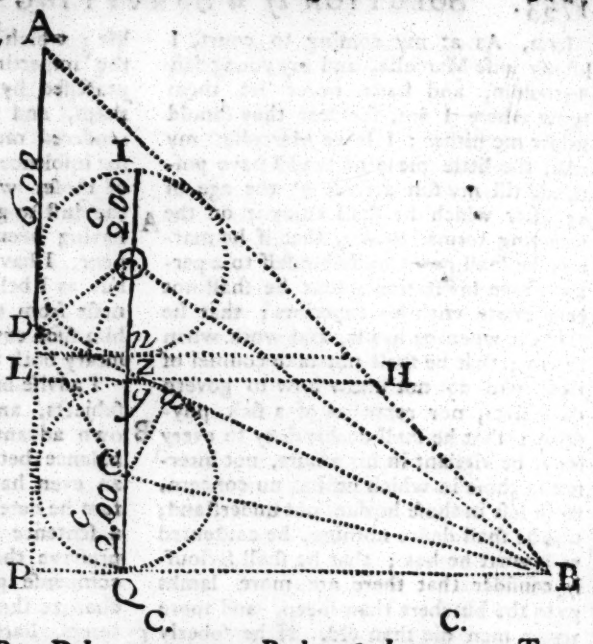
C. L. C.

In the △ DCB, S. ∠ CDB = 32° — 48′ — 49″ : CB = 9.47452 :: S. ∠ DCB = 135° — 00′ : DB = 12.3628.

C. C.

In the △ ⊙ Db S. ∠ ⊙ Db 57° — 11′ — 11″ : ⊙b = 2.00 :: ∠ D⊙b = 32° — 48′ — 49″ : Db = 1.28958.

C. C.



In the △ ⊙ bB, as DB — Db = 11.0732 : Rad. : ⊙b = 2.00 : Tang. ∠ ⊙Bb = 10° — 14′ — 17″.

In the △ ADB, you have the two sides AD and DB, and the ∠ ADB included to find the ∠ ABD.

C. C.

As the sum of the two sides AD and DB = 18.4628 : Diff. = 6.2628 :: Tang. ½, the other two ∠ ABD and DAB = 32° — 48′ — 49″ : Tang. 12° — 20′ — 15″ = the diff. of the two ∠, which taken from the ½ sum leaves the lesser ∠ ABD = 20° — 28′ — 34″, the ½ of which is 10° — 14′ — 17″ = the ∠ ⊙Bb, as before, and proves the whole to be right.— To find the breadth of the walk: In the △ Caz, as the S. ∠ Cza = 65° — 37′ — 38″ : Ca 2.00 :: Rad. : Cz = 2.17878, from which take Cy 2.00, the remainder will be .17878 = half the breadth of the walk, which doubled is .35756 = the whole breadth. In the △ DPB, as Rad : DB = 12.3628 :: S. ∠ DBP = 24° — 22′ — 22″ : DP = 5.10158, which added to AD = 6.10 is 11.20158 = the perpendicular AP; then take Qz = 4.17878 from AP, the remainder will be 7.0228 = AL; then as the S. ∠ AHL = 44° — 50′ — 46″ : AL = 7.0228 :: S. ∠ A = 45° — 09′ — 04″ : HL = 7.076015 the middle length of the walk, and the base PB will be found to be 11.2611 the hypoth. AB = 15.88388, and the area 6 : 0 : 08 $\frac{656}{1000}$.

C. C. C. C. C. C.

A. R. P.

Chesham, May 5, 1753. ABRAHAM STONE, Land Surveyor.

To

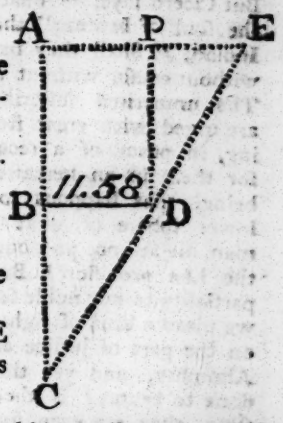
To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR inſerting the following, will oblige your conſtant reader, and very humble ſervant,

ABRAHAM STONE.

Cheſham, in Bucks,
May 8, 1753.



In the rectangular incloſure A E C is given the C. L. ſence B D = 11. 58 *per* Gunter, the ſide B C = D E and A E = D C: Quere the ſides, angles, and areas of the three fields.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

To the FOOL.

SIR,

I HAVE a long time laboured under a difficulty in ſpeculation; for the removal of which, the uſual arguments given are ſo very inſufficient and unſatisfactory, that I could wiſh you would furniſh out ſome weightier and more ſubſtantial ones. And, tho' ſome private conſiderations may poſſibly determine you to be rather ſilent on a ſubject, which requires being treated of with ſo much caution and circumſpection, yet among your readers, perhaps, there will be found ſome who may have courage enough to ſtep out of the common road of thinking; ſome that cannot but with indignation ſee reaſon ſervilely ſtoop to the controul of prejudice and adopted principles, and who, without peremptorily pronouncing that man a vain and impious ſceptick, who ſhall dare to ſuggeſt doubts and difficulties their forefathers happened never to have dreamt of, can wave without ceremony the compliment uſually paid to opinion moſt in vogue; and on this, and any affair of importance, generouſly give the world their own ſentiments without reſerve. And yet ſuch ſettled enemies are the generality of mankind to an open freedom of thought (excepting thoſe who turn it into licentiouſneſs) ſo averſe are they to the admiſſion of ideas they were not before made acquainted with, or had not been familiarized to from their youth, that reflections are frequently therefore only rejected or not attended to, becauſe they are novel.

But not to detain you too long from the ſubject-matter of my diſcourſe, it is this, "How the œconomy of divine Providence, with reſpect to the brute creation, can be made reconcileable with our conceptions of the nature of the ſupreme Being and his Attributes, upon the ſuppoſition of this being the firſt and final ſtage of their exiſtence?" Which was a queſtion put to one of our Indian governors, by a Bramin of Patna, the capital city of the kingdom of Bahar.

That they are endowed with ſome degree of reaſon and reflection, and a ſenſibility of pain as well as pleaſure, is allowed to be a truth inconteſtable. Nor is it leſs evident and unqueſtionable, that the latter is oftentimes more than overbalanced by the former.——To inſtance only in that excellent and moſt ſerviceable animal the horſe.—What exquiſite, what affecting tortures do many of thoſe animals endure (tho' ſome few of them, perhaps, meet with a more friendly fate) from ſome mercileſs callous-hearted monſter of a maſter? How frequently to the pangs of hunger and a diſtempered body, are there added the moſt cutting ſtripes and ſcourges, moſt liberally, and as wantonly oft-times, dealt out to them by their inhuman driver, or ſome human-brutes on poſt-horſes?—And all this merely for their not effecting, perhaps, impoſſibilities!

But wherefore all this wretchedneſs, this unrewarded toil and labour? Wherefore all theſe agonizing pains and miſeries heaped on a helpleſs, hopeleſs off-ſpring of divine Providence? Are they not a living animated part of the creation? Are they not fleſh and blood? Do they not as well as we know what ſorrow means? Yes; and for man only, his uſe, or accidentally his pride, his wantonneſs, his cruelty, were they brought into a ſenſible exiſtence?

Shall one being be created, but even under the bare poſſibility of being made miſerable (more or leſs) ſolely for the uſe and ſervice of another? Lord, what is man? or rather, what are not brutes?

The

The Indians aſk, if brutes have not ſouls? If not, then ſay they, matter thinks: But Cicero ſays, "That God is himſelf the ſoul of brutes;" therefore, ſays the Indian, "Shall they be found ſuffering without cauſe, without a recompence?" The unmerited ſufferings among men are urged with great ſtrength of reaſoning, in proof of a recompence reſerved for them in an hereafter. And muſt a being, that happens to move in ſome lower ſphere of animated exiſtence to man, be at once pronounced unworthy of the like proviſion? But wherefore this partiality to our noble ſelves? Why muſt we plead a kind of right to be dealt with on the part of juſtice and equity by the Almighty, and yet think it no injury done to brutes? if their ſufferings in a ſtate, they are even forced into by the ſame common Lord and Maker of all things, meet not from him in an hereafter ſome ſimilar tokens of that univerſal and impartial goodneſs towards his creatures, ſo neceſſary and eſſential to the divine nature."

But it may be ſaid, what would your correſpondent mean we ſhould conclude from theſe inſinuations? Does he mean, that we ſhould at once, and without further ceremony, put the brute ſpecies upon a level with the human? Would he intimate, that the former are actuated with a like immortal principle with the latter; and that both are indiſcriminately of the ſame eſtimation in the ſight of God?

Let them attend to the reaſon and harmony of our great and immortal poet:

All are but parts of one ſtupendous whole,
Whoſe body nature is, and God the ſoul.
—Lo! the poor Indian, whoſe untutor'd mind [wind:
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the
His ſoul proud ſcience never taught to ſtray
Far as the ſolar walk, or milky way;
Yet ſimple nature to his hope has giv'n
Behind the cloud-topt hill an humbler heav'n:—
But thinks, admitted to that equal ſky,
His faithful dog ſhall bear him company.

But let it not be thought that I am impertinently prying into the ſecret councils of the Almighty, or endeavouring to know *the ordinances of heaven*. No, I mean only to awaken mankind into a courſe of reflections, with reſpect to the brute creation, neither uſeleſs, unbecoming, or even unneceſſary. I would warn them againſt concluding too haſtily, that brutes can be made liable, as they are, to pain and miſery, ſolely in compliment to man; ſince no opinion, I think, can be more unfavourable to the honour and dignity of the ſupreme Being or his Attributes. In ſhort, Sir, we have ſcripture whereon to ground our confidence, that no part of the brute creation, not even a ſparrow, is ſo inconſiderable in the ſight of God, as in that of man. A conſideration which, if attended to as it ought, may have this good effect at leaſt, that ſome check may thereby be given to thoſe many ſhocking barbarities, which with ſuch unfeeling wantonneſs, or ſtudied cruelty, are daily exerciſed towards many of thoſe unhappy creatures that compoſe the brute creation. I am,

SIR, yours, &c.

INDATHIRSIS.

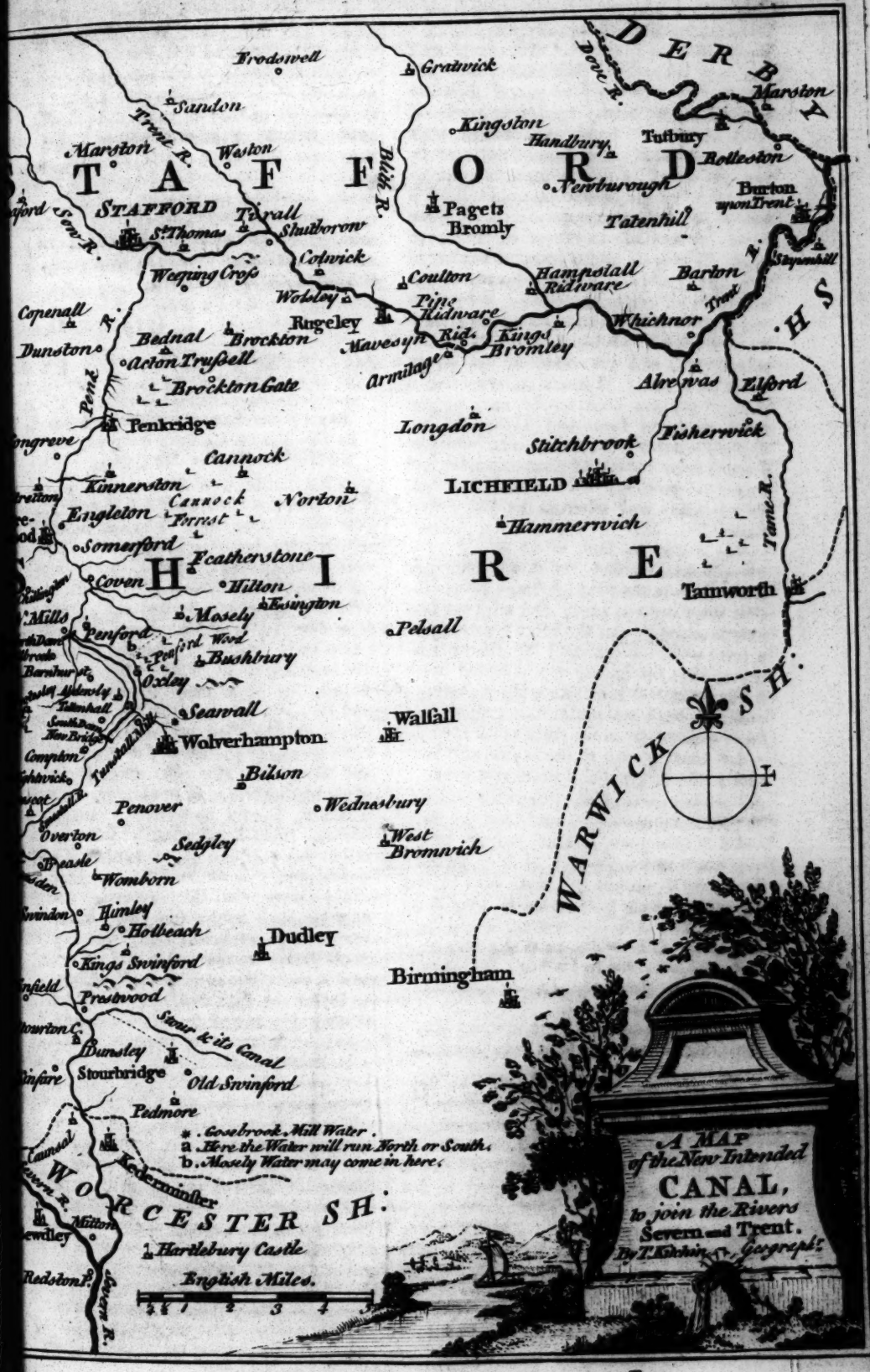
The following MAP *of the Country is annexed to a Scheme or Propoſal, for making a navigable Communication between the Rivers* TRENT *and* SEVERN *in* Staffordſhire *, *by Dr.* THOMAS CONGREVE, *late of* Wolverhampton *in that County.*

HE propoſes to make a communication between the river Penk, which runs into the Trent, and the river Smeſtall, which runs into the Severn, by a reſervoir or magazine of water, between the north and ſouth dams marked in the map, which magazine will contain 456 acres, if a dam 24 foot high be made at the north end, and another at the ſouth end 10 foot high, to which, by two more ſluices, 50 acres more might be added; and he computes that the fall of the water, from Alderſley, where the water runs both ways, to the joining of the Smeſtall and Stour, is 181 feet, from the ſame place to Bullbridge at Penkridge, 88 feet, 9 inches, thence to Burton, 100 feet, 9 inches, from Stour-mouth to Severn the fall is 104 feet and ¼. Total fall of both rivers 475.

He ſhews, that this navigable communication will coſt a very large ſum, that the carriage of goods will, thereby, be made vaſtly cheaper, and that 71 market towns and cities may trade by this canal; to which we ſhall add, that ſuch inland navigations might be made a ſupport for our ſeamen in time of peace, if a law was made, that in time of peace none but apprentices under 18, or ſuch as had ſerved three or five years on board a ſhip of war, ſhould be employed in any of them. As ſuch a law would procure a proviſion for a great number of our brave ſeamen in time of peace, it is hoped it will be agreeable to the people; and the having ſuch a ſupply always ready at command upon a ſudden rupture, would encourage the government to engage in every undertaking for increaſing and extending our navigable communications.

To

* *See Map of* Staffordſhire, *in our* Magazine *for* 1751, *p.* 103.



Printed for R. Baldwin Junr. at the Rose in Pater Noster Row.

ticles be never ſo ſmall, there muſt be vacuities in nature; for let thoſe parts be of what figure you will, they cannot abſolutely fill up that vacuity which we muſt ſuppoſe to be between three ſpherical particles of air or water; and if we ſuppoſe them alſo to be ſpherical, there muſt be an infinite number of vacuities between themſelves, unleſs we ſuppoſe, as I have ſaid, another ſort of fluid ſtill more ſubtle to fill up thoſe vacuities, and ſo *in infinitum*.

Now that this fluid, which I have called æther, not only may, but muſt be rarer or denſer in ſome parts of ſpace than in others, is certain from the different degrees of light and heat, which we perceive; that is to ſay, that its conſtituent parts muſt be at a greater diſtance from one another in ſome places than in others; for that this is the ſenſe in which I take the words rare or denſe, I ſhall grant, and it is the ſenſe I have always ſeen them taken in; and I have always thought, that the power of any fluid in motion depended upon its quantity as well as velocity; therefore, tho' I do not make denſe and powerful ſynonymous terms, I muſt think, that if the velocities be equal, a denſe fluid will be more powerful than a rare one; and that the power of æther in motion depends upon its denſity, as well as velocity, is evident from the effects produced by a lens or burning glaſs; for no one ſuppoſes, that the velocity of the rays of light is increaſed by paſſing thro' a lens, but only that they are collected together, and conſequently rendered more denſe at the focus than in any other place, and therefore have at that place a much greater power than any where elſe.

From hence I muſt ſuppoſe, that the electrical ſtream, the farther it moves from the electrified body, becomes not only the leſs rapid, but the more rare, that is to ſay, its parts not only loſe their motion by degrees, but become farther diſtant from one another; and if my learned friend defines *denſer* to be, *conſiſting of particles of a larger ſize*, I ſhould be glad to know how the conſtituent particles of the electrical ſtream come to encreaſe their ſize gradually as they move off from the electrified body.

Upon the whole, whether there be in any part of infinite ſpace a cubical inch of abſolute vacuum, is a queſtion we cannot reſolve; but that there muſt be an infinite number of interſtitial vacuities, is, I think, evident from the nature of things; for tho' matter be diviſible *in infinitum*, we muſt come to conſtituent parts or particles before we can form any idea of matter; and if thoſe conſtituent particles be of a different ſize and ſhape in ſome ſorts of matter from what they are in others, there muſt be interſtitial vacuities. The denying of this has led this learned gentleman into the neceſſity of putting a different ſenſe upon the words *rarer* and *denſer*, than is now uſually put upon them, and in which, I believe, he will find very few followers; which is all from,

Oxford, May 14, 1753. SIR, &c.

Subſtance of his Majeſty's SPEECH *at the Cloſe of the Seſſion*, June 7, 1753.

FIRST he tells both houſes, that the ſeaſon of the year was ſo far advanced, and the buſineſs before them ſo entirely finiſhed, that it was neceſſary to put an end to this ſeſſion of parliament: That the zeal which they had ſhewn for his perſon and government in all their proceedings, called for his ſincere thanks; and that the care and aſſiduity they had exerted, in making ſuch proviſions as might advance the commerce of his ſubjects; ſupply and extend their manufactures, and put a ſtop to ſome diſorders that required reformation; were no leſs agreeable to him, than they were proofs of their prudence, in laying hold of this time of tranquillity to make domeſtick improvements.

That the ſtate of foreign affairs had received no material alteration ſince their meeting; and that they might depend on his ſteadily purſuing the ſame principles and ends, which he then declared to them: That to preſerve the peace; to conſult the real proſperity of his people; and, at the ſame time, to aſſert and maintain the honour and juſt rights of his crown and kingdoms; were the fixed objects of all his meaſures.

Then he tells the commons, that in granting the ſupplies for the current year, they had equally ſhewn their concern for the publick ſervice, and their regard to the eaſe of their fellow ſubjects. He thanks them for both; as well as for providing with ſo much foreſight, for the future augmentation of the ſinking fund.

Then he concludes with theſe words to both houſes: "I have nothing to deſire of you, but what I am perſuaded you wiſh for yourſelves. Do your utmoſt endeavours in your ſeveral countries, to promote the true intereſt and happineſs of my people; to propagate induſtry; and to preſerve good order and regularity amongſt them; make them ſenſible of the bleſſings they enjoy; and, by theſe means, the quiet and ſecurity of my government will be beſt eſtabliſhed."

To

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

UPON reading the *Act to permit Perſons profeſſing the* Jewiſh *Religion to be naturalized by Parliament*, a doubt has occurred to me, whether any Jew can be naturalized by parliament by the act as it now ſtands, and my reaſon for doubting is this: Every perſon to be naturalized is to take the oaths to the government as preſcribed by act of parliament, one of which is that we call the oath of abjuration. Now this oath, as preſcribed by act of parliament, concludes with theſe words, "and I do make this recognition, acknowledgment, abjuration, renunciation and promiſe, heartily, willingly and truly, *upon the true faith of a Chriſtian* *." This being the form of the oath preſcribed by act of parliament, I am apt to think, that no court of juſtice, nor either houſe of parliament, can diſpenſe with or alter theſe words without an act of parliament for that purpoſe; becauſe in the act for explaining and amending the famous act of the laſt reign, vulgarly called, *The ſwearing Act*, there is an expreſs clauſe for diſpenſing with theſe words, when any Jew preſented himſelf to take the oath of abjuration in purſuance of the ſaid act, or the ſaid ſwearing act †; and becauſe there is a like diſpenſing clauſe in favour of Jews, in the act for naturalizing ſuch foreign proteſtants as were then ſettled, or ſhould afterwards ſettle in our American colonies ‡.

From the parliament's being ſo careful at both theſe times to provide for the Jews by an expreſs clauſe, it is evident, that no inferior court of juſtice can diſpenſe with or alter theſe words when a Jew preſents himſelf to take this oath, therefore my only doubt is, whether either houſe of parliament can do ſo, without the authority of a previous act of parliament for the purpoſe; for if neither houſe can, it is certain that no perſon profeſſing the Jewiſh religion can be naturalized by parliament, notwithſtanding this new act in their favour. As this is a queſtion of ſome importance, I hope ſome one of our learned lawyers will give us his thoughts upon it, and therefore I muſt beg the favour of you to inſert this in your next Magazine.

June 19, 1753. I am, &c.

To the PRINTER *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE character of a gentleman I had a great eſteem and friendſhip for when alive, and whoſe memory I revere now dead, being attacked by an anonymous writer in your Magazine of March laſt, (p. 118.) in that part which alone renders any character amiable, i. e. integrity and love of truth, which, ſays the author, "he had not ſo good a title to, as the writer of his character aſſerts he had, but on the contrary it appears, in many inſtances, he was notoriouſly wanting in both;" and your ſaying that an anſwer, if ſent, ſhould be impartially publiſhed, have induced me to conſider the evidence produced to ſupport this heavy charge, which is introduced in this manner: "The compaſs of your paper will not allow me to produce many teſtimonies, and, therefore, I ſhall at preſent mention only two: The firſt in order of time is a quotation out of a ſermon preached at Oxford, in 1711, by Ri. Ibbetſon, A. M. The other is from the earl of Nottingham's Anſwer to Mr. Whiſton's Letter to him; to theſe I refer." His inference from both is, "that theſe authors have ſufficiently made good their charge againſt Mr. Whiſton, which, with all his artifice and evaſive ſhifts, he could never get clear of, and whoſoever will be at the pains to peruſe theſe two tracts will be fully convinced, that Mr. Whiſton was not that true Chriſtian, that man of integrity, that lover of truth, which he is ſaid to be in the abovementioned character." Thus ſtands the evidence and the inference from it; and the amount is; Ri. Ibbetſon has ſhewn, my lord Nottingham has ſaid, that Mr. Whiſton, &c. To whom? To ſuch as ſee things in their light, and to none elſe; for the author will not ſurely ſay, all that have read theſe authors are convinced. I aſſure him I have read my lord Nottingham's Anſwer, (the other tract having never fallen under my notice) and am far from thinking his inference juſt; and this I know to be the caſe of ſeveral others well acquainted with the Greek langnage, (which I am not) and, probably, of thouſands more, for any thing ſhewn to the contrary. Beſides, all that have read controverſy know, nothing is more common than for each ſide to charge the other with miſrepreſenting, wrong tranſlating, &c. and this is done by the authors under notice: See Mr. Whiſton's Reply to my lord Nottingham's Letter, p. 19, &c. Mr. Whiſton ſays he has been fair in his quotations, as far as they related to the particular part of the controverſy they are brought to ſupport, p. 21, of his Reply, and that my lord Nottingham has not, p. 13, 14, 15, and particularly, p. 19: And upon the author's principles,

* *See act* 1 *Geo. I. chap.* 13. † 10 *Geo. I. chap.* 4. *ſect.* 17. ‡ 13 *Geo. II. chap.* 7. *ſect.* 3.

the charge againſt my lord Nottingham's character will be the ſame as his againſt Mr. Whiſton's. From hence he muſt appear very unfair himſelf, to condemn (and endeavour to lead others to do the ſame) a venerable and valuable character only by the evidence of his adverſaries; whereas he ought to have deſired (as I ſincerely do) all to read both ſides before they come to a determination.

Without conſidering any thing farther, I think, it will appear his manner of attempt is unjuſtifiable, and far from proving his charge againſt Mr. Whiſton's character, as wanting integrity and love of truth. I own, I always thought his worſt enemies would never lay the want of theſe to his charge, there ſeeming as little reaſon for it in his, as in moſt, if not any character that has appeared amongſt us; if a view of his conduct is taken under notice. In order to which he ſhould be conſidered as the eaſy and happy Mr. Whiſton, profeſſor of the mathematicks at Cambridge, with juſt expectations of further advancement, capable of bringing up, and providing comfortably for his family; in general eſteem for his learned and ingenious writings, as appears from letters to him publiſhed in his Hiſtorical Preface in the life-time of the writers, and is admitted by this author. Thus was he circumſtanced when led into the enquiry, and, I think, if his writings on the ſubject be read with thoſe of his opponents, there appear the greateſt indications of integrity and love of truth, that can be deſired; and that nothing but integrity of heart, depending on the Providence of God, and the expectation of a future reward for his ſufferings here, (for at leaſt what he thought the truths of God) could have ſupported him in the various difficulties he laboured under. And we ought to conſider this teſt of integrity and love of truth ſufficient, as worldly intereſt has been, and, I fear, will be moſt prevalent in men; and therefore, where this has been given up, and not only ſo, but further ſufferings have been expected, where this, I ſay, is, or has been the caſe, none can doubt but that it is as great proof of it as we ought to expect or deſire. Thus with propriety we ſay, the apoſtles and primitive Chriſtians gave evidence of their integrity and love of truth; and thus did he, not in a ſudden ſtart, but his reſolution was fixt and permanent, and never varied from to his death, as in ſome meaſure appears by a letter from him to Dr. Potter, archbiſhop of Canterbury, publiſhed in the year 1742, about a living of 300 or 400l. a year. Another inſtance of ſincerity (if more is thought neceſſary) appears in his conduct, upon receiving a letter at Tunbridge, as the whole is publiſhed to the world: And ſince this author grounds his charge only upon the general accuſation of two of his antagoniſts, writing in the heat of controverſy, I think much greater weight ſhould be laid on a teſtimony in his favour from an eminent and learned biſhop, who was himſelf on the orthodox ſide of the queſtion: I mean biſhop Smalridge, who having peruſed Mr. Whiſton's 4th vol. in MS. on returning it to him, expreſſed himſelf to this purpoſe, "You have acted very uprightly, your quotations are fair and juſt; a friend of mine did ſuggeſt to me that he thought you had omitted ſome paſſages in antiquity which ſeemed to make againſt you, but upon comparing, I found you had not omitted them, but they were all in your papers." See Memoirs of Dr. S. Clarke, 1ſt edition, p. 175. Notwithſtanding what is above ſaid, I would not be thought to ſay his character was perfect; foibles he had, and I agree with the author, his Memoirs of Dr. Clarke's life and his own are proofs of it. In the firſt he too haſtily concluded, all that in the main agreed with him ſhould have expreſſed themſelves as fully, and have acted in the ſame manner, he had done, and for their not doing ſo, he raſhly queſtioned the ſincerity of ſeveral valuable perſons, to whom the Chriſtian world is greatly indebted. But I am ſurpriſed any one would mention the other, if they conſidered his age when he wrote it. Thoſe acquainted with him (as I had the happineſs to be) know, that when he was above fourſcore he had no thoughts of it's ever being done; and in a ſhort time after, he declared, he would do it himſelf. All his friends were greatly concerned, and I dare ſay did (as I did) declare, from the haſte and infirmities of his age, we expected it to be what it is, unworthy of him; and would have diſſuaded him from the mention of ſome things, but could not prevail, nor would he ſuffer any of his beſt friends to ſee it till printed; and I do ſay, nothing that ever was publiſhed gave me ſo much concern as this.—Upon the whole, I declare, I never met with one that had a greater veneration for God and reliance on his Providence, or a more firm belief that the Chriſtian revelation was from him; and whoſe life was more regulated thereby, than Mr. Whiſton's *. To which I make no ſcruple, but think it an honour to ſign my name.

CALEB JEACOCKE.

The

* *See more in defence of his character, in our* Mag. *for* April *laſt, p.* 157; *and for* May, *p.* 225, 226.

Sung by Mr. BEARD.



2.

This man of the mill has a daughter ſo fair,
With ſo pleaſing a ſhape, and ſo winning an air,
That once on the ever-green bank as I ſtood,
I'd ſwore ſhe was Venus juſt ſprung from the flood.

3.

But looking again, I perceiv'd my miſtake,
For Venus, tho' fair, has the look of a rake ;
While nothing but virtue and modeſty fill
The more beautiful looks of the laſs of the mill.

4.

Prometheus ſtole fire as the poets all ſay,
To enliven that maſs which he modell'd of clay ;
Had Polly been with him, the beams of her eyes
Had ſav'd him the trouble of robbing the ſkies.

5.

Since firſt I beheld this dear laſs of the mill,
I can ne'er be at quiet ; but do what I will,
All the day and all night I ſigh, and think ſtill,
I ſhall die if I have not this laſs of the mill.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

PARSON ADAMS.



The firſt couple caſt off two couple, the ſecond couple follows at the ſame time, foot it ⁝, lead up to the top, hands acroſs quite round ⁝, croſs over, foot it and turn ⁝, right hands and left quite round ⁝.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* JUNE, 1753.

ODE. *On the 4th of* June, *being the Birth Day of his Royal Highneſs* GEORGE, *Prince of* Wales. *By* R. ROLT.

I.

BRING your chaplets, ſtrew your flow'rs;
Strike the tabor, ſtring the lyre:
Let us greet the happy hours;
Let our joy to heav'n aſpire.
Come form the ring, and weave the dance;
Sweetly ſing the rural lay:
Ye ſhepherds haſte, ye nymphs advance;
Come and crown this holiday.
Hark! the drum with ſolemn ſound,
Joins the trumpet's ſprightly note;
While mimic thunder ſhakes the ground,
Thro' the cannon's brazen throat:
And the merry-tun'd bells, in a ſweet chearful peal [day to hail!
Roll round:—Oh! George, thy native

II.

Grim War pulls off the vizor from his face, [Peace:
And ſhrinks before the glorious ray of
No more Rebellion, with unhallow'd hand,
Drives Rage and Havock o'er a weeping land: [day,
Rude Clamour, baſe-born Faction, fly the
While Truth and Juſtice ſpread their righteous ſway.
Fair Liberty ſits in the vale,
And ſees honeſt labour at work,
Where the ſtrong threſher lifts up the flail,
Or the hay-maker handles his fork.
She hears the hoarſe peaſant rejoice,
As he turns up the glebe with his plow; [voice,
And the milkmaid's more delicate
As ſhe brings up the pail from the cow.
Around the flow'ry mead and fertile field,
See Plenty all her various tribute yield:
The hop-plantation, and the apple-race,
With corn, beſt gift of heav'n! the proſpect grace.
Bacchus, Pomona, Ceres, bleſs the ſoil,
And rich abundance crowns the farmer's toil:
Not more could Amalthea's horn contain,
Of ripen'd product, from the field or plain.

III.

Lo! Health climbs up the mountain's brow,
To ſee Britannia's wealth below;
Where the thick flock ſuch fleeces bear,
As ſhame the ancient Tyrian pride:
'Tis Jaſon's wealth; our navies are
But one great Argos o'er the tide;
Whoſe womb contains ſo opulent a ſtore,
As ev'n to purchaſe all Potoſi's ore.
Bleſt iſle! where freedom happily receives
That treaſure, which deſtroy'd ten thouſand ſlaves.

IV.

Ye venerable patriarchs of the wood,
I long to ſee you ploughing up the flood;
All rang'd in terrible array,
Where glorious Vernon points the way,
To humble France, to cruſh the Spaniſh pride, [tide.
And ſtrew the Bourbon Lilies o'er the
Then ſhall Britannia, ocean's queen,
Like her own oak, ſupremely riſe:
The world ſhall then obey her reign,
Her pow'r extend to polar ſkies:
To her, the African, alone, ſhall bow;
For her, the Indian only toil;
All Aſia's wealth for her, alone, ſhall flow;
The world ſhall centre in her iſle.
Bleſt proſpect!—Commerce, rear thy languid head; [ing maid.
Look up, thy George ſhall chear his droop-

V.

V.

Britain's Aſcanius, from thy grandſire learn
How to direct the regal ſway:
Like him, the victor's laurels nobly earn,
Or teach rude factions to obey.
Late be the hour! but, when he ſeeks the ſkies,
How glorious then will all thy virtues riſe!
When Granville's counſels guard the throne,
To guide the ſword, the olive ſpread;
What can we fear? a glorious crown
Shall circle round thy royal head;
Britannia ſhall regain her loſt renown,
While Peace and Freedom dance in ev'ry ſhade. [ſtate;
So young Auguſtus ſway'd the Roman
So good Mecænas won an empire's love:
'Tis virtue wiſely to direct the great;
'Tis virtue wiſdom's counſel to approve: [brings,
Peace won by war, more ſolid glory
Than all the palms of all the warring kings.

VI.

Thy Granville ſhall behold no Pyrrhus here,
Nor, like his Cyneas, thy ambition fear.
Beneath his ever-zealous care,
How great, how glorious, ſhalt thou ſhine?
How very terrible in war?
In peace, how amiably divine?
Another Harry o'er the field,
Where Agincourt ſhall grace thy ſhield:
Another Edward o'er the plain,
Where ev'ry Art proclaims thy reign.
The Muſes, enliven'd, ſhall rear up their head, [gay mead:
And tune their ſweet ſymphony round the
While Freedom and Plenty ſhall form their blithe band,
The Sciences too ſhall be there;
Fair Commerce ſhall bring up each Art in her hand,
And their feſtival laſt thro' the year:
While Britain's bleſt children ſhall happily ſing, ["and king."
"Great George is our father, our patron,

PROLOGUE *and* EPILOGUE *to the* Adelphi *of* Terence, *lately acted by the* Charterhouſe *Scholars, before the Right Rev. the Biſhops of* Oxford, Cheſter, Worceſter, *and* Fern, *and many other Perſons of Diſtinction.*

PROLOGUE, *ſpoken by* —— Sainſbery, *in the Character of* HEGIO.

TO-night, ye Britons, let the immortal name
Of Roman Terence your attention claim:
To you, undaunted, he ſubmits his cauſe,
And dares the teſt of your ſevereſt laws;
Convinc'd that ſcholars will with pleaſure hear; [ear.
For Attick ſcenes muſt pleaſe an Attick
Thoſe Attick ſcenes which once in learning's bloom,
With Iös ſhook the theatre of Rome:
There Cæſar oft forgot the toils of fight,
And modeſt Maro liſtned with delight:
E'en veſtals heard, unblam'd, the ſpotleſs lay, [away.
And prieſts and cenſors went improv'd
O! wou'd the poliſh'd bards of Britain quit, [wit!
The dang'rous track of looſe, licentious
Soon might our theatres in virtue's cauſe,
Be deem'd a glorious ſupplement to laws.
No fans ſhould ſcreen the bluſhing beauty's face, [grace.
And prelates might an Engliſh drama
Such moral ſcenes would envy's rage diſarm, [charm.
New Cato's then would fire—new Bevils
Well may this ſacred ſpot your rev'rence claim, [heav'n-born flame:
Where firſt their * authors caught the
Methinks, e'en now their laurel'd forms deſcend, [befriend:
And, hov'ring round us, our attempts
Each boſom muſt th' inſpiring influence feel, [Steele.
Warm'd by the names of Addiſon and
While each fond breaſt this pleaſing theme enjoys, [boys:
O! think—they once were unexperienc'd
Think too—that we muſt tune ſome grateful lay,
If chear'd by you in this our weak eſſay.
When action flattens—let the ſenſe prevail,
And language charm you, where the ſpeakers fail.

EPILOGUE, *ſpoken by* —— Eyre, *in the Character of the* FIDICINA.

[*The Curtain falling.*

THE curtain falls!—But hold—Our modern vogue [logue—
Requires—to cloſe the whole—an epi-
A thing unknown at Rome in Terence' days;
A ſimple—Plaudite—ſecur'd his plays;
And wou'd do now before this judging pit,
If learned Roſcius ſpoke what Terence writ.
But, as the caſe is alter'd—here I come,
To learn the actors, not the poet's doom.
Boys as we are—you will not ſure demand, [hand
That the nice colouring of this maſter-
Our infant art ſhould reach:—Our nobleſt view
Is but to draw the gen'ral outlines true.
If then our Mitio breathes with tender art,
Each ſoft emotion of a feeling Heart:

* *Addiſon and Steele were Charterhouſe ſcholars.*

If Demea ſtern, with magiſterial air,
Knits the rough brow, and lifts the voice ſevere:
If gallant Æſchinus has had the luck,
To prove himſelf a true Athenian—Buck;
While his grave brother's ſober footſteps move
In the contracted ſphere of conſtant love:
Candour will caſt a veil on judgment's eye,
And paſs the leſſer faults unheeded by.
This for ourſelves.—You ladies there—I know it, [our poet:
Will make ſome ſhrewd reflections—on His women!——Lord!——they're very ſtrange, I ſwear? [they are!
What modeſt—ſimp'ring—ſilent things
Our ſex in ev'ry age, tho' men agree,
Were chiefly fam'd for——taciturnity:
Yet ſure the creature muſt be in the wrong, [of tongue.
To give them ſuch a monſtrous—dearth
They might have had a little more to ſay; [outrée:
A little more—would ſcarce have been
'Tis ſure—But do not therefore damn our play.
'Tis true, the bard had parents moſt in view, [too.
Yet ſurely, 'twill hold good of huſband
Thro' life's fair voy'ge he bids them gently ſteer;
Neither be too remiſs, nor too ſevere.
When truth, not paſſion, vindicates their ſway, [obey.
The ſtubborn yield—the milder pleas'd
Ingenuous tempers cannot brook controul;
Love gently binds, yet ſtrongly leads the ſoul.

To his Grace the Duke of DORSET, *written by Mr.* JONES *(Author of* The Earl of Eſſex*) ſoon after his Arrival in* Dublin, 1751.

WHERE Knole's majeſtick groves their pride diſplay, [vale,
And cool with hoſpitable ſhades the
Tempting the weary traveller to ſtay,
And quaff the fragrance of the flow'ry gale;
With languid limbs, and care-tir'd thoughts oppreſt, [rove,
Where muſing melancholy wont to
To calm the tumults in my anxious breaſt,
I ſought the ſhelter of the lonely grove.
There cryſtal ſtreams down hoary cliffs diſtil
In gentle murmurs, muſically flow;
One copious vein collects each vagrant rill,
And floats a mirror in the rock below.
Thither by happy chance, or fortune led,
The grief aſſuaging grot I gladly choſe;
There on a moſſy bank reclin'd my head,
And found the balmy bliſs I ſought, repoſe.
Lo! to my fancy's wakeful eye appear'd,
Like Orpheus now, and now Menander ſeen, [cheer'd,
A ſage whoſe ſmile my fainting ſpirit
His temples flouriſh'd with unfading green:
Yet higher cares employ'd his ample mind
Than verſe immortal, or its praiſe, cou'd give,
The muſes waited in his train behind,
And at his ſide the graces ever live.
"Ariſe," he ſaid, "thou, melancholy's ſon—
Lo heav'n directs thee in a happy hour,
Thy better genius ſhall thy hopes outrun;
For this is Dorſet's ſhelter-giving bow'r;
Here Dorſet rules, here Buckhurſt rul'd before, [ground;
Some angel guides thee to the hallow'd
Here Dryden ſhar'd a Sackville's princely ſtore, [renown'd:
Here Butler bleſs'd the bounteous hand
Like thine my humble lot, at firſt, was thrown,
In mean obſcurity's neglected vale;
Nor had my latent genius e'er been known,
Nor future ages heard my happy tale;
Had not great Buckhurſt ſnatch'd me from the gloom, [on high;
He rais'd me up, and held my muſe
His flowing bounty made my laurel bloom, [nal ſky:
Like dews deſcending from th' autum-
Nor ſtops the current of his gen'rous mind, [ous race;
But ſwells increaſing thro' th' illuſtri-
The rich refreſhing ſtream each Muſe ſhall find, [grace:
In Dorſet's favour, and diſtinguiſh'd
Where genuine gratitude, and love ſincere,
Their filial ſentiments aloud up-raiſe;
Let thy devoted verſe be offer'd there—
Join the full chorus of a people's praiſe.
But e'er thou reach thy happy native coaſt, [good—
Sure heav'n intends thee ſome peculiar
This honour'd incident ſhall be thy boaſt,
With her to paſs the hoarſe Iernian flood;
With her whoſe heart in Dorſet's boſom dwells, [more dear;
Than kingdoms to his faithful breaſt
And when the rude unmanner'd ocean ſwells, [near,
My guardian aid ſhall at her ſide be
To harmonize the diſcord of the main,
When elements in dreadful chaos roll;
My fav'rite office, and my peaceful ſtrain,
Shall calm the tumults of her tender ſoul.

My miniſtry ſhall ſwell the joyful ſails,
And guide the veſſel thro' the govern'd deep;
My watchful pow'r ſhall wake the morning gales,
And reconcile the ſinking waves to ſleep.
Why then deſpond! thy future fortune ſee—
My patron guides thee, and his ſon inſpires;
Let Prior lift thy hopes, for I am he,—
Let Prior kindle thy ſublimeſt fires.
Hence, hence, thy happy day approaches near,
Kind fortune waits thee to the native ſtrand,
To give thee up to Dorſet's gen'rous care,
She guides thee forward in her friendly hand."
He ſaid—from off my eye-lids ſleep aroſe,
And all the viſionary ſcenes decay;
New hope, new gladneſs, in my boſom glows,
I ſtraight purſue the heav'n-directed way.

Stanzas in the Chorus at the End of the 4th Act of RACIN's Tragedy *of* ESTHER.

ROIS, chaſſez la calomni,
Ses criminels attentas;
Des plus paiſibles etats,
Troublent l'heureuſe harmonie.
Sa fureur, de ſang avide,
Pourſuit par tout l'innocent:
Rois, prenez ſoin de l'abſent,
Contre ſa langue homicide.
De ce monſtre ſi farouche,
Craignez la feinte douceur:
La vengeance eſt dans ſon cœur,
Et la pitie dans ſa bouche.
La fraude, adroite & ſubtile,
Seme de fleurs ſon chemin:
Mais ſur ſes pas vient enfin,
Le repentir inutile.
J'admire un roi victorieux,
Que ſa valeur conduit triumphant en tous lieux.
Mais un roi ſage, & qui hait l'injuſtice,
Qui ſous la loi du riche imperieux,
Ne ſouffre point que le pauvre gemiſſe,
Eſt le plus beau preſent de cieux.

IMITATED.

DRIVE ſlander, ye monarchs, far, far from your gates;
Her attempts will diſturb your repoſe:
Will turn to diſtraction the peace of your ſtates,
And the virtuous purſue as her foes.
The guiltleſs, when injur'd, defend from foul wrong:
O! take not the ſlanderer's part:
Nor truſt the falſe candour, and zeal of his tongue,
For malice is lodg'd in his heart.
Dread, dread the fell monſter; reſiſt all his wiles;
Leſt innocence fall in his ſnare:
With the faireſt of flow'rs tho' his ſubtle path ſmiles,
Of the ſerpent beneath them beware.
Can ſuch rancour prevail, when ſublime on the throne,
Truth and juſtice have fix'd their abode;
When, by royal protection to merit, is ſhewn,
That a king's the true image of God?

June, 1753.

A SOLILOQUY. *Wrote in* June, 1746. *By Mr.* H.

MYſterious inmate of this breaſt,
Enkindled by thy flame;
By thee my being's beſt expreſt,
For what thou art I am.
With thee I claim celeſtial birth,
A ſpark of heaven's own ray;
Without thee ſink to vileſt earth,
Inanimated clay.
Now in this ſad and diſmal hour
Of multiply'd diſtreſs,
Has any former thought the power
To make thy ſorrows leſs?
When all around thee cruel ſnares
Threatning thy deſtin'd breath,
And ev'ry ſharp reflexion bears
Want, exile, chains, or death.
Can ought that paſt in youth's fond reign,
The pleaſing vein reſtore,
Lives beauty's gay and feſtive train,
In memory's ſoft ſtore?
Or does the Muſe? It's ſaid her art
Can fierceſt pangs appeaſe;
Can ſhe to thy poor trembling heart,
Now ſpeak the words of peace?
Yet ſhe was wont at early dawn
To whiſper thy repoſe;
Nor was her friendly art withdrawn
At grateful evening's cloſe.
Friendſhip, 'tis true, its ſacred might,
May mitigate thy doom;
As lightning ſhot acroſs the night,
A moment gilds the gloom.
O God! thy Providence alone
Can work a wonder here;
And from this ſtate of lone deſpair,
Can baniſh ev'ry fear.
Thy arm all powerful to ſave,
May ev'ry doubt deſtroy;
And from the horrors of the grave,
New raiſe to life and joy.
From this, as from a copious ſpring,
Pure conſolation flows;
Makes the faint heart midſt ſufferings ſing,
And midſt deſpair rejoice.
Yet from its creature gracious Heaven,
Moſt merciful and juſt,
Aſks but, for life and ſafety given,
Our faith and humble truſt.

THE Monthly Chronologer.

THE laſt accounts from Nova Scotia, dated the latter end of February, adviſe, That Hallifax is divided into 35 ſquares, each containing 16 lots, of 40 by 60 feet, one eſtabliſhed church, and one meeting houſe, and a ſmall number of houſes out of the regular ſtreets, which are 55 feet broad. The town is ſurrounded with pickettings, and guarded by forts on the outſide. Along the river, to the ſouthward of the town, are buildings and fiſh flakes, for at leaſt two miles; and to the northward, on the river, about one mile; and behind theſe ſeveral lots of 15 acres diſtributed; alſo a ſmall Dutch town, and a large ſpace of land behind the town beſides for a common. The river Chebucto is at the town 3 miles broad, and over-againſt the town is another ſmall town called Dartmouth, up a cove; this is very thinly inhabited, the Indians having often viſited it, and done conſiderable damage. Theſe are the two only towns as yet.

This river produces incredible plenty of fiſh in every part, even plenty caught at the wharfs; the chief ſorts are cod, haddock, pollock, halbot, mackarel, herrings, large flat fiſh, maids, lobſters, and many other ſorts of ſmall fiſh; other rivers the like, beſides plenty of oyſters, which are not found in this river. Any one can catch in two days as much fiſh, as, cured or ſalted, would ſuffice to eat 3 days in a week for 12 months. The four-footed creatures of theſe parts are yet unknown, as the war with the Indians hath hitherto hindered the inhabitants going far into the woods. There are vaſt plenty of hares no bigger than wild rabbits, ſome porcupines as big as a ſmall ſpaniel, very fine black bears, but ſmall; alſo a very large ſort of deer, very great plenty of foxes, black and red, and many other creatures; vaſt numbers of ſquirrels, flying ones, and other ſorts. Up the country are ſeveral very large freſh water lakes, a few miles from the town, very full of ſalmon, trout, eels, &c. It is about 17 leagues to Sambro point or head from this town, in which ſpace lie a great number of ſmall iſlands, and the many coves and ſmall harbours are extremely commodious and favourable to the fiſhery.

We had an account from Briſtol, that the colliers were now all quiet, and returned to their work. (See p. 242.)

A perſon who detained another for offering king William's plain halfpence, and carried him before a juſtice for refuſing to pay any other, was fined 5s. for the confinement of his cuſtomer, and 5s. for refuſing the lawful coin of this kingdom, agreeable to act of parliament.

On May 30, his majeſty's free pardon came to Newgate for Mary Squires, the gypſey, and in the evening ſhe was diſcharged from the ſaid goal. (See p. 242.)

David Berkley did not die in Newgate, but was reprieved a few days before the execution of the three malefactors mentioned in our laſt, p. 243.

SATURDAY, June 2.

In the evening, about 6 or 7, there were terrible ſtorms of hail, thunder and lightning, at Sherborne in Dorſetſhire, Bridgewater in Somerſetſhire, and other parts thereabout. At Sherborne the ſtorm laſted near two hours, and ſome of the hail ſtones meaſured 3 inches round: They were in all ſhapes, round, long and flat. At Bridgewater the ſtorm was more violent, continuing about an hour, many of the hail ſtones meaſuring from 6 to 7 inches round, and falling with ſuch force as broke the tiles and all the windows that were expoſed to it. Almoſt all their fruit was beaten down, and a great deal of other damage done.

MONDAY, 4.

The birth-day of his royal highneſs the prince of Wales was celebrated, who then entered into the 16th year of his age.

THURSDAY, 7.

At ten this morning Dr. Archibald Cameron was delivered by the deputy-lieutenant of the tower, to the under ſheriff of Middleſex, when being put into a ſledge he was drawn to Tyburn amidſt a vaſt number of ſpectators, Sir Richard Glyn, one of the ſheriffs, following the ſledge in his chariot to the place of execution. The priſoner was dreſſed in a light-coloured coat, red waiſtcoat and breeches, and a new bag wig. He looked much at the ſpectators in the houſes and balconies, as well as thoſe in the ſtreets, and bowed to ſeveral perſons. About a quarter paſt 12 he arrived at the place of execution, and having ſpent about ten minutes in devotion, he was turned off. After hanging 24 minutes he was cut

cut down, his head cut off, and his heart taken out and burnt, but his body not quartered. He behaved with as much reſolution as could well be expected from a man in his unfortunate circumſtances. His body and head were put into a herſe, and carried to Mr. Stephenſon's, undertaker, in the Strand, from whence it was, on Saturday night, interred in the large vault of the chapel in the precinct of the Savoy. (See p. 242.)

His majeſty went with the uſual ſtate to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz. An act to permit perſons profeſſing the Jewiſh religion to be naturalized by parliament. An act for the better preventing of clandeſtine marriages (to take place on March 25, next.) An act for the amendment and preſervation of the publick highways and turnpike roads of this kingdom. An act for purchaſing of the muſeum or collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harlean collection of manuſcripts; and for providing one general repoſitory for the ſame, and for the Cottonian library, by a lottery. An act for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum, therein mentioned, out of the ſinking fund, and for applying certain ſurplus moneys remaining in the Exchequer for the ſervice of the year 1753, &c. An act for allowing further time for the inrollment of deeds and wills made by Papiſts, and for relief of Proteſtant purchaſers, deviſees, and leſſees. An act to render more effectual an act made in the 12th year of Q. Anne, entitled, An act for providing a publick reward for ſuch perſons, as ſhall diſcover the longitude at ſea. An act for regulating the manner of licenſing ale-houſes in England; and for the more eaſy convicting perſons ſelling ale, and other liquors, without licenſe. An act for continuing ſeveral laws relating to the puniſhment of perſons going armed or diſguiſed, in defiance of the laws of cuſtom or exciſe, &c. An act to explain, amend, and continue the proviſions made by two acts of parliament, for the more effectual diſarming the Highlands in Scotland, &c. An act for the preventing of the inconveniencies and dangers, that may ariſe from the preſent methods of digging gravel, ſand, ſtone, chalk, &c. on commons and waſte grounds for the repair of the highways. An act to explain, amend, and continue the act relating to diſtempered cattle. An act for opening a new ſtreet from the weſt ſide of King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, to Delahaye-ſtreet, near St. James's park. To ſome other publick bills, road-bills, and private bills. After which his majeſty made a moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes, (which ſee, p. 282.) and the parliament was prorogued to Aug. 14, next.

FRIDAY, 8.

A very conſiderable ſhock of an earthquake was felt this night between 11 and 12 at ſeveral places in the north-weſt parts of England, as at Skipton in Craven in Yorkſhire, at Mancheſter in Lancaſhire, and at Knutsford in Cheſhire, and in the villages adjacent to thoſe towns; of which the account from Skipton may ſerve for the reſt: Its duration was judged to be about 3 ſeconds; its effects upon thoſe who were up in the houſes were like the ſudden and violent paſſing of wheel carriages through the ſtreets, which made every thing ſhake in the houſes, and the floors to heave; ond even the moveables, deal planks, &c. to be thrown down: Thoſe in bed felt their beds heave and vibrate very quick, and the walls and windows rattle as if ſhook to pieces: Thoſe out in the ſtreets very ſenſibly felt the earth heave and ſhake, which was ſucceeded by a ruſhing noiſe and exploſion, like that of gunpowder fired in the open air. It was very calm, a red ſky, intermixed with black clouds.

SATURDAY, 9.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when the 7 following perſons received ſentence of death, viz. William Corbey, for a robbery in the Five Fields going to Chelſea; Robert Davis and Thomas Collingham, two outlawed ſmugglers; Anne Ellis, for ſtealing 14 guineas, the property of her maſter; John Ayliff, for a highway robbery near Pancras-waſh; Peter Tickner, for returning from tranſportation; and Simon Smith, for a ſtreet robbery.

At the cloſe of the ſeſſions, the grand jury for London, after having ſpent three days in examining the witneſſes for and againſt Canning, came into court, and returned ſeveral bills againſt William Clark and John Gibbon the two Abbotſbury men, Mr. Grevil of Coomb, and Elizabeth Canning, true bills. (See p. 241.)

SUNDAY, 10.

The birth-day of the princeſſes Amelia and Caroline was celebrated, when the former entered into the 43d, and the latter into the 41ſt year of her age.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

The royal regiment belonging to the train of artillery was reviewed by his majeſty, &c. in Hyde-park, when they went through their exerciſes, diſcharging of cannon, &c. with admirable exactneſs.

THURSDAY, 14.

His grace the duke of Newcaſtle, chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge,

arrived at Clare-hall, where he was immediately waited on by the vice chancellor, nobility, and heads of houſes. At one he went to the ſenate houſe, and heard a divinity act: After which he dined with the vice-chancellor, and ſpent the evening with the Rev. Dr. Rooke, maſter of Chriſt's. The next day, about ten, arrived there the lord chancellor. At eleven there was a Latin ſermon preached by Mr. Garnet, of Sidney college; after which, his grace the chancellor went to the congregation, and ſent from thence a deputation of 23 members of the ſenate to wait upon the lord chancellor to the ſenate houſe, where his lordſhip was preſented to the degree of doctor of laws.—Several other degrees were conferred by, and honours paid to, his grace the chancellor, during the few days of his ſtay here.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

Chriſtopher Johnſon, a journeyman ſadler, aged 22, and John Stockdale, clerk to a proctor in Doctors-commons, but 17 years old, were apprehended, and by juſtice Fielding committed to Newgate, for robbing and ſhooting one Gardner, a penny-poſt-man, at Winchmore-hill near Enfield-chace, two days before, the poor man dying of his wounds the ſame evening. When before the juſtice they both confeſſed the robbery, but each charged the other with the murder.

SUNDAY, 24.

This evening, between 5 and 6, was a conſiderable thunder ſtorm in and about London, attended only with rain in ſome places, and great hail-ſtones in others, particularly about Iſlington, Hoxton, &c. At the former place the hail-ſtones were as big as marbles, and at the latter they moſt of them meaſured an inch and a half round; whereby much damage was done to windows, gardens, &c. At Newington-green, at the ſame time, there was no hail.

MONDAY, 25.

Thomas Chitty, Eſq; alderman and ſalter, and Matthew Blackiſton, Eſq; alderman and grocer, were choſen ſheriffs of London and Middleſex for the year enſuing.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

May 27. REV. Mr. Kemp, brother of Sir John Kemp, Bart. to Miſs Holden, of Tooting.

29. Rev. Mr. Lloyd, rector of St. James's, Duke's-Place, to Miſs James, of Jermin-ſtreet.

30. George Halſey, Eſq; of a large eſtate near Cranbrook in Kent, to Miſs Martha Fiſher, of Great Queen-ſtreet, a 30,000l. fortune.

31. Capt. David Brodie, late commander of the Strafford man of war, to Miſs Mary Aſton, ſiſter of the late Sir Thomas Aſton, Bart.

June 2. Hon. Mr. Roper, eldeſt ſon of lord Teynham, to the eldeſt daughter of Sir Francis Head, Bart.

5. Rev. Mr. Yell, of Cambridge, to Miſs Popham, of Southampton-row.

11. Henry Bankes, of Lincoln's-inn, Eſq; memb. for Corfe-caſtle, to Miſs Wynne, of Dean's-yard, Weſtminſter, and daughter of the late biſhop of Bath and Wells.

Dodding Braddyl, of Carſhalton, Eſq; to Mrs. Jeken.

14. Hon. ——— Lyndford, Eſq; of a plentiful eſtate in Ireland, to Miſs Southell, of Bloomſbury.

Richard Eſſex Wyndham, Eſq; of a great eſtate in Eſſex and Hertfordſhire, to Miſs Frances Mitchel, of Park-place.

16. Sir Charles Wake, Bart. to Miſs Jackſon, of Northamptonſhire.

——— Ludlow, Eſq; of a large eſtate in Ireland, to lady ——— Lumley, ſiſter to the earl of Scarborough.

21. Joſeph Waring, Eſq; of Ham, to Miſs Rachel Dugdale, of Bromley.

23. Thomas Forbes, Eſq; merchant, to Miſs Couſemaker, of Petty-France, Weſtminſter.

26. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; ſon to the Rt. Hon. the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, to Miſs Shelly, daughter of Sir John Shelly, Bart. and niece to the duke of Newcaſtle.

28. Mr. Rolfe, of Clerkenwell, to Miſs Lacey, niece to counſellor Lacey.

May 19. The lady of the Rt. Hon. and Rev. lord viſc. Strangford, delivered of a ſon, in Ireland.

28. The lady of Sir William Chamberlain, of a ſon and heir.

June 7. Marchioneſs of Tweedale, of a daughter.

Lady of Sir Robert Ladbroke, of a ſon.

24. The lady of Henry Streatfield, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

May 25. WILLIAM Maurice, count of Naſſau, lord of Ouwerkerke and Wondenberg, brother to the earl of Grantham, in Holland.

29. Rear-admiral Gaſcoigne, at his houſe at Stratford.

Henry Villiers, Eſq; lieut. governor of Tinmouth caſtle.

31. Lady Henrietta Beard, only daughter to the late earl of Waldegrave, and ſiſter to the preſent earl.

June 4. Rt. Hon. Mary counteſs of Macclesfield, wife of the preſent earl.

Sir Arthur Owen of Pembrokeſhire, Bart. lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the ſaid county: He is ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon William,

ham, knight of the ſhire for the ſame county, now Sir William Owen, Bart.

7. Col. Legge, col. of a company in the ſecond reg. of foot guards.

Rt. Hon. Henry lord viſc. Aſhbrook, in Ireland.

8. Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Eſq; in the 82d year of his age. He was a member of the Scots parliament, and one of the treaters at the union, and for many years ſerved his country as a member of the Britiſh parliament.

16. Hon. Miſs Digby, only ſiſter to lord Digby.

John Corbett, Eſq; ſon of William Corbett, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the navy: He was a principal clerk to the lords of the admiralty.

Henry Bendiſh, Eſq; poſſeſs'd of a conſiderable fortune in Jamaica.

20. John Ford, Eſq; an eminent counſellor at law.

Rt. Hon. the lady viſcounteſs Bulkeley, relict of Richard lord viſc. Bulkeley.

The death of lieut. gen. Churchill was inſerted in the papers by miſtake.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

From the London Gazette.

ANTHONY Cope, M. A. appointed by his majeſty dean of Ardmagh; Hill Benſon, M. A. dean of Connor; and William Nethercoat, dean of Kilmacduagh, all in Ireland.

From the other Papers.

Mr. Lowe, preſented by the earl Fitzwilliams, to the vicarage of Somerton in Eſſex.—Anſelm Bayly, L. L. B. by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to the rectory of Langdon-hills, in Eſſex.—Mr. Hay, B. D. by the earl of Bath, to the rectory of Sutlidge in Suſſex.—Mr. Lewis, choſen lecturer of St. John at Hackney.—Abraham Chaning, M. A. preſented by the earl of Shaftſbury, to the rectory of Guſſage St. Michael in Dorſetſhire.—Richard Hardy, L. L. B. by lord viſc. Howe, to the rectory of Langar in Nottinghamſhire.—Mr. Charles Venner, by the earl of Lincoln, to the rectory of Malden in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. Heatherly, by the governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, to the vicarage of Clavering cum Langley, in Eſſex.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

JOHN viſc. Fitzmaurice, created an earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of earl of Shelburne in the county of Waterford.—Joſeph Damer, of Milton-Abbey in Dorſetſhire, Eſq; created baron Milton of Shronehill in the county of Tiperary in the kingdom of Ireland.—Lord Cornwallis, created a viſcount and earl of Great-Britain, by the title of viſcount Brome in the county of Suffolk, and earl Cornwallis.—George Collingwood, Eſq; made lieut. governor of Jerſey.—Thomas Lacey, Eſq; lieut. governor of Tinmouth caſtle.—Alexander Trapaud, Eſq; deputy governor of Fort Auguſtus in Scotland.—His grace Charles duke of Richmond, made capt. of a company in lord Bury's reg. of foot.—Sir Danvers Oſborn, made governor of New-York.

From the other Papers.

Major Robert Spragge, of col. Trelawney's reg. of foot at Jamaica, made lieut. col. of that regiment; and capt. Park Pepper major in his room.—William Archibald Somner, Eſq; made a capt. in the royal reg. of Scotch greys; as was alſo Ralph Carderoy, Eſq;—Capt. Clavering, made a col. in the 2d. reg. of foot guards.—Commodore Coates, elected a brother of the Trinity-houſe, in the room of admiral Gaſcoigne, deceaſed.—Capt. Pett and capt. Pringle, alſo elected elder brothers of the ſaid houſe.—Col. Julius Cæſar, of the 2d reg. of foot-guards, made a field officer of the ſaid reg. and col. Barrington, col. of the company in his room.—George Norbury, Eſq; made conſtable of Cheſter-caſtle.—John Cleveland, jun. Eſq; made one of the chief clerks of the admiralty, and the Hon. ——— Barrington, Eſq; ſecretary for the affairs of Greenwich-hoſpital; both in the room of John Corbett, Eſq; deceaſed.

B—kr—ts.

JOSEPH Mordecai, of St. Martin's le Grand, merchant.—John Edwards, of Newgate-ſtreet, bacon butcher.—Henry Bolney, of St. Giles's in the Fields, innholder.—Leonard Tymms, of Kingſton upon Hull, ironmonger.—James Jaques, of Leeds, mercer.—Robert Magſon, of Knaves-acre, baker.—William Sandys, of Fleet-ſtreet, dealer in tea.—John Gray, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, grocer.—William Lovejoy, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondſey, woolſtapler.—Michael Malcolm, of St. Martin's in the Fields, cabinet-maker.—Thomas Clark, of Knightſbridge, tireſmith.—William Whately the younger, of Birmingham, ſadler and ironmonger.—Peter Shaw the younger, late of Scarborough, maſter mariner and victualler.—William Mackenzie, of Portſmouth, merchant.—Thomas Leedham, of Wirkſworth, in Derbyſhire, flax-dreſſer.—John Haſlur, late of Goodman's-fields, ſtock-broker.—Chriſtopher Bourn, late of Brentford, cheeſemonger.—Evan Jones, of Marygold-court, St. Martin's in the Fields, taylor.—Shardlow Whightman, late of St. Andrew's Holbourn, brewer.—Thomas Dixon, now or late of Monkwearmouth, in the county of Durham, ſhip-carpenter and coal-fitter.—Edward White, of Lambeth, timber-merchant.

FROM

FROM Venice we have received a copy of the ſpeech made by prince Heraclius, to the grandees of Perſia, aſſembled at Iſfahan, the 17th of April, which for the peculiarity of its ſtile, we ſhall give our readers, together with the remark made upon it by our correſpondent, as follows.

Magnanimous Perſians, heroes of the race of Sevi!

"With the aid and ſupport of the God whom I ſerve, I have reduced you. The arm of the Moſt High bent my bow, his Almighty hand ſtrengthened my arm, and directed my arrows, and I have ſubdued you, and diſperſed my enemies. It is this God, the God of my fathers, whom I invoke: Before his adorable face I fall proſtrate, as did formerly Abraham, Iſaac, and Jacob. Fear nothing from me, ye illuſtrious iſſue of heroes; for I will deal with you as a father of the family of Caleb and Nun: As your captain, I ſhall always march at the head of your armies, and as your general, I will go forth to chaſtiſe your enemies and mine. Yes, when the inhabitants of the earth ſhall provoke your bravery, and force us to declare war againſt them, I will go before you, under the guidance of the God whom I worſhip, and lead you to the extremities of the ſea, from the Euphrates to the Mouth of the Ganges, and as far as the mountains of the Eaſt. I will give you a ſignal which you are as yet ignorant of, and you ſhall march under a banner which you are ſtrangers to.

Give heed to this, brave Perſians! tell the people, and let them tell it to their children, that whether in peace or war they ſhall always find in me a true father of the country.

I ſhall ſend ambaſſadors to offer our friendſhip to all neighbours, and we will not refuſe it to ſuch nations as may deſire it. For this purpoſe, Uron the Black, that intrepid warrior, who has often fought by my ſide like a bear in its fury, ſhall go in my name to the Great Mogul; and Zolfiar, that active ſpirit, whoſe vivacity is like that of an elephant elevated with wine, ſhall repair to the Grand Turk. We will live in peace with the deſcendants of Tamerlane; and as for the princes that reign beyond the ſeas in the Weſt, I offer my good-will and friendſhip to them all. Valiant heroes of Perſia! ſuch is the covenant I make with you, and which you are going to ſwear with me in the preſence of God."

Notwithſtanding this puffy Eaſtern ſtile, the character of a conqueror is diſcernible: He is not indebted to fortune for every thing he has done; bravery and policy have had at leaſt as great a ſhare in his ſucceſs. Since he has taken poſſeſſion of his throne, order and tranquillity have been reſtored at Iſfahan; trade is carried on as uſual in Julfa, a noted ſuburb of that capital, and the center of the commerce of the Armenian merchants, whoſe affairs were greatly diſordered during the troubles of Perſia, and who are now ſtriving to repair their loſſes by making the beſt uſe of an interval of peace, which, perhaps, will not laſt very long.

From Frankfort they write, that the famous Monſ. de Voltaire (being perfectly recovered from the indiſpoſition which had detained him ſome time at the court of Gotha) was arrived there on his intended route to France; but that, at the requeſt of his Pruſſian majeſty, their magiſtrate had arreſted him; and that he would not be permitted to purſue his journey, till ſuch time as he delivered into the hands of his Pruſſian majeſty's reſident divers papers and manuſcripts, which that monarch had once ſo much confidence in this pedant as to truſt him with.

Hague, June 14. The negotiation for ſelling to the houſe of Orange the lands, houſes and palaces which the king of Pruſſia poſſeſſes within the territories of the republick of the United Provinces, is in great forwardneſs, and will ſpeedily be brought to a concluſion. By this agreement the whole ſucceſſion of king William III. of England will center in the houſe of our preſent ſtadtholder; and it is ſaid the bargain is to be ſtruck for 700,000 florins, payable at four terms.

From all parts of Europe we hear of nothing but encampments of armies and preparations for war; but what ſurprizes us moſt are the preparations in Spain; for his catholick majeſty has given orders for a new augmentation in his troops, tho' they are at preſent on the ſame footing as at the end of the laſt war; and beſides the camp of 30,000 men, which is to be formed in Catalonia, another of 15,000 is talked of, which the marquis de las Minas has orders to aſſemble in the neighbourhood of Barcelona. The ſame ſpirit ſeems likewiſe to have ſeized the Turks; for beſides a great army which they are aſſembling in Aſia upon the frontiers of Perſia, they are forming another in Europe upon the frontiers of Ruſſia, and the Tartars of the Crim are all in motion, as if they were juſt going to enter upon action, which has obliged the Ruſſians to form an army of 40 or 50,000 men on that ſide.

DIVI-

DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

1. THE Creation and Fall of Man. By S. Shuckford, D. D. pr. 5s. Tonſon.

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ERRAT. *In our laſt, p.* 280. *col.* 2. *line* 2. *of the ſecond Paragraph, for* will coſt, *read* will not coſt.

All that was omitted in Mr. Jeacocke's letter, in our laſt, concerning Mr. Whiſton, after the daſh towards the end of it, was to this purpoſe, That he wiſhed, inſtead of advertiſing the Memoirs of his Life, after his death, they were every one of them burnt; *which, as he had ſaid enough about them before, we thought might be very well ſpared, as we wanted room for a few lines.*

The addreſs to the Muſe, another anſwer to the ſurveying queſtion, two more queſtions propoſed, &c. &c. ſhall be in our next.—A general Map of Yorkſhire, with a View of York, will be publiſhed in our next Magazine.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1753.

As we generally take Care to give our Readers ſome Extracts from the moſt uſeful or amuſing Parts of every remarkable new Book publiſhed in this City, we ſhall give them the following Diſſertation upon Sleep, from a Treatiſe on Opium, *lately publiſhed.*

SECTION II.

Of the EFFECTS *of* SLEEP.

MOST of the effects of opium may, for ought we know, depend on its ſoporifick quality: I ſuſpect they do, and ſhall therefore, before we proceed, take a view of the phænomena and effects of ſleep; which being known to every body, if they have a reſemblance to thoſe of opium, they will illuſtrate one another.

And firſt, let us conſider the common effects of ſleep in health, and then compare them with thoſe of opium, both in health, and likewiſe in ſeveral diſeaſes.

Sleep makes us inſenſible of a moderate ſtimulus, and perhaps many of the phænomena attending it may be accounted for from this inſenſibility. Hence perhaps it is, that moſt of our excretions are abated or interrupted at that time; we neither cough, nor hauk, nor ſpit, nor ſneeze, nor evacuate by ſtool or urine. It ſeems to be owing to this, that many of our ſecreted liquors, which tho' thin, when they arrive at the excretory ducts, yet by the remora there, in our ſleep, become thick; witneſs the wax in the ears, the mucus of our mouth, noſe, ſauces, and inteſtines: Theſe are all thicker after a profound ſleep, probably by lying till the aqueous parts are abſorbed, or evaporated; and hence perhaps it is, that perſpiration, which is excreted without any ſtimulus, proceeds fully as well in ſleep as when awake; nay, probably, better, on account of the other excretions being then leſſened. That ſleep occaſions this remora, and thereby accumulates our ſerous juices, appears from a remarkable experiment, firſt publiſhed by Mr. Waſſe, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and afterwards farther proſecuted by M. de Fontenu *.

The experiment ſhews, that a man that uſes much exerciſe the preceding day, if he is meaſured exactly at night, will be found very ſenſibly ſhorter than he will be next morning, after a good night's reſt: The difference will often amount to an inch and ſometimes more.

This is accounted for by the cartilages of the ſpine being full and diſtended by the juices, which are accumulated in the night during ſleep; whereas the ſame cartilages, by being compreſſed by exerciſe in the day-time, are emptied of thoſe juices, which being reſtored in the morning, make them thicker and more elaſtick. By the ſame experiment we find, that ſimple reſt, without any ſleep, had more or leſs the ſame effect upon the increaſe of ſtature, as if the perſon had ſlept. And laſtly it was obſerved, that as one quarter of an hour's exerciſe ſenſibly diminiſhed the ſtature, ſo a full meal of good nouriſhment increaſed it as ſenſibly, and as ſuddenly, but it did not continue. Our liquids are likewiſe rarefied, and perhaps even our bones become larger. I wiſh the experiment had been tried after a full doſe of opium.

Exerciſe both abates and increaſes ſwellings in the legs, by propelling the fluids: For, when the ſwellings of the legs are the effect of the weakneſs of the ſolids, then exerciſe does harm; but ſometimes the vitiated fluids are the original cauſe, and then exerciſe does good; e. gr. after a fracture, a bruiſe, or a ſtrain in the ankle, if the patient walk too ſoon, or too much, that exerciſe will infallibly bring on a ſwelling, by propelling the fluids through thoſe weak fibres with more force than they are able to bear. Many by this means loſe their leg at laſt.

* *V. Hiſt. de l'Acad. R. de Sc. A.* 1725.

On the other hand, if the ſwelling is a ſymptom of a chlorotis, ſcurvy, or even a dropſy, a little exerciſe will often abate the ſwelling and ſtiffneſs of the legs, by propelling the inert and half-ſtagnating blood through its veſſels. The patient finds his legs leſs ſtiff after a ſhort walk, therefore he concludes, that the more he walks, the better; by which miſtake, he continues his exerciſe till the weak fibres, by being overſtrained, loſe their tone, and the ſwelling is thereby much increaſed: So that exerciſe, according as it is uſed in a greater or leſs degree, abates or increaſes this ſwelling.

It is not improbable, that alternate reſt and exerciſe, which ſo remarkably augment or diminiſh our vertebral cartilages, may, in the ſame manner, have much influence on our growth and ſtrength; and that ſleep, by the remora and accumulation of our juices, contributes to nutrition: Whereas exerciſe may propel and evacuate what is uſeleſs or ſuperfluous, and thereby make room for what further accumulation may be neceſſary.

Hence we ſee, that, *cæteris paribus*, labouring people, eſpecially at ſea, grow faſter and ſtronger than others, who have no exerciſe. The latter may become fat, but they do not grow firm and ſtrong.

Again, we ſee all the ſymptoms of a plethora are conſequent to a ſound ſleep, viz. A perſon who has ſlept too long, awakes with his eyes ſwelled and watery; if his eyes were tender before, the eyelids are glewed together; if he is under a ſalivation, or at the acme of the ſmall-pox, the ſaliva becomes thicker, and the chops are more ſwelled. Hence Sydenham obſerved, that opium raiſed and kept up the ſwelling of the face in the ſmall-pox.

If ſleep gives a remarkable remora to our ſerous excretions, it is not ſtrange that the ſaliva ſhould grow thick and ſwell the glands; and perhaps this remora in ſo many glands and excretory ducts, contributes to an univerſal diſtention and plethora.

If one is much diſpoſed to go to ſtool over night, he can eaſily put it off till next morning, provided he can but delay it till he falls aſleep; for then he is inſenſible of the ſtimulus, and in the mean time the fæces, by reſt, are thickened and rendered leſs ſtimulating, at leaſt till they become either very hard, or are much accumulated.

Juſt at the time of falling aſleep, we feel a ſtupor or heavineſs over all the body. We have a feeling as if the parts were crammed and compreſſed. All theſe ſenſations go immediately off when we are ſuddenly waked; but when we are more gradually diſturbed, they are not ſo ſoon removed. When we ſhake off drowſineſs in a morning, it is as if we were throwing away ſo many weights and incumbrances. From theſe phænomena, it ſhould ſeem, that our bodies are not only more plethorick, but even more obſtructed in our ſleep, than while awake. When we are half aſleep, we feel ourſelves inert; but when we are quite awake, there is an activity in every fibre.

Another effect of ſleep is, that it promotes heat throughout the whole body. Look at a ſleeping infant, and you will ſee the complexon remarkably florid, and the ſkin feels hot, or elſe is moiſt with ſweat; and it is deſervedly reckoned a great defect of the *vis vitæ*, or natural ferment of the blood, if our feet continue cold all night.

I think hectick fits, ſudden rarefactions of the blood, (eſpecially in weak and watry conſtitutions) colliquative ſweats in a conſumption, cramps, the night-mare, aſthmatick fits, venereal, pleuritick, and even labour-pains, are, *cæteris paribus*, more increaſed after ſleep. I had once a ſpitting of blood that ſeized me every night in my ſleep, with an heat over the whole body. This obliged me at laſt to ſit up in a chair all night, to keep myſelf cool. Whilſt awake, I was never troubled with this hæmorrhage.

If one ſleeps after dinner, a glowing heat diffuſes itſelf throughout the whole body. This practice is therefore of uſe to aged and cold conſtitutions, by promoting the natural ferment of their blood: For the ſame reaſon it does harm in full habits and hot conſtitutions.

Upon ſleeping after dinner, I grow hot and high coloured, and my face appears ſwelled. If I am ſoon awaked, I feel a confuſion attended with a ſenſation of a feveriſh kind; but if I have not been diſturbed too ſoon, I awake eaſy, without confuſion, and in a breathing ſweat, as if my dinner and ſleep had brought on a ſhort fever, ending in this moderate critical diſcharge. If I am rouſed out of my firſt ſleep after a full ſupper, I feel my ſkin hot and dry, and my head confuſed.

I know, that as I am a valetudinarian, my patients are ſometimes apprehenſive that I may catch cold in the night air; but at that time my blood is rarefied, I am hot and dry, and catch no cold during that ſtate. But if I am called out early in a morning, when the preceding heat has raiſed a ſweat, I am very liable to catch cold. When I have not eaten a full ſup-

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per, I am not ſo hot in the night, and ſweat leſs the next morning.

This heat upon ſleeping immediately after eating, may be aſcribed by ſome to the new chyle getting into the blood; yet if that was the cauſe, a man would find himſelf equally as hot upon uſing gentle exerciſe in the houſe after dinner, which is not agreeable to experience. But if the accumulation of our juices in the vertebral cartilages be as ſenſible after ſleep, or reſt, or a good dinner, as the experiments of Mr. Waſſe and Mr. de Fontenu ſeem to evince, I would extend my theory ſtill further, and ſuppoſe that a like accumulation happens in moſt of the glands and capillary veſſels; which, like other inſarctions, will produce the heat, drought, and heavineſs which we uſually experience after a full meal.

It is as certain on the other hand, that ſleeping with an empty ſtomach warms much leſs than after a full meal; therefore all who complain of being too hot in the night ſhould go ſupperleſs to bed.

That ſleep has different effects, according as it happens upon a full or an empty ſtomach, is beyound diſpute; but if any one doubts it, let him look at the face of a drunken man while he is aſleep. Lommius has obſerved, *notum eſt, ſomno jejunum corpus conſumi.* And Hippocrates has remarked the ſame thing, *ſomni jejunum attenuant, humidum quod ineſt vacuantes.* If, by way of conjecture, I may comment upon this paſſage, I would ſay, that from the time our food is ſwallowed, a proceſs begins gradually to change it into chyle, then into blood, then to make it fit for ſecretion, for nutrition, and all the purpoſes of the machine. After this is done the ſame proceſs goes on, tho' we receive no new nouriſhment, the body muſt be gradually drained by the uſual excretions, &c. but without that kind of ferment, which new chyle always occaſions more or leſs, when it enters the blood; i. e. the animal proceſs, by ſleep concocts and perfects all our juices; after which, if there is no freſh ſupply, the ſame proceſs waſtes, diſſolves, and renders them uſeleſs. Therefore ſleep both waſtes and repairs the body.

I need not mention what comfort a ſound ſleep affords to the wearied, and thoſe whoſe ſpirits are exhauſted; and how much they are invigorated and enlivened thereby. Every body knows, that ſleep is ſo neceſſary in ſuch caſes, that we cannot be without it; nay, that we cannot ſupply its defect by the beſt nouriſhment or cordials, or by any degrees of reſt either of body or mind: All are inſufficient. One ſhould think, that proper food and a good digeſtion would ſupply ſufficient materials to recruit the ſpirits; but experience ſhews, that ſleep is alſo indiſpenſably neceſſary.

It ſeems requiſite in carrying on the concoction and ſecretion of all the animal humours, and perhaps the ſpirits are alſo generated or perfected by ſleep. It is very certain, that without ſleep life cannot long be ſupported: We have no ſuccedaneum to ſupply its place. When it fails us, we have no better reſource than to endeavour, by all proper methods, to reſtore and promote it; and there are many things conducive to this end.

A full meal will often make us ſleepy, and that immediately after eating: A found but plethorick conſtitution diſpoſes to ſleep; Silence and repoſe, with a freedom from every ſenſation of ſtimulus, are no leſs effectual in producing it.

Moderate fatigue waſtes thoſe fluids which reſt and ſleep reſtore; ſo that exerciſe is a predilpoſing cauſe of ſleep, in like manner as faſting gives an appetite and requires a recruit of food.

In order to know what hinders ſleep, we need but invert the cauſes that promote it: Thus for inſtance, as a full ſupper promotes it, faſting will prevent it; and ſo of the reſt.

Sleep is likewiſe impeded by every kind of ſtimulus of the ſenſes, or of the mind; i. e. whatever affects the mind either with pain or pleaſure. A paucity of good juices have the ſame effect: And tho' moderate fatigue diſpoſes to ſleep, yet, when exceſſive, it often raiſes a fever, attended with watchfulneſs. But all theſe rules are general, and muſt be liable to many exceptions, from a variety of circumſtances that will frequently occur, particularly of thoſe of different ages and conſtitutions. And this laſt reflection (tho' too little attended to by moſt practical writers) is in no wiſe confined to the preſent caſe, it is no leſs applicable to every branch of practice; for we are too much accuſtomed to preſcribe by general rules, whereas general rules alone can never be of much uſe in a ſcience that is chiefly made up of exceptions from them.

I ſhall now ſum up in a few words the effects of ſleep. In our ſleep we are inſenſible of a moderate ſtimulus, therefore thoſe ſecretions and excretions which are promoted by any natural ſtimulus whilſt we are awake, are retarded in our ſleep.

Moſt of the ſerous humours grow thick if they ſtagnate, or lie long upon the parts, after their excretion: Thus we find,

find, that the ſaliva and mucus of the noſe, mouth, and fauces, are found more more viſcid immediately after ſleep than before it; and that after we have been ſome time awake, theſe liquors become looſe and are eaſily diſcharged.

In ſleep the body is extended, the humours are accumulated and rarefied, ſo as to occaſion a kind of plethora. Hence a recruit of ſpirits, and an increaſe of ſtrength towards the morning, which we begin to be ſenſible of even in our ſleep, by our being engaged in pleaſant dreams.

All the ſymptoms of a plethora are increaſed by ſleep. Hence we may derive the night mare, cramps, or ſpaſms, ſtarting ſuddenly out of our ſleep in moſt of the inflammatory diſeaſes, in the meaſles, ſmall-pox, and rheumatick fevers; nay, aſthmatick fits, pleuritick, venereal, and even labour-pains are often exaſperated by ſleep. An hæmoptoë comes oftener in the morning than at any other time of the day; and the ſtarting of an amputated ſtump is ſo remarkably the effect of ſleep, that the patients are afraid to compoſe themſelves to reſt, leſt they burſt the tied veſſels. Theſe are all indications of fulneſs brought on by ſleep.

From the CRAFTSMAN, July 14.

News for One Hundred Years hence in the HEBREW JOURNAL, *by Authority.*

Since our laſt arrived a Mail from Jeruſalem.

THE middle arch of the temple, which has been rebuilding for ſome time paſt, ſunk ten feet, a few days ſince; and we hear, that there is now five and twenty ton weight laid upon it: And it is further ſaid, there will be a lottery for half a million in Great Britain (or Judæa Nova) for the more vigorous execution of this grand deſign, and Mr. Jacob Zerobabel is ſet out for the Britiſh court, with proper inſtructions how to act in this affair.

Yeſterday morning lord Jacob de Paiba ſet out for his ſeat at Sion houſe, with a grand retinue, attended by ſeveral of the nobility and gentry; and we hear that his lordſhip intends continuing in the country to celebrate the paſſover.

On Wedneſday laſt died, at his grace the duke of Hebron's, in Berkſhire, Sir Nadab Iſſachar, attorney general. He was eſteemed a ſound lawyer, an able politician, and a friend to the ſanhedrim: He is to be ſucceeded in his office by Moſes de Coſta, Eſq; of Lincoln's-Inn.

On Monday laſt a diſpenſation paſſed the great ſeal to enable Abraham Levy to hold a living in the ſynagogue of Paul's, together with the rectory of the rabbi in the dioceſe of Litchfield.

Laſt week twenty-five children were publickly circumciſed at the lying-in hoſpital in Brownlow-ſtreet.

The ſame day John Hartwell, ſhoemaker, was whipped round Duke's-Place, for ſpeaking in diſreſpectful terms of the coming of the Meſſiah.

On Tueſday laſt was held a court of aldermen, when it was unanimouſly voted, that the name of liveries, which was heretofore made uſe of in the city of London, ſhould for the time to come be obliterated, and that the ſaid liveries be called tribes for the future.

We are alſo informed, that the ſtatute of Sir John Barnard, formerly father of this city, and a ſtrenuous aſſerter of chriſtianity, is ordered to be taken down, and that of Pontius Pilate to be put up in his room.

Laſt night the bill for naturalizing chriſtians was thrown out of the ſanhedrim by a very great majority.

Yeſterday was launched at Woolwich the Benjamin Salvadore, being the largeſt ſhip ever built at that place, and ſhe is immediately to be fitted out for the Mediterranean, and it is ſaid, the board of admiralty have given the command of her to rear admiral Suaſſo.

This day was republiſhed Chriſtianity not founded upon Argument, and we hear, that a ſtatute is to be erected in Weſtminſter abbey to the memory of the author.

Laſt week was brought up to Newgate, under a ſtrong guard, George Briton, the outlawed ſmuggler, who was taken on the coaſt of Suſſex in the very fact of running pork into this kingdom, in defiance of the many penal laws enacted to prohibit the ſame.

At two o'clock this morning died at his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, the right Hon. the earl of Balaam, baron of Zimri, and knight of the moſt noble order of Melchizedeck. He ſucceeded his father in eſtate and title in the year 1821; went twice lord lieutenant to Ireland; was plenipotentiary at the ſtates of Holland during the late war againſt the chriſtian league, called the Jewiſade, and has ſince ſerved as principal ſecretary of ſtate. He was married to Miſs Bathſheba, by whom he had iſſue five children, lord Zimri, now earl of Balaam, being the only one living. His lordſhips remains are to be interred in Weſtminſter abbey; and we hear he has left an eſtate of one hundred thouſand pounds per annum.

On Wedneſday laſt 17 malefactors were crucified at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence, among whom were Bryan Mac-

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manus and Thady O Sullivan, born of honeſt parents in the kingdom of Ireland, where they were unhappily educated in the errors of the chriſtian religion, to which they were bigotted to the laſt, and choſe to lay down their lives, rather than be curtailed of the honour of their anceſtors by the act of circumciſion.

This morning early the Hon. Mendez Gideon, Eſq; ſet out from his houſe in Arlington-ſtreet for Scarborough, for the recovery of his health.

We can aſſure the publick, that the report ſo induſtriouſly ſpread by the Galileans, of the chriſtians riſing in North Wales, is entirely without foundation.

Laſt Thurſday being the day appointed by the great Sanhedrim, for commemorating the expulſion of the chriſtians out of Great Britain, Sir Gabriel Lombroſo, knt. lord mayor of the city of London, went to the ſynagogue of Paul's, and heard an excellent ſermon preached upon the occaſion, by Mr. Alvaringo, of the ſect of the Phariſees.

Monday laſt his grace the duke of Samaria took the diverſion of hunting in Richmond park.

We hear from Scotland, that ſeveral highlanders in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen aſſembled, in order to practice the ſuperſtition of the Galileans; but a party of ſoldiers being detached from the next fort, they were prevented from proceeding, by being all ſhot dead on the ſpot. —We hope this wholeſome correction will deter thoſe bigotted people from attempting any violations of the law for the future.

Laſt Sunday an order came from the lord c—b—n's office to the managers of both theatres, forbidding them, under the ſevereſt penalties, to exhibit a certain ſcandalous piece, highly injurious to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, entitled, The Merchant of Venice.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Gentlemen, Rabbins, and Freeholders of the County of Canaan.

There being a vacancy in the great ſanhedrim, by the death of your late worthy repreſentative, Judas Fonſeca, Eſq; I beg leave to offer myſelf a candidate at the next enſuing election, and entreat the favour of your votes and intereſt, aſſuring you, that if I am ſo happy as to be returned, I ſhall take every opportunity of manifeſting the ſincereſt attachment to the cauſe of Iſrael, the warmeſt zeal for the intereſt of the whole Jewiſh people, and a particular attention to the rights and privileges of the county of Canaan. I am,

Gentlemen,

Your devoted humble ſervant,

Gamaliel Rubens Shylock.

We look upon the foregoing to be a low piece of burleſque, and not quite free from profaneneſs. All the uſe our inſerting it can be of, is to ſhew with what ſpirit ſome things may be oppoſed, which indeed ought to be oppoſed; but then it ſhould be done only in a ſober and manly way. For tho' we ought not by too great an indulgence to encourage any ſet of men in their unbelief, yet thus to lampoon them may only tend to harden them, and is far from being agreeable to the true ſpirit of chriſtianity.

The LIFE *of* BEN JOHNSON.

With his HEAD *neatly engraved,*

BEN Johnſon, one of the beſt dramatick poets of the 17th century, ſays Mr. Cibber, was deſcended from a Scots family, his grandfather, who was a gentleman being originally of Annandale in that kingdom, whence he removed to Carliſle, and afterwards was employed in the ſervice of K. Henry VIII. His father loſt his eſtate in Q. Mary's reign, when he alſo ſuffered impriſonment, and at laſt he entered into holy orders, and died about a month before our poet's birth, who was born at Weſtminſter, in 1574. He had his firſt education in a private ſchool, in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, and was afterwards removed to Weſtminſter-ſchool, where the famous Camden was then maſter. His mother having married a bricklayer to her ſecond huſband, took him from ſchool, and obliged him to work at his father-in-law's trade; but not at all liking that employment, he went into the low countries, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery, having killed an enemy in the view of the army, and ſtripped him of all his ſpoil.

On his return to England, he again applied himſelf to his former ſtudies, and was admitted into St. John's college, Cambridge, tho' he ſeems not to have continued long there. Some time after this, he had the misfortune to fight a duel, and kill his adverſary, having only received a ſlight wound in the arm. For this he was committed to priſon, and caſt for his life, and was almoſt at the point of execution. His antagoniſt, he ſaid, had a ſword ten inches longer than his own.

Whilſt he was in priſon he was viſited by a popiſh prieſt, who finding his inclination quite diſengaged as to religion, took an opportunity to impreſs him with the belief of the popiſh tenets. His mind then naturally melancholy, clouded with the apprehenſions and the dread of execution, was the more eaſily impoſed upon. However, for 12 years after he had gained his liberty he continued a papiſt, and

then turned proteſtant, whether from conviction or faſhion cannot be determined; but when his character is conſidered, probability will be on the ſide of the latter, for he took every occaſion to ridicule religion in his plays and converſation. On his leaving the univerſity, he entered himſelf into an obſcure play-houſe, called the Green-curtain, ſomewhere about Shoreditch or Clerkenwell. He was firſt an actor and probably only a ſtrolling one. Shakeſpear is ſaid to have firſt introduced him to the world, by recommending a play of his to the ſtage, at the time when one of the players had rejected his performance, and told him it would be of no ſervice to their company. His firſt printed dramatick performance was a comedy, entitled, Every Man in his Humour, acted in 1598, which being ſoon followed by ſeveral others, as his Sejanus, his Volpone, his Silent Woman, and his Alchymiſt, gained him ſo high a reputation, that in 1619, upon the death of Mr. Samuel Daniel, he was made poet laureat to K. James I. He once incurred his majeſty's diſpleaſure, for being concerned with Chapman and Marſton in writing a play, called Eaſtward-Hoe, wherein they were accuſed of having reflected on the Scotch nation, their ſovereign's native country, and from whence he was but lately come. Sir James Murray repreſented it to the king, who ordered them to be impriſoned, and they were in great danger of loſing their ears and noſes, as a puniſhment of their inſolence. Upon their releaſement from priſon, Ben gave an entertainment to his friends, among whom were Camden and Selden; when his aged mother drank to him, and ſhewed him a paper of poiſon, which ſhe had deſigned, if the ſentence had been executed, to have mixed with his drink, after ſhe had firſt taken a potion of it herſelf.

Upon the acceſſion of Charles I. he wrote a petition to him, praying, that as his royal father had allowed him an annual penſion of 100 marks, he would make them pounds. In 1629 Ben fell ſick, and was then poor, and lodged in ſome obſcure alley; his majeſty was applied to in his favour, and ſent him 10 guineas: When the meſſenger delivered the money, Ben took it in his hand, and ſaid, "His majeſty has ſent me 10 guineas, becauſe I am poor, and live in an alley; go and tell him that his ſoul lives in an alley."

He had a penſion from the city of London, from ſeveral of the nobility and gentry, and particularly from Mr. Sutton, the founder of the Charter-houſe. In his laſt ſickneſs he often repented of the profanation of ſcripture in his plays. He died on Aug. 16, 1637, in the 62d year of his age, and was interred three days after in Weſtminſter abbey, where his buſt is now to be ſeen, with this inſcription under it, *O rare Ben Johnſon!* which may poſſibly ſuggeſt the eſteem many great men had for him, or the high opinion he was known to have of himſelf. He had ſeveral children who ſurvived him.

He wrote above 50 pieces in the dramatick way. His Alchymiſt, his Volpone or the Fox, and his Silent Woman, have been performed to many crouded audiences, with univerſal applauſe.

Dr. Drummond (ſays Mr. Cibber) has repreſented the character of our author in a very diſadvantageous, tho' perhaps not in a very unjuſt light, that he was a great lover and praiſer of himſelf, a contemner and ſcorner of others, rather chuſing to loſe a friend than a jeſt—he thought nothing right but what either himſelf or ſome of his friends had ſaid or done—.

Mr. Pope remarks, that when Ben got poſſeſſion of the ſtage, he brought critical learning into vogue. Mr. Selden ſtiles Johnſon his beloved friend, and ſingular poet, and extols his ſpecial worth in literature, and his accurate judgment. Mr. Dryden gives him the title of the greateſt man of the laſt age, and obſerves, that if we look upon him, when he was himſelf (for his laſt plays were but his dotages) he was the moſt learned and judicious writer any theatre ever had; that he was a moſt ſevere judge of himſelf as well as others; that we cannot ſay he wanted wit, but rather that he was frugal of it; that in his works there is little to be retrenched or altered; but that humour was his chief province.

He is allowed, ſays Mr. Cibber, to have been a ſcholar, and to have underſtood and practiſed the dramatick rules, but Dryden proves him to have been likewiſe an unbounded plagiary. Humour was his talent. We cannot better conclude his character as a poet, than in the nervous lines of the prologue to one of Shakeſpear's plays, which, after having ſhewn Shakeſpear's boundleſs genius, proceeds thus:

Then Johnſon came inſtructed from the ſchool,
To please by method, and invent by rule.
His ſtudious patience, and laborious art,
With regular approach aſſay'd the heart;
Cold approbation gave the lingring bays,
For they who dar'd not cenſure, ſcarce could praiſe.

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 266.

In the Debate begun in your laſt, the next that ſpoke was C. Numiſius, *the Purport of whoſe Speech was as follows.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

ALTHOUGH it is not very uſual or proper to take notice in this houſe of what paſſed in the other, yet the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt obliges me to take notice of it ſo far as to obſerve, to the honour of the reverend bench, that the bill now before us was oppoſed by very few of them. On the contrary, it was ſtrenuouſly ſupported by ſome of them, which ſhews, that our preſent ſet of biſhops have thrown off thoſe old prejudices, and that perſecuting ſpirit, which has for ſo many ages been the bane of Chriſtianity; and that they have embraced thoſe truly chriſtian principles, which ſo ſtrongly inculcate humility, meekneſs and charity, and teach us to love even our enemies. But, Sir, it was not only from the fundamental principles of Chriſtianity that they ſupported this bill, for in duty to their religion they were bound to ſupport, and to contribute as much as in them lay towards its being paſſed into a law, becauſe it will tend towards the propagation of the religion they profeſs, and becauſe it will prevent the profanation of one of the moſt ſacred and ſolemn myſteries of our holy religion.

As to the propagation of the chriſtion religion, Sir, I do not think there is any thing that will contribute more towards the converſion of the Jews than that of freeing them from all manner of perſecution, and empowering, and even inviting them to become purchaſers of land eſtates. From all hiſtories we may learn, that perſecution on one ſide, begets obſtinacy on the other; and from late experience we may be convinced, that a general indulgence promotes a free inquiry, and prepares the way for reaſon and ſound argument, which will always at laſt prevail, when the ſtumbling-blocks of paſſion and prejudice are removed. Beſides this, Sir, there is a faſhion in religion as well as in every thing elſe: It is unfaſhionable to be of a religion different from that eſtabliſhed in the country in which we live; and even in this country there are many advantages attending a man's being of the eſtabliſhed religion; for unleſs he is, he can neither be a magiſtrate of any city or borough, nor can he hold any office of honour or profit under our government. And as I am fully convinced, that reaſon and ſolid argument are of the ſide of our eſtabliſhed religion, I am therefore of opinion, that as ſoon as we have removed paſſion and prejudice by indulgence, reaſon and ſolid argument, with the aſſiſtance of faſhion, and the advantages to be acquired by yielding to them, will at laſt prevail; and that the ſon or grandſon of every Jew who becomes a landholder, if not the purchaſer himſelf, will embrace Chriſtianity, and declare himſelf of the religion eſtabliſhed by law. In this opinion, Sir, I am confirmed by the example of what has paſſed in Ireland; for moſt of the landholders in that kingdom are now become Proteſtants. The farmers indeed and cottagers, at leaſt ſuch as are originally Iriſh, and too many of the tradeſmen in their cities and villages, continue ſtill to be Papiſts, but moſt of the landholders have now, thank God! aban-

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July, 1753.

Robert Nugent Esq. Member for

abandoned that ſuperſtitious religion; and I do not at all wonder at it; for it is ſo much in the nature of mankind, whether Chriſtian, Jew, or Gentile, after they become poſſeſſed of opulent land eſtates, to aim at honours and preferments, and to hate being out of faſhion, that nothing can prevent their complying with this human paſſion, but a ſuperſtitious bigotry, founded upon ignorance, and raiſed to the ſummit of enthuſiaſtick madneſs by perſecution.

Now, Sir, with regard to the profanation of one of the moſt ſacred myſteries of our religion: By the law, as it now ſtands, no Jew can be naturalized, without firſt receiving the ſacrament of the Lord's-Supper according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England, or in ſome proteſtant church or chapel: Would it not be a moſt abominable profanation of this holy myſtery to admit any Jew, ſtill continuing in his heart a Jew, to be a partaker in this myſtery? In the Jew himſelf, indeed, it would be no profanation, becauſe he did not believe there was any thing religious or ſacred in the ceremony; but in Chriſtians, who lay him under the neceſſity to do ſo, it is a profanation, and in my opinion a very heinous offence againſt the religion we profeſs. To avoid this for the future was, I am purſuaded, a prevailing argument with the reverend bench in the other houſe, and, I think, it ought to be a prevailing argument in favour of the bill with every true Chriſtian in this.

Thus, Sir, I hope I have ſhewn, that what is propoſed by this bill is ſo far from being inconſiſtent with our religion, that it is abſolutely neceſſary for preventing a very great abuſe, and an abuſe that has actually been practiſed, if I am rightly informed; for I have been told that in king William's time, there were ſome Jews who actually complied with the law, by receiving the ſacrament, in order to their being naturalized; and indeed I do not ſee how any clergyman of our eſtabliſhed church can ſafely refuſe adminiſtring the ſacrament to any man who requires it, if he profeſſes himſelf of the church of England, and cannot be accuſed of having been guilty of any heinous offence; for even a reputed Jew may have privately received baptiſm and confirmation, without its being known to the clergyman from whom he requires the ſacrament; and it is now, I think, admitted, that a clergyman is liable to an action, if he refuſes adminiſtring the ſacrament without juſt cauſe, and the perſon requiring it ſuffers damage by ſuch refuſal.

I have likewiſe ſhewn, I hope, Sir, that the paſſing of this bill into a law may contribute towards the propagation of our religion, by converting many of the richeſt Jew families, which would of courſe produce the converſion of many of the poor; and it can be of no dangerous conſequence to our religion; for I never heard that the Jews buſied themſelves in making converts either in this country or any other, and, I believe, we have no reaſon to apprehend that any Engliſhman will ſubmit to be circumciſed, or ſwear never to taſte a Yorkſhire ham, or a bit of good pork or bacon. Therefore this bill is ſo far from being inconſiſtent with the prophecies relating to the Jews, that in my opinion it has a tendency towards the completion of them: I hope the time is now come, or near coming, when the times of the Gentiles are to be fulfilled, and not only the Jews but all the Gentiles converted to the chriſtian faith; for tho' no one can with any certainty point out the ways of Providence, yet from experience we may ſee, that univerſal charity and indulgence, which are ſo pathetically recommended by the chriſtian religion, is the moſt effectual method for inducing all men

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to ſubmit to reaſon and the true principles of the chriſtian religion, as now profeſſed in this kingdom.

But it is not only to our religion, Sir, that this bill, if paſſed into a law, may be of advantage; for it will, likewiſe, be of great advantage to the ſtate, and to the nation and people in general. The Jews, Sir, by their knowledge in trade, and their correſpondence over the whole known world, have been of great ſervice in all countries where they have been encouraged to ſettle. They contributed greatly towards the eſtabliſhment of the Dutch trade and commerce in the infancy of that wiſe republick; and it was they chiefly that raiſed the city of Amſterdam to that height of ſplendor and riches, at which it is now arrived. On the other hand, we know, that Spain and Portugal have been in ſome meaſure ruined by baniſhing them their country; for neither of theſe kingdoms have now any trade but to their own colonies, and even a great part of that is carried on by foreigners under the borrowed names of Spaniards or Portugueſe. But, Sir, we need not go beyond ſea to look for the advantage a nation may reap from having the Jews ſettled in it; for ever ſince they were re-admitted into this country, they have been in many reſpects uſeful to us. In the reign of king Charles II. when they began again to ſettle in this country, they contributed greatly to increaſe our exports; though but a few of them were in that reign admitted by letters of denization, from the king, with a *non obſtante* clauſe in each for freeing them from the payment of the aliens duty; yet before the revolution they began to have a large concern in our foreign trade. Of this we have an inconteſtable proof upon record; for theſe *non obſtante* clauſes being at the revolution deemed and declared to be illegal, a queſtion aroſe, whether theſe Jew denizens were liable to aliens duty, and an action was brought againſt ſome of them for no leſs a ſum than 58,000l. for goods they had imported and exported during the year 1689, which ſhews how much the few Jews we had then amongſt us contributed to the increaſe of our trade and commerce; for we cannot reckon the value of the goods imported and exported by them within that time, at leſs than double the ſum laid in the information brought againſt them. And ſince the revolution we all know how uſeful they have been, both by exporting our manufactures, and by ſupplying our government with large ſums of money for carrying on the expenſive wars we have been neceſſarily engaged in.

From what is paſt, therefore, Sir, we may judge with ſome certainty of what is to come, and, conſequently, of what will be the effect of the bill now before us, if paſſed into a law. In my opinion, it will bring rich Jews from all parts of the world to ſettle amongſt us, which, beſides increaſing our trade, will be of great uſe to the ſtate, whether we continue in peace, or be again involved in war. If we continue in peace, ſuch an acceſſion of wealth will reduce the intereſt payable upon our publick funds below what it is to be by the laws now in being, at the ſame time that the conſumption of theſe new families will increaſe the produce of the taxes appropriated to the payment of theſe funds; and if we ſhould be unhappily engaged in a new war, this bill will then appear to be not only uſeful but neceſſary; for as we can carry on no war without borrowing money yearly, we muſt find lenders as well as funds, and this bill will furniſh us with a number of perſons who have money to lend, and at the ſame time encourage and enable them to come and ſpend the yearly intereſt of their money amongſt us. That this bill will be of advantage to the ſtate is, therefore,

therefore, evident; and it is as evident, I think, that it will be of advantage to our landholders, by raiſing the price of lands over the whole kingdom, which will of courſe occaſion their improvement; for if a landholder, by laying out A 1cool. upon improving his eſtate, can add 5ol. a year to his income, and cannot add above 3ol. a year by laying out the ſame ſum of money upon a new purchaſe, he will certainly improve rather than purchaſe; and the improvement is not only an B advantage to the nation in general, but furniſhes employment for numbers of our laborious poor, neither of which is the conſequence of a man's making a new purchaſe. Then with regard to our farmers, the acceſſion of a number of rich C families will of courſe procure them a better market for the produce of their farms; and our manufacturers of all kinds will reap an advantage not only by the increaſe of the conſumption of their manufactures at home, but alſo by the increaſe of D their exportation abroad. In ſhort, Sir, I know no ſet of men in the kingdom that will not be benefited by this bill, except thoſe merchants and ſhopkeepers who love to deal at an extravagant profit; but ſuch men, ſurely, deſerve no encouragement, much leſs any privilege from the publick.

Thus, Sir, if we regard our intereſt either in this world or that which is to come, we muſt, I think, be for paſſing this bill into a law; and, therefore, I ſhall be for its being committed.

The next Speaker was M. Valerius Corvus, *whoſe Speech was to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

I AM ſorry I ſhould find myſelf under a neceſſity to ſpeak againſt thoſe I have long lived and converſed with, and for many of whom I have a particular eſteem; but whilſt I have the honour of a ſeat in this houſe, no perſonal friendſhips or connections ſhall induce me to keep ſilence, when I ſee any thing brought into this houſe, which, I think, will be not only injurious but diſhonourable to my country. If this bill had been general: If it had been a bill to open a way for the naturalization of all Mahometans, and Pagans, as well as Jews, I ſhould more readily have agreed to it, becauſe it would not have brought ſuch a reflection upon us as Chriſtians: Such a general bill, like the late bill for a general naturalization of all foreign Proteſtants, might have been deemed to proceed, as that bill did, from ſome miſtaken maxim in politicks; but to give a particular invitation to the Jews, really ſeems as if we contemned, and were reſolved to abandon, the religion we now profeſs. The Jews, Sir, are, and always have been, the moſt profeſſed enemies to Chriſtianity, and the greateſt revilers of Chriſt himſelf: They are the offſpring of thoſe that crucified our Saviour, and to this day labour under the curſe pronounced againſt them upon that account. I know, Sir, that, as a Chriſtian, I am obliged E to love my enemy; but whilſt he continues to be ſo, no precept of Chriſtianity injoins me to take him under my roof, much leſs to put him in a way of making himſelf maſter both of me and my roof; and how the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, F could imagine, that the poſſeſſion of a land eſtate ſhould have an influence upon a man's religious principles, I cannot comprehend. If any Jew ſhould be ſo looſe as to all principles of religion, as to abjure the religion of his anceſtors for the ſake of being in the faſhion, or for the ſake of G acquiring any honour or preferment, ſurely his deſire of poſſeſſing a land eſtate will be an additional motive for this declaring himſelf Chriſtian, when

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Sir John Barnard Member for London.

when he finds he cannot otherwiſe acquire ſuch a poſſeſſion.

But, Sir, if Jews ſhould come to be poſſeſſed of a great ſhare of the land eſtates of this kingdom, how are we ſure that Chriſtianity will continue to be the faſhionable religion, or that the profeſſion of it will continue neceſſary for qualifying a man for any honour or preferment. To me it really ſeems at preſent to be the faſhion for a man to declare himſelf of no religion; and if our faſhionable gentlemen ſhould at laſt fix upon any particular religion, the Jewiſh may, perhaps, ſtand as good a chance as any other; for faſhion, we know, depends upon nothing but whim; and if the Jews ſhould become our chief landholders, they will, probably, be the leaders of our whim. As landholders they will have the chuſing of moſt of the members of this houſe, and may themſelves be choſen; and then to intitle themſelves to poſts and preferments, they have nothing to do but to join with the other diſſenters in getting the teſt act, and all the other laws for ſecuring our eſtabliſhed church, repealed. Whatever ſome gentlemen may think, if we conſider their numbers, and the vaſt eſtates they have acquired in this kingdom within theſe laſt 50 or 60 years, this will appear to be no chimerical apprehenſion; and their having thus a view to get poſſeſſion of the whole ſtrength and power of this nation will rather confirm them in their obſtinacy than induce them to turn Chriſtian, becauſe they will look upon it as a preparatory ſtep made by Providence, which is to be followed by their expected Meſſiah; But in this view they will certainly be ſome way or other diſappointed, as they are never to have any fixt habitation until after they have acknowledged Chriſt to be the Meſſiah: and when they do this, they are to be reſtored to their native land; therefore the Hon. gentleman is very much miſtaken, if he ſuppoſes that our giving them a fixt habitation in this country before their converſion, can any way tend towards a completion of the chriſtian prophecy relating to them.

I hope, Sir, I have now ſhewn, that our paſſing this bill into a law can no way tend towards the converſion of the Jews, but will on the contrary render them more obdurate; and to pretend that we ought to paſs it, in order to prevent a profanation of the ſacrament of the Lord's-Supper, is an argument that goes a great deal too far; for it would equally hold good for repealing that law, by which all officers, civil or military, are obliged to receive that ſacrament within three months after their admittance; for a place of great profit and truſt under the government is ſurely as great a temptation to a Jew born here, as a naturalization can be to a Jew born abroad. Yet if any Jew ſhould by artifice get the ſacrament adminiſtred to him, in order to intitle himſelf to ſome office or employment, I believe no man will ſay, that the guilt of ſuch a profanation lay at the door of thoſe who refuſed to conſent to the repeal of that law. But, I believe, we need not give ourſelves any concern about this queſtion; for whatever danger a clergyman may expoſe himſelf to by refuſing to adminiſter the ſacrament, I am perſuaded, no one would adminiſter it to a reputed Jew, without a ſufficient teſtimony of his having regularly embraced the chriſtian faith, not privately, but, according to cuſtom, before a multitude of witneſſes.

Having now anſwered all the arguments which the Hon. gentleman endeavoured to draw from religion, I ſhall now conſider the advantages hoped for from this bill; but muſt begin with ſome general obſervations in relation to the Jews; and in the firſt place I muſt obſerve, that it is a very great miſtake to ſuppoſe, that

that the Jews ever did, or ever can ſet up trade in any country; for the origin of trade in all countries is manufacture; but none of the Jews, even of the pooreſt ſort, are ever bred to be manufacturers or mechanicks, or indeed to any laborious employment; therefore they can never be the beginners of trade in any country. It was not they that began the Dutch trade, after the eſtabliſhment of that commonwealth, but it was the perſecution and oppreſſion of the Spaniſh government, which drove the manufacturers and mechanicks from all the other provinces of the Netherlands: Nor was it the expulſion of the Jews which ruined the trade of Spain and Portugal, but the emigration of the inhabitants; for ſuch multitudes of their people went to America, that there was not enough left for carrying on any ſort of manufacture ſufficient for their home conſumption. No inſtance can be given, Sir, of the Jews having been the beginners of trade in any country, but many inſtances to the contrary. In Poland there have been multitudes of Jews for many ages, yet no man will ſay that Poland is a trading country. In this country, tho' they were ſettled here from the time of the conqueſt to the 18th of Edward the Firſt, near 230 years, yet they never ſet up any trade, but dealt chiefly in uſury, which indeed was moſt exceſſive, for we have among our records ſome regulations prohibiting them to take above 2d per pound per week. The truth is, in thoſe countries where there is little or no trade, they deal moſtly in uſury, or in collecting the taxes; and where a trade has been already eſtabliſhed, ſome indeed of the richer ſort may engage in foreign commerce, but the poorer ſort deal only as brokers, pedlars, or hawkers, as we may now ſee from daily experience; for but t'other day I met no leſs than four of them together, going upon a pedling progreſs into the country.

But, Sir, tho' the Jews cannot be the firſt beginners of trade in any country, yet after it is begun, they may contribute to its increaſe; for as they either cannot, or will not purchaſe, or take lands to farm in any country, they have no way of employing their money but in trade or uſury; and as they are diſperſed over the whole world, and keep a correſpondence with one another, they know where all ſorts of manufactures may be ſold to the beſt advantage; therefore by lending their money to the native manufacturers, they may enable them to extend their manufacture, and by their foreign correſpondence they may increaſe the exportation. For this reaſon, in the infancy of the trade of any country, it is right to encourage the Jews to come and ſettle amongſt them; as the manufacturers have not then money of their own ſufficient for carrying their manufacture to any great extent, and as the native merchants have not a foreign correſpondence ſettled, perhaps, in thoſe countries, where ſome of their manufactures may be ſold to the beſt advantage. But in a country where trade and commerce have been fully and long eſtabliſhed, where the manufacturers have money ſufficient of their own, or of their friends, to carry their manufactures to the utmoſt extent, and where the native merchants have a correſpondence ſettled in every foreign country where it is poſſible to carry on any commerce, and conſequently muſt know where every ſort of manufacture may be ſold to the beſt advantage: In ſuch a country, I ſay, it is madneſs, if not worſe, to put Jews or any other foreigners upon an equal footing with natives, becauſe it only enables the former to take the bread, or a part of the bread, out of the mouths of the latter, without increaſing in the leaſt the national trade or commerce; for no Jew, no more than a native, will export more of

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your manufacture than he can ſell to advantage, and ſo much your own native merchants will always export, if there were not a Jew in the kingdom; nor does an Engliſh merchant ever deſire a greater profit than will ſatisfy a Jew or any other foreign merchant; for in ſuch a multitude of merchants as we now have of our own to all parts of the world where the trade is open, it is certain, that they will underſel one another till they bring the market down to what can be deemed nothing but a living profit.

Let us take, for example, Sir, the kingdom of Portugal: Does any man think that we do not now export as many of our manufactures thither as can poſſibly find a vent there, or that our Portugal merchants and their factors there, who are ſo numerous, and ſo independent of one another, do not ſell thoſe goods as cheap as they can be ſold? Suppoſe then that we export yearly thither to the value of a million ſterling, and that this is the utmoſt that can be exported: If we ſhould naturalize all the Jews in the world, they could not add to that exportation: They could only come in for a ſhare of it; and ſuppoſe that ſhare to be 200,000l. worth of goods yearly, is it not evident, that in this caſe one fifth of our Engliſh Portugueſe merchants muſt give up the trade, or all of them together muſt trade for one fifth leſs than they uſed to do? This therefore could be of no advantage to our trade or to our manufacturers: It would only transfer the profit upon 200,000l. worth of goods yearly from our native Engliſh merchants to our naturalized Jews; and this I muſt look on as a loſs to the nation, becauſe I think we are as yet a chriſtian nation: The eſtate got by an Engliſhman we are ſure will remain here; but a Jew, tho' naturalized, may be here to day and gone tomorrow: When he has got an eſtate here, he may go and live upon it in a climate which he thinks more agreeable to his conſtitution.

This example, Sir, may be applied to every country in the world as well as to that of Portugal; for there is no country where we have not now houſes and factories eſtabliſhed; and therefore it is, I think, a demonſtration, that the bill now before us can be of no advantage to our trade or manufactures, but muſt be of diſadvantage to the nation in every branch of our foreign trade: And now with regard to our domeſtick. The Jews, it is true, have as yet contented themſelves with hawking and pedling: Very few of them have become ſhopkeepers, becauſe it would ſubject them to taxes and pariſh rates. But ſuppoſe they ſhould begin to engage in this branch of buſineſs, could it be of any advantage to our trade or to our manufacturers? Have we not already as many Engliſh ſhopkeepers of all kinds as can be ſupported by the conſumption? Does not the moſt petty ſhopkeeper know, that what maketh rich is a ſmall profit and a quick return? Conſequently, muſt not every one of them ſell his goods as cheap as he can poſſibly afford? Therefore we cannot ſuppoſe that Jew ſhopkeepers would ſell cheaper than our Engliſh now do, but they might perhaps cheat oftner; and if Jew ſhopkeepers ſhould increaſe, the chriſtian muſt diminiſh in number; ſo that if in this way the bill now before us ſhould have any effect, it would only be a transferring of a ſhare of the profit upon our home conſumption, from our native Chriſtians to our naturalized Jews.

But, Sir, both in our foreign and domeſtick trade the transferring of a part of the profits from the Chriſtian to the Jew, is not the only bad conſequence we have to fear from this bill: Sectaries of all kinds, eſpecially the Jews, are more zealous and more diligent in recommending one another, and in playing into the hands

hands of one another, than thoſe of the eſtabliſhed church. By this means they may in time render it impoſſible for any Chriſtian to carry on any trade, either foreign or domeſtick, to advantage: Jews may become our only merchants and our only ſhopkeepers. They will probably leave the laborious part of all manufactures and mechanical trades to the poor Chriſtian, but they will be the paramount maſters, as the merchants and ſhopkeepers in every country muſt always be; and if our landed gentlemen ſhould find it impoſſible to provide for their younger ſons by making them merchants or ſhopkeepers, nor for their daughters by marrying them, with a ſmall fortune, to a merchant or ſhopkeeper, we may judge what would ſoon be the fate of moſt of our landholders: They muſt give ſuch large fortunes to their younger children, or at leaſt to moſt of them, as might be ſufficient for their ſupport, by which means a new incumbrance would by every generation be brought upon the eſtate, and that without any reſource: At preſent, a younger brother often gets by trade ſuch a ſum of money as ſaves the eſtate of his family; or the heir, by marrying the daughter of a rich merchant or ſhopkeeper, gets ſuch a fortune as redeems his eſtate from all former incumbrances; but if Jews, who marry only among one another, were our only merchants and ſhopkeepers, both theſe reſources would be cut off; which would every year bring ſo many of our land eſtates to market, that I doubt much if they would riſe in their price, until the Jews had got poſſeſſion of moſt of them.

Thus, Sir, the bill now before us, inſtead of being of advantage, may probably be fatal to our preſent landholders; and whatever eſteem ſome gentlemen here may have for the Jews, I doubt much if our Engliſh farmers would like to have Jews for their landlords, tho' they could hardly be treated worſe than ſome of them are at preſent by their chriſtian landlords. From all which I muſt conclude, that there is no rank of men in the kingdom, to whom this bill, if paſſed into a law, can be of any advantage, but that on the contrary, if it takes any effect, it will be of immediate diſadvantage to our merchants, and may at laſt be fatal to every rank of Chriſtians in this kingdom. And as to the advantage it may be of to the ſtate, by ſupplying our miniſters with money in caſe of a war, or by enabling them to reduce the intereſt payable upon our publick funds, in caſe of the continuance of peace, I muſt obſerve, that if the Jews cannot get an equal intereſt and equal ſecurity any where elſe, they will let us have their money without being naturalized; and if they can get an higher intereſt and equal ſecurity any where elſe, they will not let us have their money, even tho' we ſhould naturalize the whole Hebrew nation at once. So that to compenſate all the dangers and all the diſadvantages we ſhall expoſe ourſelves to by the paſſing of this bill, we can expect no one advantage but that of having a few rich Jews come here to ſpend their income from our funds, which they now ſpend abroad; and even this I think very precarious; for when a man grows old, he does not like to leave the country in which he has been bred and perhaps born, which is the reaſon that I have ſeldom ſeen bills of naturalization applied for by rich foreigners who have got their fortunes abroad, but by foreigners who have long lived, and have got eſtates, or are in the way of getting eſtates, in this country.

But, Sir, tho' I think this good effect of the bill very precarious, I am convinced, it will have a very extenſive bad effect. We may, if we pleaſe, call it only a bill for impowering the parliament to naturalize, but it will in effect be a general

ral naturalization of the Jews. An old and rich Jew, who has given over trade, may not, perhaps, expoſe himſelf to the fatigue and danger of changing his country and climate; but all the rich Jews, who are ſtill engaged in trade, and reſolved to continue it, will come here to be naturalized; and where the rich come the poor muſt follow. We ſhall have crowds of them coming over every day, and as their children afterwards born will of courſe be natural born ſubjects, if the doctrine be eſtabliſhed, that all ſuch Jews may purchaſe and hold land eſtates, I am afraid, that a great part of the land in this kingdom may ſoon fall into their hands, ſo that from henceforth the prophecy, at leaſt with reſpect to them in this country, will be defeated; for whilſt our conſtitution remains in its preſent form, thoſe that are poſſeſſed of our land eſtates muſt neceſſarily have a ſhare in our government: Tho' they may not be members of parliament, nor miniſters of ſtate, yet they muſt have a great influence upon thoſe that are, conſequently, they can neither be called vagabonds, nor can it be ſaid, that they have found no eaſe, nor reſt for the ſole of their foot in this country, or that they have here a trembling heart, or any ſorrow of mind. But, Sir, whatever has happened, whatever may happen to ſome particular men of that nation, I am fully convinced, that there is a curſe attends the nation in general, and will attend them until they acknowledge Chriſt to be the Meſſiah: To ſuch of them as will do ſo, I ſhall be ready to grant every indulgence; but by indulging thoſe that will not, I am afraid we ſhall bring our nation into the ſame contempt in which they are held by all nations under the ſun; and I wiſh, that by bringing them here, we may not bring along with them the curſe that has purſued them thro' all countries, and for ſo many ages.

The next Speech I ſhall give, was that made by App. Hardonius, *which was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I NEVER was more ſurpriſed at any thing than I am at the oppoſition made to the bill now before us, in this houſe, and at this time. I do not, indeed, wonder at the clamour raiſed againſt it without doors, becauſe dealers of all kinds, either in our foreign or domeſtick trade, are jealous of rivals in their reſpective buſineſs, and willing to reduce rather than increaſe the number in every branch. But as it is certainly the intereſt of the publick to increaſe the number of dealers in every branch of trade as much as poſſible, and as it is the duty of every gentleman, who has the honour of a ſeat in this aſſembly, to conſider the publick intereſt, without regard to the private views of any ſet of men whatever, I cannot but be amazed, that a bill ſo clearly calculated as this is for the publick good, ſhould meet with the leaſt oppoſition in this houſe, eſpecially at this time of day. If the ſame narrow way of thinking with regard to religion ſtill prevailed, which was the bane of this iſland, from our firſt converſion to Chriſtianity, quite down to the revolution: If there were amongſt us any ſet of men, who thought it a crime, and an abomination, to hold a correſpondence with, or to admit to breathe the ſame air, ſuch as differed from us in any of our religious opinions, from ſuch men I ſhould, upon this occaſion, have expected to have met with oppoſition. But ever ſince the revolution, a generous and contrary ſpirit has been ſo much propagated, and now, I hope, ſo univerſally prevails, that I did not apprehend the leaſt oppoſition to a bill for admitting thoſe to live amongſt us, who, we are ſure, will add to the wealth, and increaſe the trade of our native country.

I ſay, live amongſt us, Sir; for this is the only privilege they are to acquire by the bill now under conſideration; and even this they are not to acquire, unleſs it ſhall pleaſe ſome future parliament to grant it. They are neither to have, nor will it be poſſible for them, or any of their poſterity, to acquire the leaſt ſhare in our government, without firſt declaring themſelves Chriſtians. As to any place, or office of truſt, or profit under the government, every one knows, that no man can hold any ſuch, unleſs he be of the religion eſtabliſhed by law; and even as to voting for, or being choſen a member of parliament, we all know, that the oaths may be tendered to, and when tendered, muſt be taken by every man that appears either as a voter or candidate at any election; and that ſome of theſe oaths are ſuch, as can be taken by no man who is not a Chriſtian. What is it then they are to acquire by this bill, ſhould it be paſſed into a law? Nothing but the power of obtaining from parliament, at a very great expence, a privilege to live and ſpend their money here, inſtead of ſpending it abroad. This is really all they are to acquire by this bill, or by any thing in conſequence of it, unleſs

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leſs they have a mind to contribute to the increaſe of our trade, by engaging in it, or to the raiſing the value of our land eſtates, by making a purchaſe; and how either of theſe can be injurious to the national intereſt, I cannot comprehend.

With regard to trade, Sir, if our manufactures and native commodities of all kinds were ſold as cheap as poſſible in all foreign markets, and as great quantities of them exported as can poſſibly find a vent at thoſe markets, I ſhall grant, that the naturalizing of foreign merchants would only be a transferring of part of the profits of our trade from natives to foreigners; but theſe are facts which it is impoſſible to aſcertain: New men will probably make new experiments, and by new experiments, new channels of trade may be diſcovered, thro' which new and additional quantities of our manufactures may flow to a foreign market: No people can be ſuppoſed more capable, or more ready than the Jews, to make theſe new experiments, becauſe of their great propenſity to trade, and becauſe of the curſe that attends them. By being diſperſed thro' all nations, and by being the chief traders in every nation where they ſojourn, they know what ſort of fabrick in every kind of manufacture is beſt ſuited to the taſte of the people of every country, and they may give directions to our manufacturers to work up ſeveral new ſorts of fabricks hitherto unknown in this country. We have been told in this houſe, and the fact is certainly true, that a very eminent Jew merchant now living in London, directed a new ſort of cambléts to be made, but a few years ago, of which great quantities have ſince been yearly exported to Spain; and tho' we have excluded them from being our factors in Turkey, yet the Jew merchants that are, or may be ſettled here, in conſequence of this bill, may, by means of their correſpondence with thoſe of their nation in Turkey, give ſuch directions to our manufacturers here, for the inventing and working up of new ſorts of fabricks, as may revive and greatly increaſe our Turkey trade; for there is no country in the world where the maſter manufacturers are more ingenious and expert than ours; and notwithſtanding the multitude of our taxes, and the effect they may have in raiſing the wages of workmen, yet as there are taxes in every country as well as here, and as bread, the ſtaff of life, is cheaper, and famines or ſcarcities leſs frequent in this country than in any other, I am of opinion, that by proper care, and ſome new regulations with reſpect to our poor, the price of wages here may be reduced, at leaſt as low as they can be in any country where there is an equal plenty of gold and ſilver in circulation.

Therefore, Sir, as it is impoſſible to know, whether our manufactures are ſold as cheap as poſſible in every foreign country, or whether as large quantities of them are exported as can poſſibly find any where a vent, the wiſeſt method we can take, is to make the naturalization of foreign merchants as general and as eaſy as we can. This, in my opinion, is the only method we can take to come at any certainty as to theſe two queſtions; for if they are both to be anſwered in the affirmative, I think it is highly probable, that no foreign merchant would deſire to ſettle, much leſs to be naturalized here; and as numbers of them are daily deſiring it, I think it almoſt an inconteſtable proof, that both theſe queſtions are to be anſwered in the negative; conſequently, I muſt think it as much a demonſtration as the nature of the caſe can admit of, that the exportation of our manufactures and our foreign trade may be very much increaſed by the naturalization of ſuch Jew merchants as may deſire to ſettle in this country. And as to our domeſtick or ſhopkeeping trade, I very much doubt, whether our ſhopkeepers and warehouſekeepers ſell at as low a price as they can poſſibly afford; becauſe I have been told, that you may buy moſt ſorts of Engliſh manufactures as cheap at the ſhops in Liſbon, or Amſterdam, as at the ſhops in London. If this fact be true, which, indeed, I cannot aſſert upon my own knowledge, it is certain, that our ſhopkeepers in London do not ſell at ſo low a price as they can poſſibly afford; for our manufactures muſt go to the ſhops at Liſbon and Amſterdam loaded with the additional charge of freight, inſurance, commiſſion, and ſeveral other charges; and I muſt obſerve, that the reducing the price of our home conſumption, would contribute to the increaſe of our exportation, as it would enable our people to live cheaper, and to work for leſs wages than they do at preſent, which of courſe would lower the price of our manufactures at all foreign markets. Conſequenly, if naturalized foreigners ſhould ſet up ſhopkeeping, and ſell at a cheaper rate than our ſhopkeepers now do, it would be an eaſe to all the reſt of our people, and a great advantage to our foreign trade. And what makes me ſuſpect, that neither our merchants nor our ſhopkeepers content themſelves with ſuch a ſmall profit as they think the Jews would be ſatisfied with, is the clamour that has been raiſed without doors againſt this

this bill; but this very clamour, inſtead of being a reaſon againſt, ſhould be a prevailing argument with us, for paſſing this bill into a law; for the ſelfiſh foundation of this clamour will plainly appear, when the pretences by which it has been raiſed are all found to be falſe and counterfeit.

Now, Sir, with regard to land eſtates, ſome gentlemen, I find, make it a queſtion, whether a perſon profeſſing the Jewiſh religion, tho' born in this kingdom, can purchaſe and hold an eſtate in lands, tenements, or hereditaments; but that they always could, I think there is nothing more plain from many of our antient records. Even long before the conqueſt it ſeems to me, that they could purchaſe and hold land eſtates; for there is a charter from Witglaff, king of Mercia, above 200 years before the conqueſt, by which he confirms to the monaſtery of Croyland all the land and poſſeſſions granted to them by the kings or nobles of Mercia, or by other faithful Chriſtians, *or Jews*; but whatever was the caſe before the conqueſt, it is certain that, ever ſince that time, or at leaſt ever ſince the reign of Henry II. they could purchaſe and hold land eſtates, as appears from many records ſtill extant; for of the four fines levied, which is all we have extant of that reign, there is one by which it appears, that one Jornetus, a Jew of Norwich, had purchaſed of William de Curſon, a meſſuage in that city, to the ſaid Jornetus and his heirs, for five marks of ſilver, and a yearly rent of five ſhillings, in lieu of all ſervices; and in the reigns of Richard I. John, and Henry III. we have ſeveral records ſtill extant which ſhew, that the Jews could purchaſe and hold manors or lordſhips as well as houſes or tenements; therefore, as there has been no ſtatute made ſince that time for rendering the Jews incapable to purchaſe and hold land eſtates, we muſt conclude, that Jews who are not aliens, that is to ſay, ſuch as are born within the Britiſh dominions, or naturalized, may ſtill purchaſe and hold land eſtates, as well as any other of his majeſty's natural born ſubjects. Conſequently, the bill now before us can no way contribute towards giving any Jew born abroad a greater right than his ſon would have if born here, nor any greater right than he himſelf may acquire by living ſeven years in our plantations, or by engaging for three years here at home in ſeveral ſorts of manufactures; and I have already ſhewn, that no man profeſſing the Jewiſh religion can have any ſhare in our government, nor ſo much as a vote for any member of parliament, let him have never ſuch a large eſtate in land; ſo that the apprehenſion of the Jews becoming our maſters, inſtead of being our fellow ſubjects, muſt be altogether chimerical. They can interfere with no man in the purſuits of ambition, nor can they be hurtful to any ſet of men in the kingdom but uſurers, and thoſe who exact an extravagant profit upon what they export, import, or retail. By being hurtful to ſuch they will be beneficial to the publick, and to the people in general; and if any of the Jews, who may be naturalized in conſequence of this bill, ſhould become purchaſers of land eſtates, it will be in advantage to every landholder in the kingdom, by raiſing the value of the property he is poſſeſſed of.

But ſay gentlemen, Sir, it will be injurious to our character as Chriſtians, and bring diſhonour upon the nation in all chriſtian countries, thus to invite the Jews to come and ſettle amongſt us, and to incorporate them with ourſelves. Gentlemen who make this objection have not ſurely conſidered the hiſtories of Europe; for in every part thereof, except Spain and Portugal, the Jews are treated as natives, and enjoy the ſame privileges which it is propoſed they ſhall have here. In every part of Italy, not excepting the territories even of the Pope himſelf, they are treated as natives, and indulged with ſynagogues on paying a ſmall tax for each. In Rome alone it is reckoned the Jews have nine ſynagogues, and in the other parts of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate the number of their ſynagogues amounts to no leſs than 91, making in the whole 100. In France, ſo long ago as in the reign of their Henry II. about 200 years ago, an edict or law was made, by which it was enacted, that the Jews ſhould be from thenceforth deemed the king's ſubjects, and ſhould be capable to purchaſe, inherit, and enjoy land eſtates, as natural born Frenchmen; which law was renewed by Henry III. of France, and by Lewis XIV. and has been twice revived and confirmed by the preſent Lewis XV. and it is remarkable, that by this law all Jews, whether rich or poor, are by this law naturalized in France, whereas by the bill now before us, rich Jews only are to be rendered capable of being naturalized, and that only in caſe the parliament ſhould agree to it, not generally, but particularly with reſpect to every ſingle Jew that ſhall hereafter petition to be naturalized. And even in Spain and Portugal, it is only by the ſuperſtitious vulgar, animated by their prieſts, that the Jews are held in ſuch contempt;

for in both theſe kingdoms the men of ſenſe eſteem thoſe that are privately known to be Jews, and are as ready to deal with them as with any ſet of men whatever; therefore the ſmall favour intended to be granted by this bill to the Jews, can bring no diſhonour upon this nation in any part of the world, nor any way injure our character with thoſe whoſe eſteem is worth preſerving.

As to the making of this bill general, Sir, ſo as to comprehend Mahometans and Pagans of all kinds as well as Jews, I ſhould not be againſt it, if there were at preſent any occaſion for it, becauſe it is a maxim with me, and muſt, I think, be a maxim with every one, who judges impartially, and without any childiſh or ſuperſtitious prejudices, that it is for the publick intereſt not only to enable but invite the rich men of all nations and religions to ſettle themſelves and families in this country; and tho' the Romans were ſhy in granting the freedom of their city to diſtant cities or countries, or to ſuch as were to remain in them, yet they always granted it readily to ſuch as came to live in the city of Rome itſelf; witneſs their ſo frequently forming the people lately ſettled in the city into new tribes, and particularly their having in the very infancy of their republick granted not only the freedom of the city, but the privilege of being a patrician to Appius Claudius, whoſe followers had all likewiſe the freedom of the city, and were formed into a new tribe, called by his name Claudia Tribus. But, Sir, as we have not at preſent the leaſt expectation that any rich Mahometan or Pagan will apply for being naturalized, we have no occaſion for making this bill general; and beſides, we have ſeveral particular reaſons for being ready to grant naturalization to the Jews, which cannot be pleaded in favour of any other ſet of people whatever; for in the firſt place, they are more likely to improve and extend our foreign trade than any other ſet of people whatever. In the next place, they ſupport their own poor in all countries where they are, ſo that we can be under no apprehenſion that any of them will become burthenſome to any pariſh. And in the third place, as they have no country they can properly call their own, nor any country where they can live with ſo much ſecurity, we are in no danger that after they have gained an opulent fortune by trade in this country, they will retire to ſpend the income of it in any other.

Theſe, Sir, are ſtrong inducements for our being more inclined to grant the favour of naturalization to the Jews, than to any other denomination of people; and to theſe I muſt add, that the Jews have great merit to plead with this nation, and particularly with the preſent happy eſtabliſhment of our government. They have very much contributed not only to the increaſe of our trade, but alſo to the eſtabliſhment and preſervation of our publick credit, to which we in a great meaſure owe the preſervation both of our religion and liberties; and in the year 1745, when our preſent happy eſtabliſhment was in the moſt imminent danger, the Jews in general ſhewed themſelves zealous for the ſupport of our government, and one of them in particular, a gentleman whom I have already had occaſion to mention, on account of a very great addition that has been made to our exports to Spain by his means: That gentlemen, I ſay, upon hearing in 1745, that the government was in diſtreſs for want of a ſufficient number of ſmall ſhips of war to guard our coaſts, in order to prevent the rebels receiving any ſuccour from France, came to the lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and told them, that he had then no leſs than five ſtout privateers in the river, all ready to put to ſea, every one of which ſhould be at the government's ſervice, and at their diſpoſal; and further, that he was ſo far from expecting any recompence or reward for this teſtimony of his loyalty, or for the ſervice they might be of, that as long as the government had occaſion for them, he would maintain them all at his own expence.

Sir, if theſe are not ſuch inducements as ſhould incline us to naturalize ſuch Jews as may hereafter deſire it, rather than any other foreigners whatever, I am ſure, they are ſuch as ſhould prevail with us at leaſt to put it in the power of the parliament to naturalize them, which is all that is intended by this bill, and therefore I ſhall moſt heartily give my vote for its being committed.

The next Speech I am to give in this Debate, was that made by Cæſo Fabius, *which was to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

I RISE up chiefly to rectify a miſtake which an Hon. gentleman fell into, with regard to the Papiſts in Ireland. In order to make us believe, that our giving to the Jews a privilege to purchaſe land eſtates in this country, may be a means to convert them to Chriſtianity, he told us, that moſt of the Papiſts in Ireland had been converted by means of their being

Nicholas Fazakerly Esq.

being poſſeſſed of land eſtates; but I muſt tell him, that it was not their poſſeſſion of land eſtates that made them turn Proteſtant, but the neceſſity they were laid under by law to turn Proteſtant, in order to preſerve that poſſeſſion; for before that law was made, they had continued in poſſeſſion of thoſe land eſtates for ſeveral generations after the reformation, without having ever had the leaſt inclination to turn Proteſtant, but on the contrary engaged in ſeveral plots and conſpiracies for compelling all the Proteſtants in that kingdom to turn Papiſt, and to murder or baniſh all ſuch as would not comply; and as the Jews are at leaſt as obſtinate as the Papiſts, I make no doubt of their forming ſome ſuch conſpiracy againſt the Chriſtians of all denominations, if they ſhould ever become ſo numerous and powerful in this country, as to entertain any hopes of ſucceeding in ſuch a project; for we may judge of their reſentment and cruelty from the ſtory of Eſther, which we have from inconteſtable authority, and which informs us, that upon their getting the power into their hands, they put to death in two days near 76,000 of thoſe they were pleaſed to call their enemies, without either judge or jury.

Now I am up, Sir, I muſt declare that, when I conſider the ſeveral æra's that have been remarkably favourable to the Jews in this country, I am ſo far from being ſurprized at the oppoſition made to this bill, that I am amazed it ſhould have been thought of by any gentleman who pretends to be a friend to our preſent eſtabliſhment, or to have a regard for the character of the ſovereign now upon our throne. That we had ſome Jews in this country before the conqueſt, is probable, but that we had not many is certain, becauſe all our hiſtorians take notice of that being the æra of their firſt introduction; and ſuch as we had were in a moſt abject condition; for by a law of Edward the Confeſſor it is declared, that the Jews, and all they have, belong to the king, *Judæi, et omnia ſua, regis ſunt.* Therefore it is plain, that if any Jew then purchaſed a land eſtate, he could hold it no longer than the king pleaſed to allow him; and the grant to the monaſtery of Croyland, which an honourable gentleman was pleaſed to mention, muſt certainly relate to converted Jews, for none but a converted Jew would grant his lands to a chriſtian monaſtery. William the Conqueror was then the firſt of our monarchs who was remarkably favourable to the Jews; and who was William the Conqueror? Not only an uſurper, but one who treated the natives as a conquered people, and invited foreigners of all ſorts, the Jews among the reſt, to come and ſettle in this then unhappy country. The next of our monarchs that was remarkably favourable to the Jews was king John: Who was king John? Not only a uſurper, but a murderer and a tyrant; for after uſurping the crown from his nephew Geoffrey of Bretagne, he murdered that young prince, and by means of an army of foreigners which was chiefly ſupported by the Jews, he tyrannized ſo much over his ſubjects, that they choſe to ſubmit to France rather than continue under his tyranny. During the long and weak reign of Henry III. the Jews were allowed to continue in this country, and to oppreſs the natives with their uſury and extortion, becauſe the court could as often as it had occaſion extort money from them for ſupporting its extravagancies; but that great and wiſe king, Edward I. who, I wiſh I could not ſay, was the only king we ever had, before his preſent majeſty, that perfectly underſtood, and ſteadily purſued the true intereſt of England, ſoon after the beginning of his reign, that is, in the third year of it, conſented to a law, by which it was ordained and eſtabliſhed, that no Jew ſhould in any manner practiſe uſury. However, it is probable they found means to evade this law; and therefore the king, at the repeated ſuit of his people, in the 18th year of his reign, baniſhed all the Jews out of the kingdom by proclamation on pain of being hanged, if any were found in the kingdom after the day prefixed. From this time, which was in the year 1290, they could never obtain leave to ſettle here again, till an end was put both to our conſtitution and religion by Oliver Cromwell and his aſſociates, when the ſettling of many of them here, and their privately ſetting up a ſynagogue, was connived at, for even Cromwell was not hardy enough to paſs any publick act in their favour; and tho' moſt of them, out of fear, retired to Holland, upon the reſtoration, yet upon finding how things were like to go, ſeveral of them returned, ſome of whom, for a ſum of money I ſuppoſe, obtained letters of denization from king Charles II. with a *non obſtante* clauſe for freeing them from the payment of the aliens duty; but we had no great inundation of them until the pernicious trade of ſtockjobbing was ſet up ſoon after the revolution, when Jews, and all other foreigners, were invited by act of parliament to practiſe that trade of uſury upon the ſtate, which by Edward the Firſt's law they had been forbid to practiſe upon the ſubject.

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From this ſhort hiſtory of the ſettlement of the Jews in this kingdom, gentlemen may ſee, Sir, that every æra which was in this country favourable for the Jews, was an unfortunate æra for the nation; for tho' the revolution was happy in freeing us from the bigotry of king James, and the tyranny of the Papiſts, yet the cuſtom ſoon after introduced of raiſing funds, and mortgaging thoſe funds at a high intereſt, which has been ſo favourable for the Jews, I muſt look on as a moſt unfortunate cuſtom for the nation, and a cuſtom that will, I fear, end in its ruin. Ever ſince that cuſtom was introduced, we have been like a young extravagant heir, who proportions his expence not to his income, but to his credit, without plaguing himſelf with the troubleſome thought how the money he borrows is to be repaid, or what difficulties he may afterwards bring himſelf under; and now we are like a man, who by high living has brought himſelf into an ill habit of body, inſtead of reſorting to temperance and ſobriety, he applies to every quack remedy he can think of, and continues his luxurious way of life, until his body is become ſo extenuated, that it can bear no regular cure. Inſtead of applying to the quack preſcriptions of naturalizing Jews and foreign Proteſtants, we ſhould leſſen our yearly publick expence, which would enable us to aboliſh ſome of thoſe taxes that enhance the price of our manufactures at all markets both foreign and domeſtick. By reducing our army to what it was at the end of queen Anne's reign, and our civil liſt expence to what it was during the whole of her reign, we might ſave at leaſt 4 or 500,000l. annually, which would enable us to aboliſh the duties upon ſalt, upon leather, and upon ſoap and candles; and this, beſides being a relief to all our manufactures, would particularly encourage our fiſheries and our manufactures of leather, both of which are conſiderable articles in our exports to foreign markets.

Thus, Sir, by leſſening our annual expence, and aboliſhing ſome of our taxes, we may revive our trade by means of our own people, without the aſſiſtance of naturalized Jews, or any other foreigners; but as much as I am againſt this naturalizing bill, I do not think it of ſuch pernicious conſequence as the doctrine upon which it is founded. That Jews born here are in every reſpect to be deemed natural born ſubjects, and may conſequently purchaſe and hold what land eſtates they pleaſe, is to me a doctrine that ſeems quite inconſiſtent with the whole tenor of our laws, and with the very eſſence of our conſtitution. That a Jew born either here or beyond ſea, may purchaſe a land eſtate, I ſhall readily agree, but that he can hold it any longer than the king pleaſes, I will poſitively ſay, neither is nor ever was, nor ever can be the law of this kingdom, until it be made ſo by act of parliament; for that is the only method by which the common law can be altered; and that a land eſtate purchaſed by a Jew belongs to, and may be ſeized by the king, is now, and has always been the common law of this kingdom, ever ſince Chriſtianity was eſtabliſhed; for even that law of Edward the Confeſſor was but declaratory of the common law, as appears by the very words of it. And notwithſtanding the great favours granted by William the Conqueror and his ſucceſſors to the Jews, they took care not to alter this part of the common law, but, on the contrary, enforced it by often ſeizing upon the lands mortgaged to the Jews; for in thoſe days the purchaſes made by the Jews, and even by Chriſtians, were generally by way of mortgage; and ſometimes the king would grant a releaſe to the mortgager, without the concurrence or conſent of the Jew mortgagee. Can we ſuppoſe, that from the conqueſt, to the 18th year of Edward I. a period of 200 years, there were no Jews born in England? Yet in all that time did we ever hear of a diſtinction between Jews born within or without the king's dominions? They were both equally the king's property: They had equally a right to purchaſe and to hold, that is to ſay, till it pleaſed the king to take it from them. Did we ever hear of ſuch a diſtinction before the preſent age, ſo fertile in novelties of every kind? It is a diſtinction expreſsly contrary to the common law of this kingdom, by which every Jew, whether born here or abroad, and all that belongs to him, is the king's property, except what he may have in our publick funds, which ſeems to be ſecured by thoſe laws which enabled foreigners, without diſtinction, as well as natives, to become contributors; therefore, if this bill ſhould paſs, I ſhould adviſe even our rich Jews born here to get themſelves naturalized; becauſe an act of naturalization is in ſo far an alteration of the common law.

But, Sir, if this bill ſhould paſs into a law, I hope we ſhall revive that law paſſed in the 54th year of Henry III. which enacts, amongſt other things, that no Jew ſhall have a freehold in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or rents iſſuing from them; and even as to leaſes of

of lands, I think we ſhould revive the law of the third of Edward I. which reſtrains them to a term not exceeding ten years. Theſe laws, I ſay, we ſhould revive, or make a new law upon this plan; for I hope it will be allowed, that Chriſtianity is as yet a part of our eſtabliſhment, and therefore we ſhould be as careful to prevent the enemies of Chriſtianity, as we have been to prevent the enemies of our preſent royal family, from getting poſſeſſion of any great ſhare of our lands; for by our conſtitution landholders muſt always have a ſhare in our government, even tho' they ſhould not themſelves be capable of voting for, or being choſen members of parliament, becauſe they will always have an influence upon thoſe that are; but I really do not ſee what can hinder Jew landholders from voting for, or being choſen members of parliament. I ſhall not ſay, that they will look upon any of our oaths, eſpecially the oath of abjuration, to be an oath, or any ſort of religious ceremony: They will look upon them as forms of words only, and for that reaſon will repeat them without the leaſt ſcruple. For this reaſon, Sir, before we paſs this bill, I think we ſhould conſult ſome of the Jewiſh Rabbi's, as to the proper form of oaths, and the proper method of adminiſtring an oath among them, and add proper clauſes to the bill according to the inſtructions we ſhall receive from theſe Rabbi's, that ſuch Jews as come here to be ſworn, may be ſworn in their own manner; for which purpoſe an Hebrew Pentateuch, or an Hebrew Talmud, ſhould be provided, and a Jew clerk appointed in each houſe; and in future times, perhaps, it may become neceſſary for our ſpeaker to give notice, A Chriſtian member to be ſworn, or, A Jew member to be ſworn, according to the religion of the member then introduced.

Tho' this may look like raillery, Sir, I am really ſerious; for with regard to all oaths, I think they ſhould be drawn up in ſuch terms, and adminiſtred in ſuch a manner, as is moſt likely to produce reverence and reſpect in the perſon who is to be ſworn; therefore the ſeeming raillery of what I ſay proceeds from the ridiculouſneſs of what is propoſed by this bill, and not from any jocular humour I happen to be in at preſent; for I think our conſtitution and liberties may be expoſed to the utmoſt danger, by the prevailing humour of naturalizing foreigners, eſpecially Jews; becauſe we may from experience be certain, that they will always be obnoxious to the people, therefore they muſt be for depriving the people of all power, and lodging the whole power of the government in the hands of the crown. They may hereafter do as they did in king John's time: They may furniſh ſome future ambitious monarch with money for ſupporting an army of foreigners, in order to oppreſs his ſubjects; and from ſome late precedents, it now ſeems to be an eſtabliſhed doctrine, that our king may, without aſking the conſent of parliament, call in foreign troops, whenever he thinks himſelf in danger. If the parliament ſhould, from a juſt ſuſpicion, refuſe to continue the mutiny bill, and our own army ſhould be honeſt enough to diſband, would not an ambitious king in ſuch circumſtances think himſelf in danger? Would he not call in immediately an army of foreigners? Would not the Jews gladly furniſh him with money for this purpoſe? And if the Jews ſhould thus get an Ahaſuerus upon our throne, and an army of foreign mercenaries at his diſpoſal, would not the people of this kingdom have great reaſon to fear being treated by them, as the Medes and Perſians were by their anceſtors?

For what, Sir, are we to expoſe ourſelves to this danger? The Hon. gentleman ſays, for the ſake of increaſing our trade, and raiſing the price of our lands: As to our lands, Sir, I had rather they ſhould ſell for ten years purchaſe, than that moſt of them ſhould come into the poſſeſſion of Jews; and I believe moſt of the landholders in England will join with me in opinion; and as to our trade, the increaſe of it muſt be allowed to be very precarious. The Hon. gentleman himſelf admitted, that if our manufactures are now ſold abroad as cheap as poſſible, and as many of them exported as can find a vent, our naturalizing the Jews will only be a transferring of part of the profits from Chriſtian Engliſhmen, to Engliſh Jews. But theſe, he ſays, are queſtions which cannot be certainly anſwered; and the Jews deſiring to be naturalized is, he ſays, an argument for their being anſwered in the negative. Sir, a branch of trade's being overſtocked is, we find, no bar to new people's deſiring to get into it; becauſe every one expects, by his ſuperior ſkill and induſtry, to ingroſs a great part of it to himſelf; and in every branch of trade that is overſtocked, we are very ſure, that every dealer muſt ſell as cheap as he can, and will ſell as great a quantity as he can: Now as every branch of our trade is overſtocked, it is, I think, a demonſtration, that in every branch of our foreign trade our Engliſh merchants now ſell as cheap and as much as they can; conſequently, our naturalizing the Jews

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can no way increaſe our trade. But, Sir, the Jews have a particular reaſon for endeavouring to get into every branch of our trade. Their brethren are almoſt the ſole brokers between merchant and merchant in all countries; and if they can as Engliſhmen, ſet up houſes in all foreign countries, they hope, in a ſhort time, to ingroſs the whole of the trade in each to themſelves alone, not by ſelling cheaper than our merchants now do, but by their ſuperior intereſt amongſt the brokers. If they ſhould ſucceed in this, do we think, that they would ſell cheaper, or export more of our manufactures than our merchants now do? We may judge of their conſcience in this reſpect from what they did here after the conqueſt, when they had a monopoly of lending money at intereſt; for no Chriſtian could then exact intereſt for any money he lent; and we find from our records, that they then exacted above 50l. per cent. intereſt. It would be the ſame ſhould they get a monopoly of any branch of our foreign trade: They would exact a higher profit than our merchants now do, and conſequently could not ſell ſo great a quantity.

Therefore, Sir, by paſſing this bill into a law, we may ruin our foreign trade in moſt parts of the world, but can expect to increaſe it no where; and as to the ſhopkeeping trade, I very much doubt of the fact which the Hon. gentleman was pleaſed to mention; but if there be any truth in it, it muſt proceed from its not being the cuſtom in thoſe cities for ſhopkeepers to give ſo much, or ſuch long credit, as our ſhopkeepers uſually do; for the difference of a year or two's credit muſt make a great difference in the price of the goods ſold upon truſt; and we know, that our ſhopkeepers are ſometimes ſeven years before they can get payment, even from thoſe who are able to pay, and even then they muſt, perhaps, pay poundage to ſome French valet, or ſome French chambermaid; for it ſeems to be thought neceſſary in this country, for a man of quality to have a levee, and if he can get no others to attend it, he makes his tradeſmen pay him that compliment year after year, in order to ſollicit the payment of what has been long due to them.

But in order to induce us to grant what is contended for to the Jews, we are told, that they enjoy the ſame privileges in moſt countries of Europe, eſpecially in Italy and France; and that even in Spain and Portugal, from whence they have been long expelled, ſuch of them as are privately there, are in high eſteem with people of ſenſe and knowledge. As to Italy, Sir, I do not at all wonder at their having a great number of ſynagogues there, eſpecially in the Pope's territories; for even the devil himſelf is indulged with having as many chapels there as he pleaſes, on paying a ſmall tax: I mean, the licenſed whores and brothels, which, I am told, are every where to be met with in that country. As to France we know, that their edicts are very uncertain: Sometimes an edict iſſues for treating the Jews as natural born ſubjects, and ſoon after, perhaps, a new edict iſſues for baniſhing them all out of the kingdom; therefore, I think it very unfair to quote thoſe edicts in their favour, without mentioning thoſe againſt them; but if they ever had the privilege of purchaſing land eſtates in France, it is certain they have been wiſe enough never to make uſe of it, for I never heard of a Jew that was a French marquis, which ſome of them muſt have been, had they been landholders, as moſt of the eſtates there are erected into titles of nobleſſe. And as to Spain and Portugal, it is allowed, that there are ſome gentlemen of the Jewiſh nation, who deſerve the eſteem of all men of common ſenſe; but it is certain, that the nation in general is deſpiſed there and every where elſe, and but too much deſerve it, becauſe they are too ready to ſacrifice every thing to a little immediate advantage: They were baniſhed out of Spain and Portugal for underhand aſſiſting the Moors: In this country, in the reign of Heney II. notwithſtanding the protection he gave them, it was found, that for profit they furniſhed the rebels in Ireland with large ſums of money; and but very lately, we know, that they were baniſhed out of Bohemia, for furniſhing the French army, whilſt in that country, with all ſorts of proviſions.

But whatever privileges the Jews may be now indulged with in abſolute governments, where the people have no ſhare in the legiſlature, it can be deemed no precedent for our indulging them with the ſame in this country, where every freeholder, and indeed every freeman of any city or borough, has a ſhare in our legiſlature; and as to the inducements we may have to favour the Jews rather than any other unchriſtian people, they will appear from what I have ſaid to be of no weight. The Jews, as I have ſhewn, are more likely than any other people to ingroſs and ruin our trade; and as to their maintaining their own poor, they have hitherto been under a neceſſity to do ſo, becauſe it was never thought, that a Jew could obtain a ſettlement in any Chriſtian pariſh; but if Jews born here

here are to be deemed natural born ſubjects to all intents and purpoſes, they may obtain ſuch a ſettlement, and conſequently, if reduced to poverty and want, muſt be maintained by the pariſh where they had their laſt ſettlement. As to their having no country of their own to retire to, if they have the ſame privileges in other countries, eſpecially France and Italy, that are intended for them here, why may they not retire with their fortunes to thoſe countries? They will certainly do ſo, as the climate is more agreeable to them, and whilſt they no way meddle with the government they may live as ſecurely: At leaſt many of them will do ſo; unleſs they ſhould at laſt get the government of this country into their own hands, and if they ever ſhould, God have mercy upon ſuch of the natives as ſhall continue Chriſtian; for I am ſure our rulers the Jews would have none.

None of theſe therefore, Sir, can be any inducement for our agreeing to what is now propoſed; and as to the merit of the Jews by their having been inſtrumental in increaſing our trade and eſtabliſhing our publick credit, I wiſh the Hon. gentleman had pointed out any one branch of trade that has been increaſed by their means: For my own part, I know of no branch of trade, to the increaſe of which the Jews, as a people, could any way contribute, but our trade to Turkey, and that has been upon the decline ever ſince they came amongſt us. And as to our publick credit, I doubt much if it be a national advantage, becauſe it has encouraged and enabled our miniſters to engage us in needleſs wars upon the continent, or to continue thoſe wars longer than the intereſt of this nation required. But ſuppoſing it to be an advantage, I do not think a lender can plead great merit from lending his money at as high an intereſt as he can get any where elſe upon equal ſecurity; and we all know, that the Jews have been as ready as any other ſet of people to take advantage of the diſtreſſes of our government, for raiſing the intereſt and premium upon what money they agreed to lend.

Thus, I hope, I have ſhewn, Sir, that we can have no inducement for agreeing to this bill from any advantages we have reaped in time paſt, or from any advantages we can expect to reap in time to come; but on the contrary, that it will be, if paſſed into a law, of the moſt dangerous conſequence to our religion, to our liberties, and to our trade; therefore inſtead of committing, I think, it ought to be rejected with diſdain.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

July, 1753.

☞ *As all the* SPEECHES *made in the* POLITICAL CLUB, *are not inſerted in their Journal book, any gentleman may ſend a copy or extract of what he ſaid upon any important debate, to the publiſher of this* MAGAZINE, *and it ſhall be inſerted by itſelf, or in its proper place.*

The ADVENTURER, N° 67.

THE effect of all external objects, however great or ſplendid, ceaſes with their novelty: The courtier ſtands without emotion in the royal preſence; the ruſtick tramples under his foot the beauties of the ſpring; and the inhabitant of the coaſt darts his eye upon the immenſe diffuſion of waters, without awe, wonder, or terror.

Thoſe who have paſt much of their lives in this great city, look upon its opulence and its multitudes, its extent and variety, with cold indifference; but an inhabitant of the remoter parts of the kingdom is immediately diſtinguiſhed by a kind of diſſipated curioſity, a buſy endeavour to divide his attention amongſt a thouſand objects, and a wild confuſion of aſtoniſhment and alarm.

The attention of a new-comer is generally firſt ſtruck by the multiplicity of cries that ſtun him in the ſtreets, and the variety of merchandiſe and manufactures which the ſhopkeepers expoſe on every hand; and he is apt, by unwary burſts of admiration, to excite the merriment and contempt of thoſe, who miſtake the uſe of their eyes for effects of their underſtanding, and confound accidental knowledge with juſt reaſoning.

But, ſurely, theſe are ſubjects on which any man may without reproach employ his meditations: The innumerable occupations, among which the thouſands that ſwarm in the ſtreets of London are diſtributed, may furniſh employment to minds of every caſt, and capacities of every degree. He that contemplates the extent of this wonderful city, finds it difficult to conceive, by what method plenty is maintained in our markets, and how the inhabitants are regularly ſupplied with the neceſſaries of life; but when he examines the ſhops and warehouſes, ſees the immenſe ſtores of every kind of merchandize piled up for ſale, and runs over all the manufactures of art and products of nature, which are every where attracting his eye, he will be inclined to conclude, that ſuch quantities cannot eaſily be exhauſted, and that part of mankind muſt ſoon ſtand ſtill for want of employment, till the

wares already provided ſhall be worn out and deſtroyed.

As Socrates was paſſing thro' the fair at Athens, and caſting his eyes over the ſhops and cuſtomers, How many things are here, ſays he, that I do not want!" The ſame ſentiment is every moment riſing in the mind of him that walks A the ſtreets of London: He beholds a thouſand ſhops crouded with goods, of which he can ſcarcely tell the uſe, and which, therefore, he is apt to conſider as of no value; and, indeed, many of the arts by which families are ſupported, and wealth is heaped together, are of that minute and ſuperfluous kind, which no- B thing but experience could evince poſſible to be proſecuted with advantage, and which, as the world might eaſily want, it could ſcarcely be expected to encourage.

But ſo it is, that cuſtom, curioſity, or wantonneſs, ſupplies every art with patrons, and finds purchaſers for every manufacture; the world is ſo adjuſted, that C not only bread, but riches may be obtained without great abilities, or arduous performances: The moſt unſkilful hand and unenlightened mind have ſufficient incitements to induſtry; for he that is reſolutely buſy, can ſcarce be in want: There is, indeed, no employment, however deſpicable, from which a man may D not promiſe himſelf more than competence, when he ſees thouſands raiſed to dignity, by no other merit than that of contributing to ſupply their neighbours with the means of ſucking ſmoke thro' a tube of clay; and others raiſing contributions upon thoſe, whoſe elegance diſdains the groſſneſs of ſmoky luxury, by grinding the materials into a powder, E that may at once gratify and impair the ſmell.

Not only by theſe popular and modiſh trifles, but by a thouſand unheeded and evaneſcent kinds of buſineſs, are the multitudes of this city preſerved from idleneſs, and conſequently from want: In the endleſs variety of taſtes and cir- F cumſtances that diverſify mankind, nothing is ſo ſuperfluous, but that ſome one deſires it; or ſo common, but that ſome one is compelled to buy it. As nothing is uſeleſs but becauſe it is in improper hands, what is thrown away by one is gathered up by another; and the G refuſe of part of minkind furniſhes a ſubordinate claſs with the materials neceſſary to their ſupport.

When I look round upon thoſe who are thus variouſly exerting their qualifications, I cannot but admire the ſecret concatenation of ſociety, that links together the great and the mean, the illuſtrious and the obſcure; and conſider with benevolent ſatisfaction, that no man, unleſs his body or mind be totally diſabled, has need to ſuffer the mortification of ſeeing himſelf uſeleſs or burdenſome to the community: He that will diligently labour, in whatever occupation, will deſerve the ſuſtenance which he obtains, and the protection which he enjoys; and may lie down every night with the pleaſing conſciouſneſs, of having contributed ſomething to the happineſs of life.

Contempt and admiration are equally incident to narrow minds: He whoſe comprehenſion can take in the whole ſubordination of mankind, and whoſe perſpicacity can pierce to the real ſtate of things thro' the thin veils of fortune or of faſhion, will diſcover meanneſs in the higheſt ſtations, and dignity in the meaneſt; and find that no man can become venerable but by virtue, or contemptible but by wickedneſs.

In the midſt of this univerſal hurry, no man ought to be ſo little influenced by example, or ſo void of honeſt emulation, as to ſtand a lazy ſpectator of inceſſant labour; or pleaſe himſelf with the mean happineſs of a drone, while the active ſwarms are buzzing about him: No man is without ſome quality, by the due application of which he might deſerve well of the world; and whoever he be that has but little in his power, ſhould be in haſte to do that little, leſt he be confounded with him that can do nothing.

By this general concurrence of endeavours, arts of every kind have been ſo long cultivated, that all the wants of man may be immediately ſupplied; idleneſs can ſcarcely form a wiſh which ſhe may not gratify by the toil of others, or curioſity dream of a toy which the ſhops are not ready to afford her.

Happineſs is enjoyed only in proportion as it is known; and ſuch is the ſtate or folly of man, that it is known only by experience of its contrary: We who have long lived amidſt the conveniences of a town immenſely populous, have ſcarce an idea of a place where deſire cannot be gratified by money. In order to have a juſt ſenſe of this artificial plenty, it is neceſſary to have paſſed ſome time in a diſtant colony, or thoſe parts of our iſland which are thinly inhabited: He that has once known how many trades every man in ſuch ſituations is compelled to exerciſe, with how much labour the products of nature muſt be accommodated to human uſe, how long the loſs or defect of any common utenſil muſt be endured,

dured, or by what aukward expedients it muſt be ſupplied, how far men may wander with money in their hands before any can ſell them what they wiſh to buy, will know how to rate at its proper value the plenty and eaſe of a great city.

But that the happineſs of man may A ſtill remain imperfect, as wants in this place are eaſily ſupplied, new wants likewiſe are eaſily created: Every man, in ſurveying the ſhops of London, ſees numberleſs inſtruments and conveniences, of which, while he did not know them, he never felt the need; and yet, when uſe has made them familiar, wonders how life could be ſupported without them. B Thus it comes to paſs, that our deſires always increaſe with our poſſeſſions; the knowledge that ſomething remains yet unenjoyed, impairs our enjoyment of the good before us.

They who have been accuſtomed to the refinements of ſcience, and multiplications of contrivance, ſoon loſe their C confidence in the unaſſiſted powers of nature, forget the paucity of our real neceſſities, and overlook the eaſy methods by which they may be ſupplied. It were a ſpeculation worthy of a philoſophical mind, to examine how much is taken away from our native abilities, as well as added to them by artificial expedients. We are ſo accuſtomed to give and receive D aſſiſtance, that each of us ſingly can do little for himſelf; and there is ſcarce any amongſt us, however contracted may be his form of life, who does not enjoy the labour of a thouſand artiſts.

But a ſurvey of the various nations that inhabit the earth will inform us, that life may be ſupported with leſs aſſiſtance, E and that the dexterity, which practice enforced by neceſſity produces, is able to effect much by very ſcanty means. The nations of Mexico and Peru erected cities and temples without the uſe of iron; and at this day the rude Indian ſupplies himſelf with all the neceſſaries of life; ſent like the reſt of mankind naked into the world, as ſoon as his parents have F nurſed him up to ſtrength, he is to provide by his own labour for his own ſupport. His firſt care is to find a ſharp flint among the rocks; with this he undertakes to fell the trees of the foreſt, he ſhapes his bow, heads his arrows, builds his cottage, and hollows his canoe, and from that time lives in a ſtate of G plenty and proſperity; he is ſheltered from the ſtorms, he is fortified againſt beaſts of prey, he is enabled to purſue the fiſh of the ſea, and the deer of the mountains; and as he does not know, does not envy the happineſs of poliſhed nations, where gold can ſupply the want of fortitude and ſkill, and he whoſe laborious anceſtors have made him rich, may lie ſtretched upon a couch, and ſee all the treaſures of all the elements poured down before him.

This picture of a ſavage life, if it ſhews how much individuals may perform, ſhews likewiſe how much ſociety is to be deſired: Tho' the perſeverance and addreſs of the Indian excite our admiration, they nevertheleſs cannot procure him the conveniences which are enjoyed by the vagrant beggar of a civilized country; he hunts like a wild beaſt to ſatisfy his hunger; and when he lies down to reſt after a ſucceſsful chace, cannot pronounce himſelf ſecure againſt the danger of periſhing in a few days; he is, perhaps, content with his condition, becauſe he knows not that a better is attainable by man; as he that is born blind does not long for the perception of light, becauſe he cannot conceive the advantages which light would afford him: But hunger, wounds, and wearineſs, are real evils, tho' he believes them equally incident to all his fellow creatures; and when a tempeſt compels him to lie ſtarving in his hut, he cannot juſtly be concluded equally happy with thoſe, whom art has exempted from the power of chance, and who make the foregoing year provide for the following.

To receive and to communicate aſſiſtance, conſtitutes the happineſs of human life: Man may indeed preſerve his exiſtence in ſolitude, but can enjoy it only in ſociety: The greateſt underſtanding of an individual, doomed to procure food and cloathing for himſelf, will barely ſupply him with expedients to keep off death from day to day; but as one of a large community, performing only his ſhare of the common buſineſs, he gains leiſure for intellectual pleaſures, and enjoys the happineſs of reaſon and reflection.

To ANY BODY.

SIR,

I SHALL not apologize for the ſubject or manner of the following lucubration, becauſe it is well known that *Every body's buſineſs* is of ancient right the buſineſs of, or appertaining to, myſelf, and that *Nobody* has conſidered the ſundry matters herein after mentioned, with more accurate attention and regard, to all ranks of people, than thoſe perſons who have moſt intereſted or concerned themſelves therein.

Nevertheleſs, I own I ſhould not have troubled you herewith, had not *Somebody* of publick ſpirit, no doubt, ſuppoſing our

publick roads and highways are in a very ruinous and decayed condition, occaſioned, as he ſays, by the many heavy carriages, which are continually travelling thereon with their narrow wheels, with which they not only wear and tear up, but cut down into and deſtroy the ſame, officiouſly publiſhed certain Propoſals for the amendment and preſervation thereof, and an Appendix alſo to his ſaid book, wherein he not only inſinuates, that, inſtead of the preſent ingenious device of narrow wheels, with which ſo many admirable hollow-ways have been cut, with very little other expence, through hills, which were before almoſt unpaſſable, on account of their ſtupendous height, our heavieſt wheel carriages ſhould be drawn on rollers of the breadth, on their outer ſuperficies or tire, of nine inches; (ſee p. 253.) but alſo that all ſuch carriages ſhould be drawn by their horſes (if more than three of them) abreaſt, and that their wheels likewiſe ſhould all of them be of one certain width or diſtance croſsways on the roads between each other;—that even the nobility and gentry ſhould ſubmit to ſome neceſſary regulations concerning their coaches, &c. and that to all ſhould be preſcribed certain rules or methods of travelling, by which the bon eſprits of all denominations would be in great meaſure defeated of their preſent amuſement of interfering with, or driving, or riding againſt, and overturning, laming, or crippling, or endangering the lives of each other.

These, Sir, are his principal intendments, and ſundry other matters and things are therein likewiſe propoſed; from the whole whereof he is of opinion very great ſavings and advantages would moſt certainly accrue to the whole kingdom, and the trade thereof.—He even pretends to ſtate in what manner thoſe advantages would ariſe, and reaſons, not very learnedly (altho', by the way, I confeſs plauſibly enough) on this ſubject.

And there are not wanting thoſe, who having adopted his opinions, are well pleaſed to ſee ſome leading ſtep taken, however tenderly, to introduce the broader wheels, in hopes the carriage-owners may be thereby enabled, and for their own ſakes induced, of themſelves, to fall into the other deſirable and beneficial meaſures.

I know not what your worſhip may think of theſe affairs, but aſſure you I am very much offended at the thoughts of ſuch, and indeed every of ſuch, or any other innovations, whatſoever—Not only ourſelves, all of us, until within theſe few years, but alſo our forefathers for ſeveral ages backwards, have been accuſtomed, in the manner we now do, to uſe thoſe excellent improvements in art, the narrow or ſlender wheels, ſo admirably conſtructed, as that thereon they have been able continually to draw amazing burthens through miry ways and ſloughs of their own making.

Once only, for a little while, they were by compulſion obliged to travel with their horſes abreaſt, and to the grievous diſappointment of theſe, who then alſo pretended to be well wiſhers to the community, it was found (for it ſeems it was not thought of before) impracticable for their horſes to paſs, as they then moſt certainly muſt, in and upon the narrow ruts, and their ridges, occaſioned by the beforementioned ingenious *contrivances, which had already cut them down to a very comfortable depth, and were ſtill daily improving them in ſuch manner as that the poor beaſts, for want of a tolerable footing, might almoſt as well have been without any feet at all; and this practice being therefore aboliſhed, ſome of the wiſer carriage-owners, who only were ſenſible, *Nobody* was in this reſpect wiſer than themſelves, and fearleſs of any bad conſequences, having *Nobody* to fear—in complaiſance, I ſuppoſe, to thoſe who had taken umbrage at their innumerable deep ruts, and the miſchiefs ariſing therefrom, were kind enough of themſelves to reſolve, by ſharpening ſtill more their before-mentioned tools, and drawing them on many various or different tracts, with a prodigious increaſe of weight thereon, to cut down the intervening ſpaces of our roads between the ruts every where, with them, to one certain level or depth; and for this purpoſe their wheels were forthwith and ſtill are continued to be placed on very different widths or diſtances croſsways between each other, that is to ſay, from four feet eight inches to ſix feet (if I am rightly informed) and ſometimes more.

And I muſt own, indeed, this was a maſterpiece of invention; for although in ſome of our beſt roads it has been found by experience to produce, if poſſible, far greater miſchiefs and inconveniences than can well be imagined, yet in others of them, among the lower grounds, I have often, and *Every body* much oftener muſt have ſeen two or three miles, or more, or leſs, of a publick highway thereby improved into a compleat ſlush-pool, with a ſurface perfectly level, and ſmooth, almoſt as that of a mill pond.

In fine, Sir, I am of opinion, our forefathers were much wiſer than the preſent generation ought to pretend to be. They had the means alſo in their power, and

* *The narrow wheels, which were ſtill continued; but if theſe had been then alſo appointed of nine inches, that act, ſurely, had never been repealed.*

and if they had not been ſenſible of ſome advantage, unknown to us, accruing from the badneſs of their roads, or thought it moſt adviſeable not only to continue but to accumulate dangers and difficulties, by which they might have more frequent opportunities of diſtinguiſhing themſelves by bravely encountering and ſurmounting them; or if they had choſe rather to leſſen the fatigue, or inconveniences, and hazards, or expenſive delays of travelling on bad roads, and to have obtained enervating eaſe, and ſecurity, and expedition in lieu thereof—they ſurely might in like manner as aforeſaid have done ſo. And becauſe in their great wiſdoms, they ſaw otherwiſe moſt fit, not only myſelf, but alſo the whole numerous tribe or ſect of habituates, over whom I have the honour to preſide, are abſolutely averſe to, and determined every man of us to diſapprove as well the beſoremention'd as all other alterations, innovations, or new meaſures whatſoever, however neceſſary or advantageous they may, to any of the preſent race of mortals, indiſputably appear to be.

For which ſaid good or ſubſtantial reaſons, I intreat you will be pleaſed to inform all thoſe whom it may concern, that all and ſingular the good events, ſavings, benefits, or advantages, either to trade or our honeſt countrymen the farmers, or otherwiſe, which it is pretended would naturally reſult from the execution of the foregoing propoſitions; —and indeed that the amendment and preſervation of our roads in any manner; —or the ſafety or welfare of our fellow ſubjects, are conſiderations worthy the attention or regard of *Any-body*, is and are very poſitively denied by,

Dear SIR,

Your very much devoted,
and obedient humble ſervant,
NOBODY.

From my apartment
in *Every-body*'s houſe,
June 30, 1753.

Extracts *from Dr.* Blackwell's Court of Augustus.

LIBERTY, the moſt manly and exalting of the gifts of heaven, conſiſts in a free and generous exerciſe of all the human faculties, as far as they are compatible with the good of ſociety to which we belong: And the moſt delicious part of the enjoyment of the ineſtimable bleſſing lies in a conſciouſneſs that we are free. This happy perſuaſion, when it meets with a noble nature, raiſes the ſoul and rectifies the heart: It gives dignity to the countenance, and animates every word and geſture: It elevates the mind above the little arts of deceit; makes it benevolent, open, ingenuous and juſt, and adds a new reliſh to every better ſentiment of humanity.

The man, therefore, who is fully perſuaded, that while he lives uprightly and innocently, the laws and conſtitution of his country will protect him, acquires a chearful confidence both in ſpeaking and acting: He repays the ſecurity not only of his life and property, but of the true taſte and enjoyment of life, with ſincere endeavours to promote its proſperity: He improves the ſtrength of every natural tye, ſuch as birth, eſtate, family, and friends, and redoubles his affection to their common guardian, the conſtitution.

But if, by any fatal reverſe, his truſt in the laws be deſtroyed; if, on the contrary, he be conſcious, "That he lies at the mercy of another man, or a ſet of men, who may impriſon him, baniſh him, hang him, and do with him and his family what they pleaſe, with impunity," how diſmal is the turn that comes upon the temper of the mind? If his ſtation give him acceſs, and his ſpirit be equal to the attempt, no doubt, he will do his utmoſt to pull down the enormous power. But if that be out of his reach, and he muſt bend his neck to the yoke, from that hour he changes both in his ſentiments and conduct; he turns cautious and fearful, and, by degrees, ſelfiſh, diſingenuous, and daſtardly: Every word muſt now be weighed, leſt it offend his maſters; every publick action ſet about with a thouſand *égards*, (I muſt borrow a ſlaviſh term, where our language happily affords none) leſt it give umbrage, and draw upon him death or ſhame. The noble independent ſpirit which ſhone in every ſentence of his diſcourſe, is now evaniſhed: No more quick and honeſt deciſions in favour of right, and condemnation of wrong, in what perſon or character ſoever they were found: No more of the former generous diſintereſted procedure in his friends or country's cauſe; he loſes his manly look; his abjectneſs increaſes with every year of ſlavery, and in the end he receives that ſervile ſtamp in his mind and manners, which made the great maſter of life pronounce the memorable ſentence, That one day of ſervitude deſtroyed the better half of the human ſoul.—

What greater proof can we have of it, than the preſent condition of the modern Italians? They are at this day a ſagacious people, and have a keenneſs and conſtancy of temper peculiar to themſelves: They are ſtrong, nervous bodies of men, able to undergo great fatigues, and

and to endure the fierceſt changes of heat and cold, of any European nation. The nice judges of climates think, that Italy has the proper temperature of air and ſoil for producing the ſtrongeſt paſſions to be conſtant, and the robuſteſt bodies to be capable of bearing the extremes of a ſultry or frozen clime.

A It is a vaſt peninſula, which declines from the north to the ſouth-eaſt, running between 38 and 46 degrees of latitude, and is waſhed on the eaſt by the Upper or Adriatick, and on the weſt by the Tyrrhene or Tuſcan ſea. Almoſt quite down the middle of it runs the ridge of the Apennine mountains, which produce ſtone and timber for every kind of uſe, B plenty of paſture for ſmall cattle, and pour down on either hand many a delightful ſtream into the lower country: The Arno, the Tiber, the Liris, and Vulturnus on one ſide; and, beſides the impetuous Po, which, taking its riſe among the Alps, glides thro' the vale of Piedmont, and then wanders thro' the C rich plain of Lombardy, there is the Metaurus, the Aternus, and the rapid Aufidus upon the other, with many a river of inferior note, which water the fields, moiſten the meads, and gladden the paſtures to the brink of the ſhore. Upon the declivities, where the ſkirts of the mountains begin to break into little D hills and ſloping plains, lie the olive and vineyard ſoils, famed for Meſſapian oil, and the Albanian, Falernian, and Calenian wines. Below them Pomona reigns with a profuſion of fruits of every ſpecies, which art and culture can ſcarce obtain in leſs happy climes: As you ſtill deſcend into the level country, the rich arable lands lie in great tracts, ſuch as the Campania of Rome, and the Capuan and Laborian fields; and where the ground is E ſtill more depreſſed and marſhy, as above Velia and Minturnæ, the meadows are ſtretched out, fit for horſes, and paſturage of large cattle. So that Italy, however rich in grain, is not a mere corn country, like the Lower Egypt, the plains of Babylon, or the Barbary coaſt; nor, tho' abounding with fruit and foreſt trees, is it F covered with woods like Pontus, and ancient Gaul; nor, tho' flowing with wine and oil, does it want paſture and forage, like the ſouth of France, and greater part of Spain; but joining all theſe productions to every other of fiſh and fowl, metals and minerals, fit for the neceſſity G and elegancy of life, it is the moſt fertile ſelf-ſupported country in Europe, in whoſe heart it lies.

This variety of its ſoil and climate produces all the characters fitted to theſe ſoils, from the luxurious lazy Neapolitan to the laborious Genoeſe, or hardy inhabitant of the Apennine hills. Two evidences among many, that the nature of the natives is not wholly changed, are pretty remarkable.

About the year 1324, under the papacy of Clement VI. in the reign of the emperor Ludowick VI. of Germany, Nicolas of Lorenzo was chancellor of the capitol at Rome, and a very popular man. Upon ſome diſguſt taken againſt the ſenators, who were generally the Pope's creatures, he, with the aſſiſtance of the people, baniſhed them from Rome, and took the government into his own hands, under the title of tribune, and head of the Roman republick. He reduced it to the ancient form, and governed with ſo great reputation of juſtice and valour, that not only the neighbouring towns, but all Italy ſent him embaſſies; inſomuch, that the provinces of the old commonwealth, beholding their metropolis once more reſume its priſtine dignity, raiſed their ſpirits; and partly thro' dread of his arms, partly thro' hopes of a better condition, all honoured the riſing tribune. But his courage was not equal to his fortune; it failed at the ſight of the height on which he ſtood. So that, turning daſtardly under the weight of his own power, he abandoned himſelf, when honoured and ſupported by his people; and without the leaſt force or danger fled privately to Charles king of Bohemia, who ſent him back loaded with chains to the Pope.

The other remarkable proof of the temper of the natives, and what kind of men they are ſtill capable of being made, is, that the Italian regiments were among the beſt troops in that noble army, which the great prince of Parma commanded in the Netherlands. The reputation of the Spaniſh infantry was then at its height; yet were the Italian troops always employed in the moſt dangerous ſervices, where a ſteady inflexible courage was neceſſary. They were called upon in the hour of diſtreſs to retrieve a deſperate buſineſs, or prevent a fatal break.

It is true, they were all men long trained, and well paid, ſure of careſſes and preferment, when they did a ſignal ſervice; and full of a ſoldier's aſſurance of conqueſt and pleaſure under their loved leader and countryman: But let it be remembered, that they were modern Italians, levied in the ſtates of Urbino, Parma, Genoa, and the Church, who, to my apprehenſion, gave proof that the natives of that unhappy country, are of the ſame caſt and materials as near 2000 years

years ago, when they were conquering the world by their bravery and virtue; but are ſo disfigured and debaſed by their preſent prieſtly diſcipline, and eccleſiaſtical culture, that they make the beſt friers, and the worſt ſoldiers in Chriſtendom.

Extract from a Book lately publiſhed, entitled, The CONDUCT of a MARRIED LIFE, *in a Series of Letters, written by the Hon.* Juliana-Suſannah Seymour, *to a young Lady her Relation, newly married.*

I HAVE named to you, my dear (ſays the ſuppoſed authoreſs) the principal of the publick places, indeed almoſt the only one I would wiſh you to be at, [meaning the Oratorio.] I cannot be fond of the ſummer-evenings at Ranelagh or at Vauxhall. There is ſomething unnatural and mean in people of virtue and decency mixing with the herd of common proſtitutes, and abandoned rakes, who are ſeen bare-faced there, and even make you the confidants of their appointments. —As to the extravagancies with which people are ſometimes entertained in the town-ſeaſon, I do not think it is to a woman of faſhion's credit to be ſeen to countenance them: It is not worth while to ſit an evening to ſee dogs dance, and in a morning, if one comedian mimicks the reſt, you ſhould conſider, that they are all beneath your notice. It is much more to your credit, as well as your advantage, to be ſettling your accounts, and regulating your family: Theſe are diverſions for men: Indeed, if I have been rightly informed who the women are that moſt frequent them, their appearance is the beſt of all reaſons for your abſence.—— The India-houſes were at one time the great places for loitering away a morning; but the cheapning fans, and buying ſcreens, was not found to be all that the virtuous ladies meant by frequenting them. They became infamous, becauſe it was diſcovered that men were met there; and tho' this did not happen to one woman in a thouſand by appointment, all the reſt ſhared the cenſure.

There are toy-ſhops in London, which I ſhould adviſe you againſt viſiting, as ſtrictly as if the India-houſes were revived among us, and for the ſame reaſon. —— What theſe do for a few, the auctions do for all the town. I requeſt of you to avoid them: It would be impoſſible to advance one argument in favour of your going to them. They are injuries to trade, and therefore it is not fit they ſhould be encouraged. They are known places of deceit to the unwary, and you cannot be upon your guard againſt them. —Were there no other reaſon againſt them, but the money that is ſquandered away, it were ſufficient; but this is the leaſt. It is certain, that ill women frequent them, to meet thoſe whom they cannot with decency, or with prudence, ſee at their own houſes. You, my dear, will not wiſh to ſee ſuch perſons any where; but you will be among the innocent, who incur the cenſure, if you are found where others do it.

You ſee, my dear, I have endeavoured to point you out a medium for your conduct. It is beſt in all reſpects; but of all it is moſt ſo with regard to the conduct of a married life. I would neither have you made an ant, or a tortoiſe, with the ancient moraliſt; nor would I have you be a fly, according to the practice of the modern libertines. Be not wholly confined to the houſe for your huſband's honour, nor be eternally abroad for your own. I have always told you, that the woman of reaſon will prefer a few ſelect friends, to a multitude of common acquaintance. Make a great difference, my dear, between your friendly viſits, and your calls of form; avoid routs, and let your favourites of your own ſex be older than yourſelf. There is pride in giving protection, but it is more prudent to receive it.

In our Magazine *for* 1750, *we gave an accurate* MAP *of* Cheſhire, *and in the Deſcription of that County (p.* 438—440.) *ſome Account of the City of* Cheſter; *of which having here exhibited a beautiful* VIEW, *we thought it requiſite to give the following more particular Deſcription of that City.*

CHESTER, commonly called Weſt-Cheſter, is 140 computed, and 182 meaſured miles N. W. from London. It is a large, ancient, populous, and wealthy city, with a noble bridge, having a gate at each end, and 12 arches, over the river Dee, which falls into the ſea not many miles from hence. The city is well ſupplied with water from this river, by mills or water-works, and the water-tower, which is one of the gates of the bridge. It has 11 pariſhes, and nine well-built churches. The cathedral, called St. Werburg's, was once a monaſtery, and looks as antique as the caſtle. Some ſay they were both built by William the Conqueror's nephew, Hugh Lupus; and others, that the church was founded by king Edgar, many years before the other. The epiſcopal ſee was firſt removed hither from Litchfield, immediately after the conqueſt; but it was afterwards tranſlated to Coventry, and thence back again to Litchfield: So that Cheſter remained without this dignity till the reign of Henry VIII.

In the caſtle, where the earls of Cheſter formerly held their parliaments, is a ſtately hall, ſomewhat like that at Weſtminſter, where the Palatine courts and aſſizes are held: There are alſo offices for the records, a priſon for the county, and a tower aſcribed to Julius Cæſar. The officers eſtabliſhed here, are a governor, a lieutenant-governor, with a maſter gunner, ſtore keeper, and furbiſher of ſmall arms; and for the cuſtoms of the city, beſides a collector, comptroller, and ſearcher, here are 21 ſubordinate officers. The continual reſort of paſſengers here, to and from Ireland, adds very much to its trade; but the port, which is formed by the Hyle-Lake, and the point of Aire, is but indifferent, the bar being often almoſt choaked up, ſo that ſhips were forced to unload their goods at 6 miles diſtance, and ſend them up to the city in ſmall veſſels. But by the favour of two acts of parliament, in 1732, and 1741, this inconvenience is in a great meaſure ſurmounted, by a channel being cut 10 miles in length, thro' which great veſſels now come up to its kay. This city is ſuppoſed to have been founded by the Romans, in whoſe days it was very eminent, and no city in Britain maintained the Roman ſplendor ſo long, the *Legio viceſima Victrix* being quartered here. After it had ſubmitted to the Saxons, the Britons recovered and kept it, till Egbert, the firſt Saxon monarch, took it from them about the year 826; and 60 years after this it was taken by the Danes; but they were beſieged and forced to ſurrender it to the united Saxons and Britons. In the reign of K. Edward the Elder it was enlarged; and K. Edgar having, in the 13th year of his reign, ſummoned all the kings and princes of the iſland hither to pay him homage, the kings of Scotland, Cumberland, and Man, and five petty kings of Wales ſwore fealty to him, and rowed him in a barge on the river Dee, while himſelf ſat in triumph, ſteering the helm. King Henry VII. made this city a corporation and county, and king Henry VIII. empowered it to elect members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 24 aldermen, two ſheriffs, and 40 common-council-men. In the civil wars, it held out a ſiege for K. Charles I. under lord Biron, and declared for K. Charles II. under Sir George Booth. In 1695, a mint was eſtabliſhed here for coining the new money in K. William's reign. The houſes here in general are of timber, very large and ſpacious, but are built with gallaries, piazzas, or covered walks before them, which the people call rows; in which the paſſengers are ſo hid, that looking into the ſtreets one ſees no body ſtirring, except with horſes, coaches, carts, &c. and the ſhops are hardly to be ſeen from the ſtreets, ſo that they are, for the moſt part, dark and cloſe; but in ſuch parts, where the rows do not cloud the buildings, there are handſome, well-built houſes. The ſtreets are generally even and ſpacious, and croſſing one another in ſtrait lines, meet in the center. They are principally four, which make an exact croſs, with the town-houſe and an exchange in the middle, which is a neat ſtructure, ſupported by columns 13 foot high, of one ſtone each. The city has four gates and three poſterns, and is two miles in compaſs. The keeping of the gates was once reckoned ſo honourable an office, that it was claimed by ſeveral noble families; as Eaſt-Gate by the earl of Oxford, Bridge-Gate by the earl of Shrewſbury, Water-Gate by the earl of Derby, North-Gate by the mayor of the city. On the eaſt ſide of it, there is a poſtern, which was ſhut up by one of its mayors, becauſe his daughter, who had been at ſtool-ball with ſome young women in Pepper-ſtreet, was ſtolen, and conveyed away thro' this gate, which has occaſioned a proverb here, "When the daughter is ſtolen, ſhut Pepper-Gate." The walls of Cheſter were firſt built by Edelfleda, a Mercian lady, in 908, and join on the ſouth ſide of the city to the caſtle, from whence there is a pleaſant walk round the town upon the walls, except when it is intercepted by ſome of the towers over the gates; and from hence there is a proſpect of Flintſhire and the mountains of Wales. The walls being built of a ſtone, which is a ſoft, reddiſh grit, often want repairing; for which purpoſe there are officers, called murengers, annually choſen. Here are aſſemblies every week, and horſe-races upon St. George's Day, beyond the Rhodee, which is a fine large green, but ſo low, that it is often overflowed by the Dee. The manufacture of moſt note here is tobacco pipes, ſaid to be the fineſt and beſt in Europe, being made of clay brought from the Iſle of Wight, Poole, and Bidiford. The center of the city where the four ſtreets meet, facing the cardinal points, is called the Pentiſe, from whence there is an agreeable proſpect of all four at once. The ſuburb of Hanbrid, is called by the Welch Treboth, i. e. Burnt-town, it having been often burnt by them in their incurſions. The fee-farm rents of this city are veſted in the princes of Wales, as earls of Cheſter, and the free-men ſwear to be true to the king and earl. The markets here are on

Wedneſdays


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BRITISH MUSEUM
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FEB

Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and the fairs, to which abundance of merchants and tradeſmen come from all parts, particularly Briſtol and Dublin, are on June 24, July 25, and September 29, each for a week.

EXPLANATION *of the* VIEW.

1 The wall. — 2 Little St. John's church.—3 Trinity church.—4 St. Martin's church.—5 The town hall.—6 St. Peter's church.—7 St. Werburg's church, or the cathedral.—8 St. Bride's church.—9 St. Michael's church.—10 The caſtle.—11 St. Mary's church.—12 St. John's church.—13 The water tower.—14 The bowling green. — 15 The river Dee. — 16 King Edgar's barge.

A Summary *of the moſt important Affairs in the laſt* Seſſion *of* PARLIAMENT. *Continued from p.* 271.

ALTHO' the reſolutions of the committees of ſupply and ways and means were all agreed to, yet ſome of them were warmly conteſted for. Jan. 26, a motion having been made in the committee of ſupply by Henry Fox, Eſq; ſecretary at war, to reſolve, that a number of land forces, including 1815 invalids, amounting to 18,857 effective men, commiſſion and non-commiſſion officers included, ſhould be employed for the ſervice of the year 1753; an amendment was propoſed by William Northey, Eſq; by putting 15,000 inſtead of 18,857, whereupon enſued a debate, in which the amendment was ſupported by William Thornton, Eſq; Mr. alderman Beckford, and the earl of Egmont; and it was oppoſed by the ſaid Henry Fox, Eſq; and Henry Pelham, Eſq; chancellor of the Exchequer; but upon a diviſion the queſtion was carried in the negative by 253 to 65; after which the queſtion was put upon the motion, and agreed to without any diviſion. This reſolution being reported on the 29th, and a motion made for agreeing with the committee, it was oppoſed by Humphrey Sydenham, Eſq; William Thornton, Eſq; and admiral Vernon; but, without any anſwer, the queſtion was put and agreed to.

Feb. 5. The houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of ways and means, Henry Pelham, Eſq; gave them an account of what ſupplies, it was thought, would be neceſſary for the current ſervice, and what methods might be found to provide for them; among which one was, to continue the land tax at 3s. in the pound, or to reduce it to 2s. in the pound, and to make up the deficiency by applying the unappropriated money then in the Exchequer, amounting to above 230,000l. together with ſuch a ſum as ſhould be neceſſary to be taken from the ſinking fund, in which caſe it would be proper to continue the ſalt duty for ever, and to appropriate it to the ſinking fund after payment of what was then charged upon it *, but would not conclude with any motion, until he heard the ſentiments of the houſe upon this alternative. Upon this a great number of gentlemen ſpoke, and many complained of the hard alternative we were reduced to, by not reducing the publick expence in time of peace; but as all the members of that houſe are, and indeed muſt be landholders, the general opinion ſeemed to be, to ſubmit to any thing rather than not reduce the land tax to 2s. in the pound; whereupon Mr. Pelham ſtood up again and moved for a land tax of 2s. in the pound, which was agreed to without oppoſition; and the conſequence of courſe was the taking of 420,000l. from the ſinking fund, and the three ſurpluſſes mentioned in our account of ways and means †, to be applied to the current ſervice; but how the firſt two of theſe ſurpluſſes came not to be carried to the aggregate fund, we have not been able to diſcover; for the firſt was expreſly appropriated to that fund by act 1. Geo. I. chap. 12. ſect. 12. And the ſecond alſo ſeems to have been appropriated to that fund by ſect. 13, which appropriates to the ſame fund all publick moneys, which after Michaelmas, 1715, ſhould be brought into the Exchequer, not being appropriated to any uſe, nor ariſing from the civil liſt revenue; or at leaſt it ought to have been carried to the South-Sea fund, as the funds for this lottery were all continued for ever, and appropriated to that company, by the famous South-Sea act in 1720. In conſequence likewiſe of this reduction of the land tax, a bill was brought in and paſſed into a law for continuing the duties upon ſalt, &c. without any oppoſition.

As to the reſolution of the committee of ſupply, in favour of capt. John Vernon, it proceeded from a petition preſented Jan. 29, with a recommendation from the crown, which was very long, but in ſhort ſet forth, that the ground upon which the fort at Sheerneſs was built, had been ſeized by the crown in the firſt Dutch war in 1664, and that neither the then proprietor, nor the petitioner's anceſtors, to whom the proprietor had conveyed his right, had ever obtained any ſatisfaction for the ſame; therefore he prayed ſuch adequate ſatisfaction and relief as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet. This petition

* *See before, p.* 270, *article* 9. † *See before, p.* 269, *article* 3, 4, *and* 5.

tition being referred to a committee, their report was referred to the committee of ſupply, and was the foundation of this reſolution.

And as to the reſolution in favour of the company of merchants trading to Africa, it was founded upon an account of what had been done towards erecting the fort at Annamaboa, and a plan of the ſaid fort, both which had been laid before the houſe by order; and as the company were obliged to erect this fort, in order to prevent the French from ſettling themſelves, and erecting a fort at the ſame place, therefore the committee granted 6000l. over and above the 10000l. uſually granted for the ſupport of that trade,

From this ſhort account of the committees of ſupply and ways and means the reader will ſee, that the bills paſſed laſt ſeſſion into laws in conſequence of their reſolutions, were, the malt-tax bill, the ſalt-duty bill, and the bill for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum of money, therein mentioned out of the ſinking fund, and for applying certain ſurplus moneys remaining in the Exchequer, for the ſervice of 1753, &c. As to the reſidue of the ſinking fund for this preſent year, the reader may obſerve from the ſtate of the national debt, page 270, that it had been pre-engaged by an act of the preceding ſeſſion, for cancelling 1,400,000l. Exchequer bills then iſſued *.

Now as to the bills paſſed into laws during laſt ſeſſion which did not properly relate to the ſupply, the moſt important were introduced and paſſed as follows. Jan. 18, The act made in the 8th year of the late king, *for the better recovery of the penalties inflicted upon perſons who deſtroy the game*, was, upon motion, read in the houſe of commons, and leave given to bring in a bill to amend the ſame, by enlarging the time within which ſuits and actions were to be brought; and Sir George Oxendon, and the lord Barrington were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. Accordingly the bill was preſented by Sir George Oxendon, Jan. 23, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. This bill paſſed through the houſe of commons without oppoſition, and was ſent to the lords, Feb. 2. But in that houſe the bill was oppoſed, and upon the queſtion, Feb. 13, the houſe was equally divided, there being 31 againſt the bill, and 31 for it, whereupon proxies were called for, and of theſe there were four for the bill and but one againſt it, ſo that the queſtion was carried by a majority of three proxies, after which the bill was paſſed, and, Feb. 16, returned to the commons, without any amendment, ſo that it received the royal aſſent, with the other bills then ready, on March 8. The oppoſition in the houſe of lords very probably proceeded from its being thought, that the laws we had, tended to defeat their own end, by making it the intereſt of thoſe to deſtroy the game, who alone are able to preſerve it; for if every farmer were allowed to kill game in a legal way upon his own ground, and for his own uſe, they would all take care to prevent poachers, and to preſerve the neſts and the young, which they alone are in this country able to do.

Jan. 22, The houſe of commons appointed a committee, as uſual, to inquire what laws were expired or near expiring, and to report their opinion, which of them were fit to be revived or continued; and, March 17, Mr. Bacon reported their reſolutions to the houſe, when one of them, the third, was read a ſecond time and agreed to by the houſe, and in purſuance thereof the bill for continuing the ſeveral laws relating to the puniſhment of perſons going armed or diſguiſed, &c. was brought in and paſſed into a law. As to the other reſolutions of this committee, the 1ſt, 2d, 5th, and 6th, were referred to the committee of ways and means, becauſe the laws therein mentioned related to drawbacks or duties for the regulation of trade; and the ſame having been, on April 3, agreed to by the houſe, upon a report from the ſaid committee, proper clauſes were ordered to be inſerted in the laſt mentioned bill, purſuant to the ſaid reſolutions; ſo that nothing now remained of what had been reſolved on by the expiring law committee, but the 4th reſolution relating to the diſtemper among the horned cattle, which was read and agreed to, April 30, whereupon a bill was brought in and paſſed into a law, for explaining, amending and continuing the ſeveral laws to prevent the ſpreading of this diſtemper, &c.

[*This* Summary *to be continued in our next.*]

The Adventurer *of* July 10 *conſiſts of ſeveral Letters received from Correſpondents, which are thus introduced*: Letters written from the Heart and on real Occaſions, though not always decorated with the Flowers of Eloquence, muſt be far more uſeful and intereſting than the ſtudied Paragraphs of Pliny, or the pompous Declamations of Balſac; as they contain juſt Pictures of Life and Manners, and are the genuine Emanations of Nature. *Of theſe we have ſelected the two following.*

To

* *See* London Magazine *for laſt year, p.* 176, 267.

To the ADVENTURER.

SIR, *Sombre Hall, June* 18.

I AM arrived with Sir Nicolas at this melancholy moated manſion. Would I could be annihilated during the inſupportable tedioufneſs of ſummer! We are to ſup this evening by day light (think of that) in the new arbour: My uncle, poor man, imagines that he has a finer and richer proſpect from thence, than the illuminated viſta's at Vaux-hall afford, only becauſe he ſees a parcel of woods, and meadows, and blue hills, and corn fields. We have been viſited by our only neighbour Mrs. Thrifty, who values herſelf for not having been in town theſe ten years, and for not knowing what a *drum* means. My ſiſter and I have laid a ſcheme to plague her, for we have ſent her a card, entreating her to make one at *brag* next Sunday. For heavens ſake, ſend us your paper weekly, but do not give us ſo many grave ones, for we want to be diverted after ſtudying Hoyle, which we do for three hours every afternoon. Let us know what is done at the next jubilee maſquerade. How ſhall I have patience to ſupport my abſence from it! And if madam de Pompadour comes over, as was reported when I left town, impart to us a minute account of the complexion ſhe now wears, and of every article of her dreſs; any milliner will explain the terms to you. I do not ſee that you have yet publiſhed my little Novel I ſent you: I aſſure you it was written by a right honourable. But you, I ſuppoſe, think the ſtyle colloquial, as you call it, and the moral trite or trifling. Colonel Caper's pindarick ode on the E. O. table, muſt abſolutely be inſerted in your very next paper, or elſe never expect to hear again from

LETITIA.

To the ADVENTURER.

SIR,

I APPLY to you, as a perſon of prudence and knowledge of the world, for directions how to extricate myſelf out of a great and uncommon difficulty. To enable myſelf to breed up a numerous family on a ſmall preferment, I have been adviſed to indulge my natural propenſity for poetry, and to write a tragedy: My deſign is to apprentice my eldeſt ſon to a reputable tradeſman, with the profits I ſhould acquire by the repreſentation of my play, being deterred, by the inordinate expences of an univerſity education, from making him a ſcholar. An old gentlewoman in my pariſh, a great reader of religious controverſy, whom celibacy and the leſſening the intereſt of money have made moroſely devout, accidentally hearing of my performance, undertook to cenſure me in all companies with acrimony and zeal, as acting inconſiſtent with the dignity of my publick character, and as a promotor of debauchery and lewdneſs. She has informed my church-wardens, that the play-houſe is the temple of Satan, and that the firſt chriſtians were ſtrictly forbidden to enter theatres, as places impure and contagious. My congregations grow thin; my clerk ſhakes his head, and fears his maſter is not ſo ſound as he ought to be. I was lately diſcourſing on the beautiful parable of the prodigal ſon, and moſt unfortunately quoted Eraſmus's obſervation on it, *ex quo quidem argumento poſſet non inelegans fieri comœdia*, "on which ſubject a moſt elegant comedy might be compoſed." This quotation has ruined me for ever, and deſtroyed all the little reſpect remaining for me in the minds of my pariſhioners. What, cried they, would the parſon put the Bible into verſe? Would he make ſtage-plays of the ſcriptures? How, Sir, am I to act? Aſſiſt me with your advice. Am I for ever to bear unreaſonable obloquy, and undeſerved reproach? or muſt I, to regain the good opinion of my people, relinquiſh all hopes of the five hundred pounds I was to gain by my piece, and generouſly burn my tragedy in my church-yard, in the face of my whole congregation?

Yours, &c.

JACOB THOMPSON.

SOLUTION *to Mr.* STONE's *Queſtion*, p. 279.

LET y=B C=DE, and x= AE=DC per queſt. (ſee Mr. Stone's figure) Then per Sim. $\triangle$'s, x : 11.58:: $\overline{x+y}$: x ∴ $x^2 = \overline{x+y} \times 11.58$, and (47 Euc. 1) $x^2 = y^2 + 11.581$: from which two equations, we get $x^4 - 23.16\,x^3 = 17981.84449296$; whence x=21.298941, and y=17.875919, AB=PD=15.003022, EP=9.718941 fere. The ſides being now found, the angles will eaſily follow,

A. R. P.

and the area of $\triangle$ BCD=10. 1. 16.02513,

A. R. P.

alſo $\triangle$ PDE=7.1.6.507884, and $\square$ AB

A. R. P.

DP=17. 1. 19.759915 fere; and conſequently the area of the whole field is =35.0.2.2929 nearly.

West-Smithfield, THOMAS TODD.

July 17, 1753.

The following Hymn is taken from Mr. Gray's *Poems* *, *which are printed in a moſt elegant Manner, and ornamented with Frontiſpieces, Head pieces and Tail-pieces, ſuitable to the Subject of each Poem, and exquiſitely engraved. As few in compariſon can purchaſe this Book, we have ſelected, for the Entertainment of our Readers, the annexed* PLATE, *being the Frontiſpiece to the following Poem, which repreſents* Jupiter *delivering* Infant Virtue *to* Adverſity *to be educated,* Minerva *and* Hercules *on each Side. We doubt not but it will be agreeable to our Readers, and hope the Proprietor will be ſo good as to excuſe our taking this liberty, as we think ſuch a beautiful Deſign and excellent Poem cannot be made too publick.*

HYMN *to* ADVERSITY.

DAUGHTER of Jove, relentleſs pow'r,
Thou tamer of the human breaſt,
Whoſe iron ſcourge and tort'ring hour
The bad affright, afflict the beſt!
Bound in thy adamantine chain
The proud are taught to taſte of pain,
And purple tyrants vainly groan
With pangs unfelt before, unpitied and alone.

When firſt thy fire to ſend on earth
Virtue, his darling child, deſign'd,
To thee he gave the heav'nly birth,
And bad to form her infant mind.
Stern rugged nurſe! thy rigid lore
With patience many a year ſhe bore:
What ſarrow was, thou badſt her know,
And from her own ſhe learn'd to melt at others woe.

Scar'd at thy frown terrifick, fly
Self pleaſing folly's idle brood,
Wild laughter, noiſe, and thoughtleſs joy,
And leave us leiſure to be good.
Light they diſperſe, and with them go
The ſummer friend, the flatt'ring foe;
By vain proſperity receiv'd,
To her they vow their truth, and are again believ'd.

Wiſdom in ſable garb array'd
Immers'd in rapt'rous thought profound,
And melancholy, ſilent maid,
With leaden eye, that loves the ground,
Still on thy ſolemn ſteps attend:
Warm charity, the gen'ral friend,
With juſtice to herſelf ſevere,
And pity, dropping ſoft the ſadly pleaſing tear.

Oh, gently on thy ſuppliant's head,
Dread goddeſs, lay thy chaſt'ning hand!
Not in thy Gorgon terrors clad,
Nor circled with the vengeful band
(As by the impious thou art ſeen)
With thund'ring voice, and threat'ning mien,
With ſcreaming horror's funeral cry,
Deſpair, and fell diſeaſe, and ghaſtly poverty.

Thy form benign, Oh goddeſs, wear,
Thy milder influence impart,
Thy philoſophick train be there
To ſoften, not to wound my heart,
The gen'rous ſpark extinct revive,
Teach me to love and to forgive,
Exact my own defects to ſcan,
What others are, to feel, and know myſelf a man.

The BRITISH COUNTRY LIFE.

In Imitation of HORACE.

HAPPY who far from buſy crouds,
Like man's primæval race,
With his own oxen acres plows
Paternal, clear of debt.
Him neither wars fierce trumpets rouze,
Nor the ſeas dreadful rage
Diſmays, the noiſy bar he ſhuns,
And waits not on the ſmiles
Of great ones. Either his domain
He marls, or acorns ſows,
Or poplar plants, or uſeful aſh,
Or prunes his wanton vines.
Or elſe in winding vale obſerves
His lowing wanderers,
Or honey ſtows in fictiles clean,
Or ſheers his languid ſheep.
When autumn mild mith fruitage crown'd
Exalts his graceful head
The ruddy peach he gladly plucks
Or purple grape thy gifts,
All bounteous God; with thanks, how due!
His fervent boſom glows.
Now underneath accuſtom'd oak,
Now on th' imprinted graſs
Extended; while the loud caſcade,
Or dulcet ſilvan quire,
Or ſofteſt murmurs of the brook
His eaſy ſlumbers charm,
And when the wintry welkin lowrs
With gathering ſtorms and ſnow,
Strong health and manly ſports his tube
Supplies, far ſlaught'ring. Hark!
The diſtant ſhout or early dawn
And ſprightly horn bid rouze
Now glows the jovial chaſe; oh bliſs
When hill and valley ring!
The lover thus amus'd, how ſoon
Forgets to whine? purchance
A chaſte and loving wife keeps neat
His houſe and charming babes,
Her part ſuſtaining, (happy ſtate
Of wedlock often found
Beneath thatch'd roof!) laborious, ſwift
And ſunburnt, ſhe betimes
Upriſing, wholeſome breakfaſt ſets
In order, or at ev'n
Her weary ſpouſe expecting, rears
The lightſome fire; now folds

* *Mr. Gray is the author of the* Elegy written in a Country Church-yard, *which ſee in our Magazine for* 1751, *p.* 134, *and which is inſerted in this collection of his poems.*



Adversity


19
45
FEB

Her milky charge, rejoic'd to quit
Their ſwelling load; now crowns
The ſparkling bowl, and freely heaps
With cheer unbought the board.
Great-Britain, plenteous iſle, deſpiſe
The jeſuit cook, detach'd
By fraudful France, with compound feaſt
Exotick to conſume
Thy health and treaſures, and corrupt
Thy dreaded virtues, earſt
In bloody battles ſoarly prov'd
Avoid the gaudy bait
Of cankerd luxury, oft gorg'd
At White's by thoughleſs beaus,
Profuſe of honour and eſtate.
More ſweet and wholeſome far
The barn door fowl, or Sunday's feaſt
Good beef and dumplin coarſe,
Or apples bak'd in ruſtick paſte
High rais'd, with Ceſtrian cheeſe.
But chiefly let the garden, beſt
Of larders yield me choice
Of cheer ſalubrious, roots and pulſe,
And blended ſallads, ſtew'd
With home-fed bacon, ſav'ry meal!
Nor the field's native ſtores
Be ſcorn'd, wild endive, ſorrel ſour,
And healing mallow, balm
Of ſurfeits, highly priz'd of old
In venerable ſong.
Thus feaſting, oh what joy, to ſee
My fleecy care revers'd
On floating mirror, as they graze
Th' enamell'd banks! to ſee
My weary'd oxen ill drag home
The proſtrate plough! to ſee
The merry hall, where ſwarm to ſports
Or tale my vaſſal train!
Rich Vernon thus retiring ſpoke
And bleſſes his eſcape
From chancery bar to peaceful groves,
But hurries back next term.

To a Lady who preſented a Gentleman with a Pair of Ruffles of her own making.

THAT which her pearly fingers wrought
Obedient to her various thought,
Shall henceforth with a flow'ry band
Encircle round each captive hand.
The tyrant of the Perſian throne
For chains like theſe would quit his crown.
She miſtreſs of ſuperior ſkill,
Diſdains the rigid force of ſteel;
Her pow'rful hand the ſlender toys
With more reſiſtleſs ſtrength employs.
For not our hands alone ſhe binds,
But fixes fetters in our minds.
O Chloe, if theſe chains I wear,
Kind emblems of thy empire are.
How eaſy and how ſoft ſhall be
My golden hours of ſlavery?
Confin'd to be to beauty true,
And bound to love no nymph but you.

On the Death *of a* YOUNG LADY.
By G. ROLLOS.

1.

A NYMPH endu'd with ev'ry charm,
The moſt obdurate heart to warm,
Was once my darling care:
The blooming pink, and damaſk roſe
That ſweeteſt in the garden grows,
Were emblems of the fair.

2.

In melting ſtrains, with voice divine,
She ſung—the birds in concert join,
But none ſo ſweet to me,
Nor nightingale nor linnet's ſong,
Nor all the warbling feather'd throng,
Could yield ſuch harmony.

3.

But now, alas! to death a prey,
The lovely maid is ſnatch'd away,
Whom I in vain lament.
For tho' I ne'er can hope relief,
My tears will ſtill expreſs my grief,
For this ſo ſad event.

To ARTEMISIA.

Dr. King's *Invitation to* Bellvill: *Imitated.*

IF Artemiſia's ſoul can dwell
Four hours in a tiny cell,
(To give that ſpace of bliſs to me)
I wait my happineſs at three.
Our Tommy in a jug ſhall bring
Clear nectar from the bubbling ſpring;
The cups ſhall on the table ſtand,
The ſugar and the ſpoon at hand;
A ſkilful hand ſhall likewiſe ſpread
Soft butter on the yielding bread;
And (as you eat but mighty little,
And ſeem an errant foe to vittle)
You'll cry, perhaps, one bit may do,
But I'm reſolved it ſhall be two:
With you and your Amanda bleſt,
Care flies away from Mira's breaſt;
O'er ſtubborn flax no more I grieve,
But ſtick the needle on my ſleeve:
For let them work on holiday,
Who won't be idle when they may:
If I muſt fret and labour too,
Like Caricus and Lumberloe;
As well I might, like Simoneer,
Be plagu'd with ſixty pounds a year.
What nymph, that's eloquent and gay,
But owes it chiefly to her tea?
With ſatire that ſupplies our tongues,
And greatly helps the failing lungs.
By that aſſiſted we can ſpy
A fault with microſcopick eye;
Diſſect a prude with wond'rous art,
And read the care of Delia's heart.
Now to the company we fall,
'Tis me and Mira, that is all:
More wou'd you have—dear madam, then
Count me and Mira o'er agen.

The

The MILLER's SONG.

Sung by Mr. ATKINS.



2.

He makes no nice ſcruple of toll for his trade,
For that's an excife to his induſtry paid;
His conſcience is free, and his income is clear, [year;
And he values not them of ten thouſand a
He's a freehold ſufficient to give him a vote,
At elections he ſcorns to accept of a groat:
He hates your proud place-men, and do what they will, [the mill.
They ne'er can ſeduce the ſtanch man of

3.

On ſunday he talks with the barber and prieſt, [beſt;
And hopes that our ſtateſmen do all for the
That the Spaniards ſhall ne'er interrupt our free trade,
Nor good Britiſh coin be in ſubſidies paid;
He fears the French navy and commerce increaſe, [peace;
And he wiſhes poor Germany ſtill may have
Tho' Old England he knows may have ſtrength and have ſkill, [mill.
To protect all her manors and ſave his own

4.

With this honeſt hope he goes home to his work, [fork,
And if water is ſcanty, he takes up his
And over the meadows he ſcatters his hay,
Or with the ſtiff plough turns up furrows of clay, [glee,
His harveſt is crown'd with a good Engliſh
That his country may ever be happy and free; [does he fill,
With his hand and his heart to king George
And may all loyal ſouls get the man of the mill.

A NEW MINUET.



WINTER.

WINTER rears his hoary head,
The trees their leafy honours ſhed;
The flowers withdraw into the earth,
Till ſpring and zephyrs give them birth:
The cattle ſhudder in the ſtall,
Whilſt rains, or fleecy ſnows do fall,
The plowman o'er the froſt bound ſoil,
With arms acroſs, does all day toil;
But ſeated by the fire at night,
Views his paſt labour with delight;
And, as the nappy ale he quaffs,
He outs his joaks, and hearty laughs:
The livelong night he ſleeps amain,
Then chearfully to work again.
The youth ſkim over lakes and ponds,
Bound in winter's icy bonds,
E'er the ſun, at noon of day,
Has look'd their pleaſure all away.
The huntſman now the early morn
Salutes with chearful hound and horn;
Happy, if he can find poor puſs;
Nor hedge nor ditch then ſtops his courſe;
Exulting o'er the fields he flies,
Foll'wing with joy the pack's loud cries:
Her cunning ſhifts ſhe tries in vain,
Torn by their greedy jaws, ſhe's ſlain.
But ſoon ſhall ſmiling ſpring appear,
With all the glories of the year;
And put an end to winter's reign,
Till ſeaſons are revolv'd again.

SOLILOQUY, *on an empty* PURSE.

ALAS! my purſe! how lean and low!
My ſilken purſe! what art thou now!
Once I beheld—but ſtocks will fall—
When both thy ends had wherewithal.
When I within thy ſlender fence
My fortune plac'd, and confidence;
A poet's fortune!—not immenſe:

Yet

Yet, mixt with keys, and coins among,
Chink'd to the melody of ſong.
Canſt thou forget when, high in air,
I ſaw thee flutt'ring at a fair?
And took thee, deſtin'd to be ſold,
My lawful purſe to have and hold?
Yet us'd ſo oft to diſembogue,
No prudence could thy fate prorogue.
Like wax thy ſilver melted down,
Touch but the braſs, and lo! 'twas gone:
And gold would never with thee ſtay,
For gold had wings, and flew away.
Alas, my purſe! yet ſtill be proud,
For ſee the virtues round thee croud!
See, in the room of paltry wealth,
Calm temp'rance riſe, the nurſe of health;
And ſelf-denial, ſlim and ſpare,
And fortitude, with look ſevere;
And abſtinence, to leanneſs prone,
And patience worn to ſkin and bone:
Prudence, and foreſight on thee wait,
And poverty lies here in ſtate!
Hopeleſs her ſpirits to recruit,
For ev'ry virtue is a mute.
Well then, my purſe, thy ſabbaths keep;
Now thou art empty, I ſhall ſleep.
No ſilver ſounds ſhall thee moleſt,
Nor golden dreams diſturb my breaſt.
Safe ſhall I walk the ſtreets along,
Amidſt temptations thick and ſtrong;
Catch'd by the eye no more ſhall ſtop
At Wildey's toys, or Pinchbeck's ſhop;
Nor, cheap'ning Payne's ungodly books,
Be drawn aſide by paſtry cooks:
But fearleſs now we both may go
Where Ludgate's mercers bow ſo low;
Beholding all with equal eye,
Nor mov'd at—Madam, what d'ye buy?"
Away, far hence each worldly care!
Nor dun, nor pick-purſe ſhalt thou fear,
Nor flatt'rer baſe annoy my ear.
Snug ſhalt thou travel thro' the mob,
For who a poet's purſe will rob?
And ſoftly ſweet, in garret high,
Will I thy virtues magnify;
Out-ſoaring flatt'rers ſtinking breath,
And gently rhyming rats to death.

SIR,

Peruſing lately the ſecond Chapter of the Wiſdom of Solomon, *I thought the preſent Times bore a great Affinity with his; wherefore, by your means, I beg leave to preſent the following Paraphraſe to the publick.*

THE wicked reaſon (thoughtleſs crew!
Our time is ſhort, yet tedious too—
At all adventures we are born,
To day we laugh, to-morrow mourn;
Our breath's a ſmoke the noſtrils part,
Our life's an ember in the heart,
Which quenched once, the body muſt
Turn to its origin—the duſt;
The ſpirit goes—we know not where—
Sinks in the ſhades, or floats in air,
Or to the ſoul of nature join'd,
No more a ſep'rate ſtate will find;
Our name is in oblivion caſt,
Nor will our fav'rite labours laſt;
Reflection proves, life a mere dream,
By phantoms urg'd to ſome extream;
The grave awaits us, from whoſe bourn,
Did ever any yet return?
Then lead the dance in jocund mood,
Let us enjoy the preſent good;
Let us in riot ſpend the hours,
Regardleſs of ſuperior powers;
Let us partake the luſhious feaſt,
And every youthful folly taſte;
Let's quaff the midnight ſparkling bowl,
Let's drown both body, and the ſoul;
Let's toaſt each young, and blooming fair,
To ruin them be all our care?
Let ev'ry rich perfume be ours,
Let's early ſnatch the riſing flow'rs;
With flaming roſe-buds, crown our brows
To match our cheeks, while we carouſe;
Let us ſeduce our neighbour's wife,
Like heroes ſail the ſea of life;
Give up religion to the wind,
Leave trophies of our wit behind,
That ſons unborn our track may find.
But check, profane! your wild career
And lend the preacher once, an ear
'Tis fix'd, (oh! let the truth ſtrike home)
You muſt for this to judgment come.

EUSEBIUS.

Occaſioned by Reading in the Papers, that Mr. VERNON *had a Flag given him, after many Years Retirement, near* Ipſwich *in* Suffolk; *and was about being ſent with a Squadron to the* Weſt-Indies. *Written in the Year* 1739.

EXTEMPORE.

VICE admiral Vernon!—Ipſwich!—
Suffolk!—how!
Another Cincinnatus * from the plough!
On the great Roman name may he improve,
Inſpir'd with nobler principles of patriot love,
And, with the merits of his private name,
Aſſert the glory of his country's fame.
In theſe looſe lines (what can the mortal blind?)
Lies Vernon's and his country's fate confin'd!
No more!—Be all prophetick views ſuppreſt,
And leave, to time and Spain, to tell the reſt.

J. RHUDDE,
Late chaplain in the royal navy of Great-Britain, and rector of St. Mary's, Jamaica; now vicar of Porteſham, Dorſet.

T. H. B.

* *A Roman ſenator, who, being called from his rural retirement, was made dictator; and having performed ſeveral great actions, reſigned that high office, after holding it* 20 *days only.* Liv. VI. 28, 29.

THE Monthly Chronologer.

BY the act to prevent clandeſtine marriages, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, it is ordered, That the banns of matrimony ſhall be publiſhed on three Sundays preceding the ſolemnization, in the pariſh church or chapel in which each of the parties do dwell; but if either of the parties ſhall live in any extraparochial place, then the banns ſhall be publiſhed in ſome church or chapel adjoining, and in ſuch caſe the miniſter ſhall ſign the publication thereof, and the marriage to be ſolemnized in one of the ſaid churches. That the true chriſtian and ſurnames of the parties muſt be delivered in writing to the miniſter ſeven days before the firſt publication of the banns; as likewiſe their places of abode, and how long they have reſpectively lived there. That tho' either of the parties be under the age of 21, no miniſter ſhall be puniſhable after banns publiſhed, where the parents, guardians, &c. give no notice of diſſent; but where they do diſſent, the publication to be void. That no licences be granted to any church or chapel, but that wherein one of the parties ſhall have lived four weeks immediately before; but if either of the parties dwell in any extraparochial place, then the licence may be granted to the church or chapel adjoining. That any perſon ſolemnizing matrimony in any other place than a church or chapel, where banns have been uſually publiſhed, (unleſs by ſpecial licence firſt obtained from ſuch perſon or perſons having proper authority to grant the ſame) ſhall, upon being lawfully convicted thereof, be tranſported as a felon for 14 years, and the marriage to be void, provided the proſecution be commenced within three years after the offence is committed. That marriages ſolemnized by licence, (where either of the parties be under 21 years of age, except a widower or widow) without conſent of parents, or guardians appointed by the court of Chancery, ſhall be abſolutely void; but where conſent is unreaſonably with-held, or parents, &c. beyond the ſeas, they may apply to the lord chancellor, &c. That churchwardens provide books, in which all banns and marriages are to be regiſtered, and to be ſigned by the miniſter, and the books to belong to the pariſh, and kept for publick uſe. That all marriages be ſolemnized before two witneſſes, beſides the miniſter, and properly regiſtered, and ſigned by the miniſter, witneſſes, and the parties married. That any perſon convicted of making a falſe entry in the pariſh regiſter, or forging or deſtroying, with an ill intent, any thing relating thereto, and the ſame with regard to the licence, ſhall ſuffer death as a felon. The act to be read four times a year in all churches or chapels, and nothing in it to extend to the royal family, quakers, Jews, Scotland, or parts beyond the ſeas; and that ſpecial licences are to be granted as uſual. This act does not take place till the 25th of March, 1754.

By the act for licenſing alehouſes in England, the juſtices, on granting a licence, are to take a recognizance of 10l. with ſureties in the like ſum, for the licenſed perſon's maintaining good order; and none are to have their licence renewed without a certificate of good fame. Sellers of ale, and other liquors, without licence, are to forfeit 40s. for the firſt offence, 4l. for the ſecond, and 6l. for the third.

The act for the amendment and preſervation of the turnpike roads of this kingdom, and to encourage the uſe of broad wheels, permits waggons with wheels nine inches broad to be drawn with eight horſes, and carts with five, without being liable to be weighed, or to forfeit. After Sept. 24, (when the turnpike truſtees are to cauſe the ruts to be levelled, and the roads to be widened) owners of travelling waggons with narrower wheels than nine inches, are to forfeit 5l. or a horſe.

There was an account from Fort-William, near Inverneſs in Scotland, that ſeveral of the king's ſhips had been cruiſing ſince March laſt off Lochaber, and among the Weſtern Iſles, the government having had information that arms, ammunition, &c. were landed in thoſe parts from France, and ſome of the rebel chiefs returned to the Highlands and Iſles, to ſpirit up their friends, and enliſt men for the ſervice of the Pretender. That one of their captains was ſhot at Inverlochy, having refuſed to ſurrender, and wounding one of the king's officers, and three

others ſurrendered. That on the 28th of May, Capt. Ferguſon, of his majeſty's ſhip the Porcupine, took four in the Iſle of Sky, and had them priſoners on board. That there were ſeveral companies of the army in different parts, in queſt of others, moſt of whom were ſculking in the iſland, in order to get off.

On June 28 was put up at St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, a curious piece of marble, with the following inſcription. St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, for the relief of ſick, lame, and poor, was founded by Rahere in 1102, and after the diſſolution of monaſteries, was granted by K. Henry VIII. to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, in the year of our Lord 1547; but being greatly decayed, was rebuilt and enlarged by the voluntary ſubſcriptions and charitable donations of many of the worthy governors, and other pious and well-diſpoſed perſons, given and appropriated for that purpoſe only. This building was erected in the year 1730, in the mayoralty of Sir Richard Brocas, Knt. preſident, and Samuel Palmer, Eſq; treaſurer.

On the 29th a warrant was granted by alderman Rawlinſon, for the apprehending Elizabeth Canning, a bill of indictment having been found againſt her at the laſt ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, for wilful and corrupt perjury. (See p. 291.) When the proper officers went to ſee for her among her friends, they were deſired to come the next day at eleven o'clock in the morning, which they complied with; and when, according to appointment, they called, they were again told, they muſt call another time, for that ſo ſerious an affair as the giving in bail, or ſurrendering the accuſed, required more time to be duly conſidered.

About this time above a dozen pick-pockets were apprehended in Vaux-hall Gardens and other places, and committed to priſon, who belonged to a moſt dangerous and numerous gang of rogues. They were ſeized on the information of an accomplice, who had been apprehended at Vaux-hall, and was carried about in various dreſſes, in order to diſcover their haunts, and point them out to the peace-officers.

A great number of perſons aſſembled in a riotous manner in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, and cut down and deſtroyed ſeveral turnpikes, and burnt the toll-houſes belonging to them. The mob grew to ſuch a height, that the juſtices of the peace made application to the commanding officer of general Hawley's regiment of dragoons quartered at York, for a detachment to be ſent in order to ſuppreſs the rioters. After which the account from Leeds was as follows: The dragoons which were ſent from York to aſſiſt in ſuppreſſing the rioters, were divided into parties to attend on the ſeveral turnpikes round about that town, in ſupport of the collectors: And on Saturday laſt a carter going thro' Beeſton turnpike refuſed to pay the toll, whereupon he was ſeized by the ſoldiers, in order to be carried before the truſtees of the turnpike, at the King's-Arms Inn in Brig-gate, but was reſcued before he got thither. After this the mob gave out, that before ten that night they would pull down the Guard-houſe, and reſcue three priſoners who had been apprehended the night before, and were then confined there on account of being concerned in cutting down a turnpike: Accordingly, between ſeven and eight, a body of 500 men aſſembled in Brig-gate, when, by order of the juſtices, the proclamation againſt riots was read, and they were required to diſperſe: But this not being regarded, a meſſage was ſent about to deſire all perſons to ſhut up their ſhops, and keep in their houſes; after which the officers ſent their own ſervants with the like caution; but the mob continuing to break the windows and ſhutters of the King's-Arms Inn, and tearing up the ſtones of the pavement to throw at the ſoldiers, and even knocked down the centinel upon guard there, the drum beat to arms, and the juſtices gave orders to the ſoldiers, in number about twenty, to fire, which was firſt done with powder only; but this no way intimidating the mob, the ſoldiers fired with ball. According to the return made by the conſtables on Sunday morning, eight were killed, and about 50 wounded.—But the number of killed and wounded has been variouſly reported. The laſt account ſays, that the number of the ſlain, and thoſe ſince dead of their wounds, amount to 10 only; that 24 more were wounded, of which 22 at leaſt were in a fair way of recovery.

TUESDAY, July 10.

A cauſe was brought on to be tried in the court of King's-Bench at Guildhall, before the lord chief juſtice Lee, wherein a perſon who keeps a publick-houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet was plaintiff, and a chimney-ſweeper defendant. The action was laid for damage done by the defendant in breaking a pannel in a ſeat in the plaintiff's houſe, the repairing whereof was proved to coſt no more than threepence, which the defendant had paid, whereupon the plaintiff was nonſuited; and the lord chief juſtice gave a very ſevere reprimand to the attorney, wherein he

he told him, that the fomenting and carrying on ſuch trifling, litigious ſuits, was a great means of caſting an odium upon the whole profeſſion.

This day, between the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon, a fire broke out at Holme's chapel in Cheſhire, which burnt down and conſumed the whole place, conſiſting of about 20 houſes, except the Old Red-Lion Inn and two other houſes.

THURSDAY, 12.

Was held a general court of the governors of Chriſt's-Hoſpital, for the election of an upper maſter of the Grammar-ſchool, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Heatherly, preferred to the vicarage of Clavering cum Langley, in the county of Eſſex; when the Rev. Mr. Townley, one of the maſters of Merchant-Taylors ſchool, was choſen by a great majority. At the ſame court a gratuity of 10l. was ordered to the Rev. Mr. Richardſon, under maſter, and it was reſolved to chuſe him an aſſiſtant, with a ſalary of 40l. per annum.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

This day 64 whole barrels, 26 half barrels, and 101 kegs of the ſociety's pickled herrings, brought from Shetland, were ſold at the Royal-Exchange Coffee-houſe, Threadneedle-ſtreet: The whole barrels ſold on an average at 51s. the half barrels at 24s. and the kegs at 16s. 9d. each.

Our whale fiſhery was very ſucceſsful this year, for the ſhips from London have caught 71 whales; from Whitby 3; Newcaſtle 5; Yarmouth 1; Leith 8; Glaſgow 3; Dundee 1; Aberdeen 5; Briſtol 1; Liverpool 6.

FRIDAY, 20.

At the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, John Stockdale and Chriſtopher Johnſon were capitally convicted for the murder of Zachary Gardiner the poſtman, (ſee p. 292.) and William Peers, for the murder of his wife. They received ſentence immediately upon conviction, according to the late act of parliament.

SATURDAY, 21.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, when the five following other malefactors received ſentence of death, viz. Millicent Cliſby, for a burglary; Thomas Buckmore, for a highway robbery; Anne Robertſon, for privately ſtealing a gold watch from Peter Hendrick Vanſandrick; James Williams, for ſtealing a gold watch, &c. out of a dwelling-houſe; and Thomas Twynbrow, for a highway robbery.

MONDAY, 23.

Stockdale, Johnſon, and Peers, abovementioned, were executed at Tyburn for murder, purſuant to their ſentence. Their bodies were carried to Surgeons-Hall, Peers to be anatomized, and the other two to be hung in chains near the place where the murder was committed. (See p. 292.)

Johnſon was ſo ill at the place of execution, that he could not ſpeak. Stockdale, before he was turned off, deſired to ſpeak with the under ſheriff, who coming up, he told him, as he was a dying man, and going to anſwer for his conduct in this world, he did not intend to murder the penny poſtman, but that the piſtol went off accidentally: The gentleman aſked him concerning a report that was current, whether he did not laugh at the deceaſed when he ſaw him in his agonies; which he denied, but ſeemed ſtartled at the queſtion being put to him: He farther aſked, whether he and Johnſon did not rob the day after killing the poſtman, and if he did not fire at a perſon they ſtopt upon Hounſlow-Heath; his anſwer was, not on Hounſlow-Heath, but near Uxbridge; that he did not fire a piſtol, but that Johnſon had in his hand the ſame piſtol which ſhot the poſtman, and that it went off again accidentally as it had done the day before. Peers likewiſe declared he had no deſign to murder, that provocation and abuſive language got the better of his reaſon, and excited him to commit that action which occaſioned his unhappy end.

There was a further hearing before the lord chancellor, the two chief juſtices and chief baron, in relation to the diſpute between Dr. Schomberg and the College of Phyſicians, about their not admitting him as a fellow. The queſtion before them was, Whether their lordſhips had a viſitatorial right over the college, when they gave it as their opinion, that they had not.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

June 24. MR. James Eſſex, an eminent builder in Cambridge, to Miſs Thurlbourn, daughter of Mr. Thurlbourn, bookſeller.

28. Capt. Killigrew, aid-de-camp to the duke of Dorſet, to Mrs. Vandewall, of Bourten on the Water, in Glouceſterſhire.

William Southwell, Eſq; brother to the Rt. Hon. Edward Southwell, Eſq; ſecretary of State for Ireland, at the Engliſh Ambaſſador's chapel at Paris, to Miſs Pye, ſiſter of Henry Pye, Eſq; knight of the ſhire for Berks.

July 4. John Fleming, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Jane Coleman, niece to the duke of Somerſet.

8. Marcellus Oſborne, of the Inner-Temple, Eſq; to Miſs Fox, an heireſs of 400l. per ann. in Eſſex.

10. Thomas Dawſon, of Southwark, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Surrey, to Mrs. Venables.

——— Hickford, Eſq; to Miſs Heluckie, daughter to John Heluckie, Eſq; ſteward to his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland.

12. Humphrey Edlin, of Walton, Eſq; to Miſs Rogers of Colnbrook.

14. Dr. Richard Rock, of Ludgate-hill, to Miſs Elizabeth Thompſon, a teacher of the boarding-ſchool at Newington, in Surrey.

Richard Nicholas, Eſq; of Hackney, to Miſs Anne Hartley, niece to Sir William Penſon, Bart. an heireſs of 700l. per annum.

Matthew Bateman, of Whitechapel, Eſq; to Miſs Hannah Coker.

18. Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. member for Tamworth in Staffordſhire, to lady Caroline Harpur, relict of the late Sir Henry Harpur, Bart. and ſiſter to the duke of Rutland.

Thomas Matthews, of Cheſhunt in Hertfordſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Beſwick, of Low-Layton.

21. Henry Bambrigg Buckeride, Eſq; of Queen's ſquare, to Miſs Kitty Pinfold, daughter of Dr. Pinfold, of the ſame place.

23. Hon. Alexander Drury, Eſq; lieut. col. of the firſt regiment of foot-guards, to Miſs Iſabella Turner, youngeſt daughter of Edmund Turner, Eſq; of Stoke, in Lincolnſhire.

Henry Simons, Eſq; ſolicitor at the Cuſtom-houſe, to Miſs Elizabeth Maſterman, eldeſt daughter of Henry Maſterman, Eſq; clerk of the crown.

24. Rt. Hon. lord Cathcart, to the Hon. Miſs Hamilton, daughter to lord Archibald Hamilton, governor of Greenwich-Hoſpital.

25. ——— Freeman, Eſq; of Spring-gardens, to Miſs Manly, of Southampton-row.

27. Hon. Francis Seymour, Eſq; of Hampſhire, poſſeſſed of a large eſtate, to lady Caroline Cowper, ſiſter to earl Cowper.

July 2. The lady of Matthew Ridley, Eſq; member for Newcaſtle upon Tyne, delivered of a ſon.

5. Rt. Hon. the counteſs of Haddington, of a ſon and heir.

9. The lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, wife of col. Waldegrave, of a ſon.

22. The lady of the biſhop of Cheſter, of a ſon.

24. The lady of John Bond, Eſq; member for Corf-Caſtle, of a ſon.

Deaths.

June 28. LADY Stapleton, relict of the late Sir William Stapleton, Bart.

29. William Billinghurſt, Eſq; at Mitcham, in Surrey, in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

30. The lady Dyke Acland, wife of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

July 1. William Corbett, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of his majeſty's navy.

Rev. Thomas Harriſon, B. D. Hebrew profeſſor in the univerſity of Cambridge.

2. Rev. Mr. John Peter Stehelin, F. R. S. miniſter of the French church near Leiceſter-fields: He was remarkable for having made himſelf maſter of the following languages, viz. Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Engliſh, French, German, Italian, Daniſh, Dutch, Coptick, Armenian, Syriack, Arabick, Chaldean, Gothick, old Tudeſco or Druid, Anglo-Saxon; beſides Spaniſh, Portugueſe, and Welch.

John Murray, Eſq; member of parliament for the ſhire of Selkirk.

3. John Hill, Eſq; member of parliament for Higham-Ferrers, in Northamptonſhire.

Robert Chapman, LL. D. at his houſe in Doctors Commons.

4. Mr. Joſeph Pomfret, formerly a lace merchant in St. Paul's Church-yard.

6. Richard Churchill, Eſq; knight of the ſhire for Lincolnſhire, in the firſt and ſecond parliament of his late majeſty.

8. Rt. Hon. Thomas Fermor, earl of Pomfret, baron of Lempſter, knight of the Bath, and baronet, ranger and keeper of St. James's and Hyde parks.

Lady Cecilia Garrard, relict of Sir Nicholas Garrard, Bart. by whoſe death an eſtate of 1000l. per annum devolves to Sir Jacob Garrard Downing, Bart.

13. James Henderſon, Eſq; treaſurer to the ſociety for the propagation of the goſpel in foreign parts, ſolicitor to queen Anne's bounty, and receiver of the firſt fruits of the clergy.

Mr. Storke, an eminent Weſt-India merchant.

John Voyce, Eſq; mayor of Sudbury, and commiſſioner of the land-tax for Suffolk.

14. John Powell, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex and Weſtminſter.

Chriſtopher Lowe, Eſq; one of the clerks of the treaſury.

Lady viſcounteſs Dupplin, the lady of lord viſcount Dupplin.

15. Philip Stevens, Eſq; formerly an Italian merchant, at his ſeat near Ongar, in Eſſex.

18. Mr. Andrew Mitchell, an eminent apothecary in Pall-Mall.

20. Alexander Hay, Eſq; laſt year high-ſheriff of Suſſex.

Lieut. gen. Panton, the oldeſt lieut. general in the army.

Philip Vanbrugh, Eſq; commiſſioner of the navy, reſident at Plymouth yard.

27. Abel Fonnereau, Eſq; an eminent merchant, and one of the directors of the Eaſt-India company.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

MR. Paul Wright, vicar of Ugley, preſented by the governors of Chriſt's-Hoſpital, to the donative of Burden, which the late Mr. Selby enjoyed, with the vicarage of Clavering cum Langley. — Mr. Jones, jun. organiſt of the Temple, choſen by the governors, organiſt of the Charterhouſe, in the room of Dr. Pepuſch, deceaſed. — Mr. William Goſtling, preſented by the dean and chapter of Canterbury, to the vicarage of Stone, in the Iſle of Oxney.—Mr. Mawſon, to the vicarage of Deepham, in Norfolk. — Mr. William Wade, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to the vicarage of Midly, near Queenborough, in Kent. — Samuel Nicholls, LL. D. promoted by his majeſty to the office or place of maſter of the Temple, in the room of the biſhop of London, who reſigned.— Mr. Herring preſented to the rectory of Deal, near Dover, in Kent.—Mr. Peirſon, by lord Ilcheſter, to the rectory of Puddimore-Milton, in Somerſetſhire. — Mr. Richardſon, of Epping, in Eſſex, by the biſhop of London, to the living of Finchinheld in the ſaid county. — —— Biddulph, M. A. by Robert Biddulph, Eſq; to the rectory of Coringham, in Eſſex. — Mr. Daniel Thomas-Adams, by the biſhop of Rocheſter, to the vicarage of Weſtmoor, in Kent.—Charles Bedford, M. A. to the vicarage of New Anick, in Cornwall. — Mr. Richard Levett, by the earl of Saliſbury, to the rectory of Little Barkhamſtead, in Hertfordſhire. — Mr. Caſon, by the biſhop of Norwich, to the vicarage of Illing, in Suffolk.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

WHitehall, July 2. The king has appointed Sir William Owen, Bart. to be lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of Pembrokeſhire, and of the town and county of Haverford-Weſt: And Iſaac Jamineau, Eſq; to be his conſul general at Naples.

Whitehall, July 3. The king has appointed Nathaniel Manlove, William Miles, Cholmondeley Brereton, and Geo. Biron, Eſqrs. to be lieutenants, and Joſeph Hudſon, Gent. adjutant, in the firſt regiment of foot-guards. — John Clavering, and Chadwalladar Blaney, Eſqrs. to be captains; Charles Vernon, Eſq; a captain lieutenant, and Thomas D'Avenant, Eſq; lieutenant in the Coldſtream regiment of foot-guards. — John Furbar, and Mariſcoe Frederick, Eſqrs. to be captains, John Wells, Eſq; a captain lieutenant, and William Hamilton and Thomas Wallace, Eſqrs. lieutenants in the third regiment of foot-guards.—Thomas Briſtow, Eſq; to be captain of a company in lieutenant-general Pulteney's regiment, and Digby Berkeley, Eſq; major to lieutenant-general Johnſon's regiment of foot.

Whitehall, July 14. The king has appointed the earl of Aſhburnham to be keeper of Hyde-park, in the room of the late earl of Pomfret.

Whitehall, July 28. Robert Coney, Eſq; appointed by his majeſty one of the commiſſioners for appeals and regulating the duties of exciſe.

From the other Papers.

Enſign Charles Stanhope, of the third regiment of foot-guards, made a captain on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment.—Edward Herbert, Eſq; made comptroller of the cuſtoms in the port of Cheſter. — William Brough, Eſq; made marſhal of the high court of admiralty. — Matthew Pleydell, Eſq; made ſtore-keeper of Kenſington palace.

B—kr—ts.

MARY Lawes, of Norwich, milliner.—Elizabeth Brown, of Dulverton, in Somerſetſhire, chapwoman.—Edward Backhouſe, now or late of the Minories, hoſier.—Andrew Braughall, of the pariſh of St. James, within the liberty of Weſtminſter, brazier, broker, and dealer.—Edm. Stevens the younger, of Deptford, in Kent, brewer. — Pury Caiſter, of the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, victualler. — Samuel Phillips, of Norwich, butcher, dealer and jobber. — William Satterthwaite, of Lancaſter, merchant. — Charles Preſton, of Widegate-alley, near Biſhopſgate ſtreet, weaver, and dealer. — Richard Wanſbrough, of Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier.—John Scott, of Norwich, linen-draper and milliner. —Herbert Bedford, of Haverford-Weſt, ſhipwright.—Joſeph Marples, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, vintner.—John Slemaker, of St. Paul's, Shadwell, blockmaker.—Thomas Lodge, of Norwich, money ſcrivener.—John Clement, of Angel-court, in Throgmorton-ſtreet, broker. — John Savidge, of Tower-ſtreet, cooper and turner,

OUR laſt accounts from Vienna ſay, that prince Venceſlaus of Litchtenſtein has had one of his fineſt ſeats, which was on the confines of Saxony, deſtroyed by fire, of which a Jew is ſaid to be the author, in revenge of the prince's refuſing to renew an advantageous leaſe of a farm he was poſſeſſed of, which is a freſh inſtance of the implacable revenge ſo natural to that people; and this natural diſpoſition of theirs ſhews how neceſſary thoſe ſtrict injunctions were, which we have in the goſpel againſt reſentment and revenge.

From Wilna in Poland, June 11, we have an inſtance equally ſhocking of popiſh revenge againſt a Jew, as follows: The court of judicature in this city pronounced ſentence a few days ago againſt an apoſtate, named Raphael Sentimany, a native of Croatia, who after being educated in the chriſtian religion, renounced it at the age of 12 years, embraced Judaiſm, and took the name of Abraham Iſacowicz. While he was in priſon, ſeveral zealous prieſts daily viſited him, ſhewing him the heinouſneſs of the crime of apoſtaſy, and exhorting him to repent and return to the church; and for a day or two they had ſome hopes of reclaiming him: But they ſoon found themſelves miſtaken; he was ſo hardened, that neither the torments he was to ſuffer, nor the offer of a pardon, could make any impreſſion on him. The 9th inſtant he was led to execution: Being arrived under the gallows, the executioner plucked out his tongue, and flung it into the fire before his face; and then, with his hands tied behind him, he was thrown alive into a heap of blazing faggots. When his body was conſumed, the aſhes were ſcattered in the wind. This poor wretch ſuffered death with great reſolution; not ſo much as a groan, or the leaſt ſign of fear having eſcaped from him.

From Copenhagen they write, that the Jews of that city are like to pay for a proceeding prompted by their zeal for religion: A young man of their nation, named Lazarus, applied ſome time ago to a Lutheran prieſt in order to be inſtructed in the chriſtian religion; and he was accordingly received, placed in a private houſe, and ſupported by means of a penſion obtained from the king. This Lazarus, being invited to ſup at a houſe in the principal quarter of the Jews, he was permitted to go thither, but has never ſince appeared; and it is averred, that he was trepanned, and ſent away. The biſhop having informed the court of it, his majeſty has ordered the Jews to produce this young man in a certain time, on pain of forfeiting eight thouſand German crowns.

The town and diſtrict of St. Remo near the weſtern border of the Genoeſe territory rebelled lately againſt that republick, and confined the marquis Doria their governor, on account of ſome new impoſitions which they refuſed to pay, as being contrary to the articles upon which they firſt ſubmitted to the republick; but when a weak ſtate ſubmits to a ſtronger, articles are of no great ſignification. As ſoon as the republick had notice of the rebellion, they ordered a ſmall ſquadron to be fitted out with 600 regular troops and all neceſſary materials on board, under the command of M. Aguſtine Pinelli, which ſailed in a few days, with directions, that if the inhabitants did not ſubmit immediately at diſcretion, and comply with every thing the republick demanded, to ſhew them no mercy, and to lay the town in aſhes. On the 13th ult. this ſquadron arrived before St. Remo, and on the inhabitants refuſing to ſubmit, began to bombard the town, which the rebels anſwered with ſome ſmall cannon, without doing much damage. On the 14th M. Pinelli having landed his troops without oppoſition, and beat the rebels from their intrenchments, they deſired to capitulate, which was rejected with indignation, ſo that they were obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion, and ſix of the ringleaders were next day hanged, but none of the poor miſled people were made to ſuffer. However, the republick have ſince impriſoned the magiſtrates, and impoſed a fine of 200,000 livres upon the town, beſides depriving them of their charter.

From Munſter we hear, that there has lately been a ſort of conteſt between that regency and the regency of Hanover, about the purchaſe of the little principality of Bentheim upon the frontier of Overyſſel, one of the Dutch United Provinces; but that the former were a little too late in their application, the agreement having been before concluded by the regency of Hanover.

Smyrna, May 25. In the night between the 14th and 15th inſt. A fire broke out in the quarter of the Armenians, which deſtroyed ſeveral houſes and magazines belonging to the merchants of that nation, and would probably have ſpread a great deal farther, if a ſtop had not been put to it by the Engliſh and Dutch factors ſettled there, by means of their fire engines. Among the houſes burnt was that of Signor Aviet de Babijan, an Armenian, who, with his wife, then in the laſt month of her pregnancy, his ſon and daughter, and five of his domeſticks, periſhed in the flames.

DIVI-

DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

1. CONtemplations on the Ocean, Harveſt, Sickneſs, and the laſt Judgment. By R. Pearſall, pr. 2s. 6d. Buckland.

2. Family Devotions, pr. 1s. 6d. Griffiths.

3. Theophilus to Gaius, pr. 6d. Noon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4. An Eſſay on the Government of Children. By J. Nelſon, pr. 5s. Dodſley.

5. An Introduction to Book-keeping. By J. Shortland, pr. 2s. 6d. Fuller.

6. A Letter to the Publick on the Subject of clandeſtine Marriages, pr. 1s. Marſh.

7. The Hon. Thomas Hervey's Letter to Sir Wm. Bunbury, pr. 6d. Carpenter.

8. The honeſt Country Quaker's Speech, pr. 6d. Carpenter.

9. An Enquiry into the legal Conſtitution of the College of Phyſicians, pr. 1s. 6d. Noon.

10. A Letter from a Clergyman concerning the Affair of Elizabeth Canning, pr. 1s. Seddon.

11. Hypatia, pr. 6d. Cooper.

12. A Propoſal for a free and unexpenſive Election of Parliament-men, pr. 1s. Fuller.

13. An Account of the late Application to Parliament of the Sugar Refiners, Grocers, &c. pr. 6d. Brotherton.

14. An earneſt Perſuaſive to the Jews, pr. 6d. Withers.

15. A full Anſwer to a fallacious Apology for the Jews, pr. 6d. Fox.

16. An hiſtorical Treatiſe of Jews and Judaiſm in England, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

17. The Lives and Characters of Actors and Actreſſes. Part I. By T. Cibber, pr. 3s. Griffiths.

18. The Inſpector Inſpected, pr. 6d. Bouquet.

19. An alphabetical Collection of Maxims, Principles or Rules, Definitions and memorable Sayings in Law and Equity, pr. 2s. Worral.

20. Remarks on the Minute Philoſopher, pr. 1s. Robinſon.

21. Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letter to Sir W. Wyndham, pr. 1s. Cooper.

22. Obſervations on the Greek and Roman Claſſicks. pr. 3s. Browne.

23. Elizabeth Canning's Story diſplay'd, pr. 1s. Cooper.

24. An Eſſay on Sacred Harmony, pr. 6d. Owen.

25. Thoughts on the Reaſonableneſs of a general Naturalization, pr. 6d. H. Cox.

26. Treaſon, &c. conſidered; with Remarks upon the Caſe of Dr. Cameron, pr. 6d. Corbett.

27. A Letter upon Churches being ſo entirely forſaken, pr. 6d. Bizet.

28. A Letter concerning the Uſe of ſtudying Hiſtory. By J. Petvin, M. A.

29. A Diſcourſe of the Poor. By R. North, Eſq; pr. 1s. Cooper.

PHYSICK.

30. An Eſſay on the Hydrophobia. By C. Nugent, M. D. Cooper.

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N. B. *As the ſpeeches of ſome of the members of the Political Club, beſides thoſe already given, have been lately ſent in to us, we ſhall inſert thoſe upon the Jews bill in our next; and all ſuch as may hereafter be ſent in, upon that or any other ſubject, we ſhall take care to give in the next following, or ſome future month.*

A beautiful View of York, with a deſcription of that city, ſhall be in our next.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1753.

TRIAL *of* JOHN BARBOT, *at St. Chriſtopher's, in the* Weſt-Indies, *for the Murder of* MATT. MILLS, *Eſq*;



S the trial, condemnation, and execution of John Barbot, attorney at law, for the murder of Matthew Mills, Eſq; in the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, has of late been a ſubject of converſation, and contains ſome very extraordinary circumſtances, we ſhall give our readers a ſhort account of it, beginning with as exact an hiſtory of the perſons chiefly concerned as we can collect.

Matthew Mills, Eſq; was a rich planter of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, a gentleman of a general good character, and highly eſteemed in that iſland; and he was, it ſeems, a conſiderable creditor upon the eſtate of Dr. James Webbe, who had always been a great friend to Mr. Barbot, and whoſe eſtate in the iſland of Nevis, was by order of court to be ſold at a publick ſale, for the ſatisfaction of his creditors; at which ſale both Mr. Mills and Mr. Barbot were preſent and nearly concerned, the former to puſh on the ſale, in order to recover what was due to him, and the latter to prevent its taking effect, or to become the purchaſer in truſt for his friend Dr. Webbe, who had very ill will to have his eſtate ſold to a ſtranger, becauſe he had a rich uncle upon the iſland, on whom he hoped to prevail to pay his debts and preſerve the eſtate, which he has ſince done.

John Barbot was born in London, and was the ſon of an eminent and ſubſtantial ſilverſmith, who, it ſeems, is ſtill alive. At 14 he was bound apprentice to an attorney at London for five years, and after having ſerved his time, he went to Antigua in 1746, as clerk to a gentleman of the law there. About three or four years ago, he got himſelf admitted as an attorney at St. Chriſtopher's, and fell very ſoon into conſiderable practice there; ſo that before this unlucky affair happened, he had got about 800l. before-hand; and as he had always been employed by Dr. Webbe and his family, he was prevailed on by the doctor to ſet up as the purchaſer of his eſtate at the ſale, which he was enabled to do, by a gentleman's undertaking to endorſe his bills for the third part of the price, as that part of the price was to be immediately depoſited in good bills of exchange, by the conditions of ſale; and as Mr. Mills and he had oppoſite intereſts to purſue at the ſale, this brought on the quarrel between them.

What ſort of perſon of a man, or what age, Mr. Mills was, we have not heard; but Mr. Barbot is ſaid to have been a man of a ſmall ſize, but ſprightly, and about, or not much above 25 years of age, when this affair happened.

He was tried at St. Chriſtopher's, Jan. 5, 1753, and charged with having felonioufly and of malice forethought murdered Matthew Mills, Eſq; at Frigate-bay in that iſland, on Sunday, November 19, about 5 o'clock in the morning, by giving him with a piſtol loaded with powder and leaden bullets, one mortal wound, upon the right ſide, between the two laſt falſe ribs, and near the back; and the witneſſes were as follows:

Peter Carew ſwore, that at the ſale of Bridgwater's (Dr. Webbe's) eſtate, Nov. 7, he heard the priſoner ſay to the deceaſed, *he expected to be treated like a gentleman*, or, *he did not treat him like a gentleman.*

Thomas Mills.—That at the ſaid ſale, upon the priſoner's objecting to the conditions of ſale, the deceaſed ſaid, *Mr.* Barbot, *the conditions of ſale are very fair; why will you cavil about them?* Upon which the priſoner ſaid, *Sir, I expect to be treated like a gentleman.* And the deceaſed replied, *Sir, I ſhall always treat you and all mankind as ſuch.* And he gives good reaſons for believing, that after the ſale the deceaſed never

never ſaw the priſoner, till the morning he was killed.

Andrew Armour.—That ſome time between the 3d and 7th of November, the priſoner ſaid to him, that Mr. Mills had treated him cruelly, and in ſuch a manner as ought never to be forgiven. And that he believed the priſoner meant Mr. Matthew Mills; and never heard that before that time he had any quarrel with Mr. Thomas or Mr. William Mills, nor did the priſoner then tell him in what manner Mr. Mills had behaved to him, to occaſion his ſaying ſo to him.

Patience Dorſet.—That on the king's birth-day (Nov. 10,) as ſhe was going into Mr. M'Cabee's tavern (in St. Chriſtopher's) ſhe heard the priſoner ſay to two men he was talking with, there is a certain gentleman in this iſland, that within a fortnight he would either kill or be killed by. But did not know, nor had ever ſeen either of the men he was talking to.

Dr. James Webbe,—That at the aforeſaid ſale, he heard the priſoner ſay, *we will be bound by theſe conditions as far as the law can bind us and no farther*; *and that the marſhal had no right to make any terms of ſale.* That he heard the deceaſed ſay, *we will have no ſchoolboys play.* That the priſoner purchaſed the eſtate at his requeſt. That the priſoner and he were intimate. And after this being aſked thus; Did you never hear the priſoner mention any thing of ſatisfaction or ill treatment? Without objecting to the queſtion, he anſwered, never; and afterwards being aſked thus: Did the priſoner never ſay any thing to you on the ſubject of the diſpute that had happened at the ſale of Bridgwater's eſtate? He, without objecting anſwered, no, he never did. The doctor confeſſed, that the priſoner did, on Nov. 18, in the evening, write, execute, and deliver to him a deed or writing atteſted by three witneſſes, but ſaid he did not know whether it was his will or no, nor did the priſoner then inform him of his being a legatee in it; whereas the doctor had ſaid in his examination before the judges of the iſland of Nevis, which was read in court, that the priſoner had that evening made his will, and informed him that he was a legatee. The doctor further ſaid, that on the 18th at night, the priſoner went to bed at his, the doctor's, houſe, and that on the 19th in the morning he ſaw the priſoner riding up to his, the doctor's, houſe, on one of his, the doctor's, horſes, and his, the doctor's, negro boy along with him: That he then had on a whitiſh coat, a ſilver-laced hat, and a dark-coloured waiſtcoat; and that about the ſame time the priſoner's negro boy brought a red trunk to his houſe, in which the priſoner uſed to carry his things. The doctor likewiſe ſaid, that at his deſire, the priſoner and he, upon Nov. 12, fired ſeveral times at a mark, with a pair of Mrs. Daſent's piſtols, which had braſs barrels and ſilver mounting, and he believed to be the ſame with thoſe ſhewn to him in court. That on the 20th Mrs. Daſent miſſed them, and he helping her to ſearch for them, found them under the bed in a room where ſtood a red trunk, which he believed to be the trunk that the priſoner's boy had brought to his houſe the morning of the 19th. That he ſaw the trunk opened: That there was a coat and waiſtcoat in it which were moiſt: That he did not on the Saturday night, the 18th, ſend his boy or any of his horſes out on any errand: That the night between Saturday and Sunday the 19th was a very boiſterous night; and that from the time he ſpoke to the priſoner on Saturday night, and the time he ſaw him riding up to the houſe in the morning, he believed, he might have been at St. Chriſtopher's and back again.

The witneſſes to the will were then called, who ſwore they witneſſed a deed written and executed by the priſoner, Nov. 18, at night, but could not be poſitive it was a will.

Thomas Hobſon and his ſiſter living on Bridgwater eſtate ſwore, that on Saturday night, Nov. 18, about midnight, Dr. Webbe's boy came to their houſe on one of the doctor's horſes, about midnight, and ſaid he had been round the iſland looking for his maſter. That after putting up his horſe who was wet, he ſtayed there all night: That about 8 o'clock next morning a little gentleman in a white coat and ſilver-laced hat came there, aſked for Pope, the boy's name, and the moment he ſaw him, bid him ſaddle the horſe: That as ſoon as he was ſaddled, after aſking the boy the neareſt way to Dr. Webbe's houſe, he mounted and rode that way: That he came from towards the bay, and that the priſoner was the very man.

John M'Kenley, ſwore, that, Nov. 19, about 5 o'clock in the morning a negro boy ruſhed into his chamber, and cried out, *O Lord, maſter make haſte and come down, for my maſter is fighting with ſword and piſtols, with a gentleman that is come from Nevis.* That the boy got preſently again upon his maſter's horſe, galloped down, and he followed on foot. That he found the gentleman juſt expired, therefore aſked the boy who had killed his maſter, and that he told him it was

Barbot,

Barbot, who was juſt gone off in a canoe. That upon going down to the ſea-ſide, he ſaw a canoe with four oars and a paddle, making very faſt from the ſhore, about 50 yards off, with ſome perſon in white ſitting in the ſtern of the canoe, but did not know who it was. That the deceaſed had on his great coat and his gloves: That his piſtols were in the holſters on his horſe, and his ſword ſome diſtance from him in the ſcabbard, with the belt wrapt round the hilt.

William Johnſon being then called, his being ſworn was objected to, becauſe he had been convicted and whipped at Montſerrat for petty larceny. Anſwered, by the proſecutor's council, You muſt produce the record of the conviction. Replied for the priſoner, that they did not know of his being to be produced as a witneſs till the day before yeſterday, ſo that they had not time to procure the record, but would prove it by witneſſes. But this not being admitted, Johnſon was ſworn and ſaid, that in his paſſage from Nevis to St. Chriſtopher's, Nov. 19, about ſix o'clock in the morning, a canoe with four oars and a ſail paſſed by him, in which was the priſoner, dreſſed in a white coat, a laced hat, and a dark coloured waiſtcoat: That it ſeemed coming from Frigate-bay, and was ſtanding for Nevis; and that as he could then ſee the whole way between the two, he could ſay there was then no other canoe in the channel.

Thomas Wilſon, Eſq; ſwore, that, Nov. 19, this Johnſon came to him with a letter from Mr. Miſſet of Monſerrat. That upon his telling Johnſon of Mr. Mills being killed, and that it was ſuppoſed by Mr. Barbot. *Barbot!* ſaid he, *why I met him going in a canoe to Nevis this morning.*

Jaſper Thomas.—That, Nov. 19, between ſix and ſeven in the morning, he ſaw Mr. Cribbe's canoe, with Mr. Halburd's Peter, and Mr. Deverade's Joe in it, land juſt under Lowland church, and ſeemed to have come from the ſalt-ponds. That the inſtant it ſtruck the ſhore, the priſoner, who had on a ſilver-laced hat and whitiſh coat, jumped out, and after him a little negro boy with a little red trunk on his head: And that both went towards the town.

John Thomas, the ſon, ſwore to much the ſame effect with his father.

William White ſwore, that, Nov. 19, he ſaw the priſoner in the morning, walking up the road that leads to Bridgewater's eſtate, and believed he came from the bay: That he was dreſſed in a brown coat and a laced hat; and that he was ſure it was the priſoner, and that he was dreſſed in a brown coat.

Edward Bridgwater.—That, Nov. 19, between nine and ten in the morning, he ſaw the priſoner riding over Gruff's gut, the neareſt way to Dr. Webbe's, on a horſe of the doctor's.

John Cribbe.—That, Nov. 17, the priſoner hired his canoe, to carry ſome letters to St. Kitt's, and the canoe returned the next day in the afternoon. That the negroes belonging to her, then took her to go a fiſhing, as he underſtood, and he did not ſee them again till the 19th about eight o'clock in the morning, ſoon after which he aſked Peter, *what luck?* To which he anſwered, *poor luck*; and looking very thoughtful and melancholy, ſaid he was troubled; for that he had been at St. Kitt's with Mr. Barbot, who, he was afraid, had done a great deal of miſchief, for, he believed, he had killed Mr. Mills: That it was about ten o'clock in the morning he had this diſcourſe with Peter; and that he had not till then heard of Mr. Mills being killed.

Thomas Quin,—That he was ſent from St. Kitt's in purſuit of the priſoner: That he did not arrive at Nevis till about eleven o'clock, and that he was ſure he was the firſt that brought the news of Mr. Mills being killed to Nevis. Mrs. Frances Daſent and Joſeph Herbert, Eſq; confirmed what Dr. Webbe had ſaid about finding the piſtols; but ſaid there was nothing in the trunk but a brown waiſtcoat and a black pair of breeches; and Mr. Herbert added, that finding them wet, he put his tongue to the waiſtcoat, and found it ſalt, from which he concluded, it muſt have been wet with ſalt water.

Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Edwards ſwore, that, Nov. 19, they were ſent for to view the body of the deceaſed, and found he had been wounded by a ball from ſome fire arm: That the ball had entered the right ſide at a place which they could not deſcribe better than by drawing a ſtraight line directly from the pap four inches downwards, and then carrying it four inches towards the back. That upon opening the body, they found the ball had entered between the two laſt falſe ribs, and ſplintered one of them, and had penetrated the body obliquely from the right to the left ſide, which was the cauſe of his death. That they did not think the deceaſed could have received ſuch a wound if he had been ſtanding in a poſture of defence, becauſe the ball took its courſe towards the forepart of the left ſide.

Mr. Walter Pringle and Mr. Samuel Baker, ſwore, that, Nov. 19, when they came

came into the room where the deceaſed's body was, they called for his piſtols, which ſomebody brought to them. They were ſcrew-barrel piſtols, and the ſame then ſhewed to them. That they examined the piſtols, and in one they found neither powder nor ball, nor in the other any powder, but only a ball ſticking in the barrel. That there was not the leaſt ſtain of burnt powder, either about the cock, or any where elſe, which muſt have been if they had been lately fired, nor did either of them ſmell as if lately fired out of. That upon examining the deceaſed's cloaths, they found upon the right flap of his coat a ſtain of dry powder and the ſame upon the inſide of his great coat. And Mr. Baker added, that he put his little finger into the barrel of that one of the piſtols which had the ball in it, and there came off upon his finger a yelloviſh ruſty dirt.

Mr. Herbert being again called, ſwore, that a little while after the deceaſed's body was brought to Mr. Colhoun's houſe he ſearched his pockets, and found in his breeches pockets three bullets.

The priſoner then came upon his defence, and after making a very handſome and a very artful ſpeech to the court, he called his witneſſes, one of whom was Mr. William Julius, one of the coroner's inqueſt at St. Kitt's upon the body of the deceaſed, who ſwore, that when Johnſon was examined before them, he ſaid, that he believed it was Mr. Barbot whom he ſaw in the canoe, but could not ſwear poſitively to him, for he was a muſket-ſhot off.

And another was Manſell Wilkes, who ſwore, that ever ſince he had known Johnſon, he had always born a bad character, and that he reckoned him a bad man.

The priſoner likewiſe called ſeveral witneſſes to prove, that on Nov. 10, the king's birth-day, he was during the whole day at Nevis; but his witneſſes differed among themſelves as to the day, and the proſecutors afterwards brought three gentlewomen who all ſwore, that they had ſeen him on that day at St. Kitt's.

Then after the priſoner and the counſel for the proſecutors had made their ſpeeches as uſual to the court and jury, the preſident ſummed up the evidence, and the jury, after being withdrawn for about half an hour, brought in their verdict *guilty*, whereupon the uſual ſentence was pronounced; and then the priſoner addreſſing himſelf to the court ſaid, That ſince it could no longer avail him to conceal the fact, he would make a frank confeſſion of the whole. He then confeſſed, that he did kill Mr. Mills, but that he killed him fairly according to the notions of honour prevailing among men. That the cauſe of the quarrel was, Mr. Mills calling him at the ſale of the eſtate *an impertinent puppy*, and refuſing afterwards to make any apology, but inſtead thereof ſaying, that if I thought myſelf injured, he was at my ſervice, when properly called upon. That upon this ſeveral letters paſſed between them, by which means they at laſt met at the time and place mentioned in the trial; and that Mr. Mills had his piſtol actually preſented when he received the ſhot which killed him.

Before his execution, which was on Jan. 20, 1753, he wrote a long narrative of his caſe in a letter to a gentleman of St. Kitt's, in which he ſtill inſiſted upon his killing Mr. Mills fairly; but in the paper he delivered to the provoſt marſhal at the place of execution, he ſays nothing of the truth of this narrative, or of his having killed Mr. Mills fairly, ſo that whether he did ſo or not is ſtill doubtful; but one thing ſeems to be certain, that Mr. Mills and he met that morning by expreſs appointment, therefore if it was not a fair duel, Mr. Mills muſt have been very imprudent; for no prudent man would go ſingle and alone to meet and fight another, without carrying along with him a pair of piſtols in good order. If M'Kenley, when he found the deceaſed's ſword and piſtols in the ſituation he deſcribes, had aſked the boy who put them into that ſituation; or if a witneſs had been produced at the trial to prove, that the piſtols ſhewn to Meſſ. Pringle and Baker were the very piſtols taken out of Mr. Mills's holſters when the horſe returned, it would have tended to clear up this queſtion; for Dr. Hamilton ſeems not to underſtand the proper poſture of defence, when a man fights with piſtols, which is to turn his right ſide as much as poſſible to his enemy, becauſe he may thereby more probably eſcape his enemy's ſhot, as the ſide of his body is not near ſo broad as the front; and a ball, by ſlanting upon one of the ribs may take a direction different from what it had when it entered the body.

We have given the more full account of the evidence upon this trial, becauſe the proof was founded entirely upon preſumption, without any one witneſs of the fact, which is a dangerous ſort of proof, but more neceſſary to be admitted in the Weſt-Indies than here at home, becauſe negroes are not admitted as witneſſes, even tho' employed to aſſiſt in committing a crime.

A genuine ACCOUNT *of the Manner of making beſt* Ruſſia POT-ASHES. *Communicated to the* EDITOR *by the late Sir* PETER WARREN.

THE beſt kind of Pot-Aſhes are thoſe which being broke appear of a fine light bluiſh colour, intermixed with red and yellowiſh veins, free from coals, of a ſtrong ſmell, and extreme quick, poignant taſte; they are generally in cakes about three or four inches thick.

The beſt woods for making of Pot-Aſhes are well grown oak, aſh, poplar, hiccory, elm, hazel, beech, and other ſorts of white woods.

But pine, fir, ſaſſafras, liquid amber or ſweet gum, and all odoriferous woods, as well as thoſe which abound with a rozin or gum, muſt be utterly rejected.

The wood muſt be cut in the months of November, December, January and February, ſplit and ſtacked up in piles to dry. It ought to continue ſtacked ten or twelve months, that it may be thoroughly dry, before it is burnt.

The wood ſhould be burnt to aſhes on a tight brick hearth, by a ſlow fire, in a kind of kiln, or cloſe place, otherwiſe when it is burnt in the open air by a ſtrong fire, great quantities of the aſhes are conſumed in ſmoak, by the ſaline and terreſtrial parts being carried up in fumes before they are ſeparated from the exhalable parts by the action of the fire; for the difference between burning wood in a cloſe place, and burning it in the open air is ſo great, that it has been found by experience the quantity of aſhes obtained from the former are more than double the quantity produced from the latter.

The wood being thus burnt into aſhes, they muſt be well ſifted thro' two ſieves, one finer than the other.

The ſifted aſhes muſt be taken and put into tight ſquare brick troughs, or wooden backs, twenty or thirty in number, about four foot deep, covered with water, and well marſhed or incorporated, where they muſt lay four or five months, that they may thoroughly diſſolve, and attain their due ſtrength.

Care ſhould be taken that they are not wetted with ſpring water, much leſs with what is brackiſh, the proper water for the purpoſe being ſoft river or rain water.

Warm open weather is the only time for making Pot-Aſhes in.

Two or three furnaces muſt be made of brick, after the manner of bakers ovens, but much larger; the mouth of the furnace muſt be very large, and three or four holes towards the top of the furnace, to make it draw, which may be ſtopped, if there is occaſion; the furnaces muſt be made hot with oak or aſhen wood, a ſtrong fire in each furnace, which muſt burn day and night.

Then the prepared aſhes muſt be thrown gradually on the fire (with a large iron ladle) when they will run into a metal like lead; the fire muſt never go out till the furnace is almoſt full of Pot-Aſhes.

The proceſs being thus finiſhed, and the furnace cool, the aſhes muſt be broke ſo as to be taken out, (but the larger the pieces are the better) as ſoon as the Pot-Aſhes are taken ont, the large pieces muſt be put into tight caſks by themſelves, ſo that no air may come to them to make them ſlack, and get moiſt, which damages Pot-Aſhes.—The duſt and ſmall pieces muſt be put into caſks by themſelves, and diſtinguiſhed from the others by a mark on the heads of the caſks.

EXTRACT *from Dr.* ADDINGTON's *Eſſay on the* SEA SCURVY, *printed, and addreſſed to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty at the Requeſt of Dr.* STEPHEN HALES, *and ſeveral eminent Phyſicians.*

THE ſea-ſcurvy generally begins with an unuſual oppreſſion and wearineſs, a difficult reſpiration, and different-coloured ſpots diſperſed over the whole body, eſpecially the legs and arms. Theſe ſymptoms increaſing, by degrees are attended with a low unequal pulſe, lixivial urine, a pale-brown or livid complexion, a weakneſs and ſwelling, or ſometimes waſting of the legs, a difficulty in walking, acute tranſient pains, frequent bleedings at the noſe, ſtinking breath, putrid gums, looſe teeth, ill conditioned ulcers, and rotten bones. Its virulence has been ſo great as to force open wounds which had been healed for many years; and to diſſolve the callus of a broken bone. It ſometimes occaſions ſudden death, eſpecially on any exertion of ſtrength, or on any haſty motion. In the laſt ſtage, which is contagious, it produces horrors of imagination, trembling; fainting, convulſive, epileptick fits; weakneſs of memory and reaſon, lethargies, palſies, apoplexies; purple, livid, and black ſpots; violent effuſions of blood from every internal and external part of the body; putrid fevers, hectick, continued, and intermittent; exquiſite rheumatick pains, pleuriſies, the jaundice, obſtinate coſtiveneſs, colicks, vomitings, diarrhœas, dyſenteries, mortifications.

The immediate cauſe of the ſcurvy is a ſtate of humours far advanced towards putrefaction in the firſt ſtage, and quite putrid in the laſt, which therefore is for the moſt part fatal.

A ſtrong diſpoſition in the fluids to corrupt, or a real corruption of them; which ſeems to be the eſſence of this diſorder, may proceed, firſt, from

Uncleanlineſs, in the ſhip and in her company. The ſhip is unclean when her bilge water is ſuffered to ſtink *, or her decks are not well ſcraped and waſhed; or when freſh air is not often conveyed to her dark holes and receſſes; or when many putrid effluvia ſtream from nuiſances on board her, ſuch as corrupted food, foul ulcers, ſick men, dead bodies, and the ordure of animals. Her company is unclean when they neglect airing their bed cloaths, or changing their linen, or ſweetning their perſons.

[*The reſt of this* EXTRACT *in our next.*]

A DESCRIPTION *of* YORKSHIRE, *with a* GENERAL MAP *of the whole County.* (*See the particular* MAPS *of the* Eaſt, Weſt *and* North Ridings *in our* Magazine *for* 1749.)

YORKSHIRE is of larger extent than any two counties in England joined together. It is equal to the dukedom of Wirtemburg in Germany, and contains more ground than all the ſeven United Provinces. It is 90 miles long, 80 broad, 360 in circumference, and contains about 3,770,000 acres. As to its boundaries, it has Lancaſhire and Weſtmoreland on the weſt, part of Weſtmoreland and the biſhoprick of Durham on the north, Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire and Lincolnſhire on the ſouth, and the ſea or German ocean on the eaſt; and the ſouth-weſt part juſt touches upon Cheſhire. It is divided into 28 hundreds, has 563 pariſhes, and 49 market-towns, and ſends 30 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, who in the preſent parliament are lord viſcount Downe and Sir Conyers D'Arcy, knight of the Bath, two for the city of York, and 26 for 13 boroughs, each ſending two. No county ſurpaſſes this for ſtately and convenient ſeats of the nobility and gentry, nor does any go beyond it in giving titles of honour. Its chief rivers are the Tees, Swale, Warfe, Ure, Ouſe, Derwent, Calder, and Dun; moſt of which by their confluence form that great æſtuary or river, called the Humber, which ſeparates this county from Lincolnſhire. It is generally bleſſed with a wholeſome and temperate air, but it muſt be ſuppoſed, that in a county of ſo large extent the ſoil muſt be various: And this indeed is the caſe, for if one part be ſtony, mountainous, ſandy and barren, another is richly adorned with corn fields and paſtures; if ſome places be naked and deſtitute of woods, others are ſhaded with delightful foreſts; and if ſome be mooriſh, miry and unpleaſant, others are as fine and agreeable as the eye can wiſh. It in general abounds with cattle, fiſh and fowl, and is remarkable for a breed of fine horſes, great flocks of goats and ſheep, and mines of lead, copper and coals. It is famous for medicinal waters, particularly at Scarborough, and has abundance of jet, allum, lime-ſtone, liquorice, &c. Their principal manufacture is coarſe cloth; next to which Ripon ſpurs, Sheffield blades, and Sherborn pins, are of eſpecial note. This very large county, for the more eaſy management of its civil government, is divided into three parts, called Ridings, viz. the Eaſt-Riding, the Weſt-Riding, and the North-Riding, each of which might make a county of itſelf.

The north and weſt ſides of the Eaſt-Riding are bounded by the winding courſe of the Derwent, the ſouth by the Humber, and the eaſt by the German Ocean; which part, with that towards the Derwent, is pretty fruitful, but the middle, called Yorkſwould, is nothing but a heap of mountains. In this diviſion are three boroughs which ſend members to parliament, viz. Beverley, Hull or Kingſton upon Hull, and Headon or Heydon. See a particular account of this Riding in our Mag. for 1749, with the MAP annexed, p. 251, 252.

The Weſt-Riding, which is the moſt conſiderable, is bounded by the Ouſe, by Lancaſhire, and by the ſouthern limits of the county, and lies towards the ſouth and weſt. In this diviſion are the city of York, and five boroughs that ſend members to parliament, viz. Knareſborough, Aldborough, Boroughbridge, Rippon, and Pontefract or Pomfret; beſides Sheffield, Wakefield, Hallifax, Leeds, and many other noted towns. See the particular deſcription of this Riding, with its MAP, in our Mag. of the ſame year, p. 346, 347, 348.

The North-Riding, a few miles above Flamborough-Head, extends itſelf in a long and narrow tract for 60 miles, as far as Weſtmoreland to the weſt, being bounded on one ſide partly by the Derwent, ſeparating it from the Eaſt-Riding, and partly by the Ouſe and Ure, dividing it from the Weſt-Riding; and on the other ſide by the Tees, which parts it from the biſhoprick of Durham to the north. There are five boroughs in this diviſion, viz. Scarborough, Malton, Thirſke, Northallerton, and Richmond. See its deſcription, with the MAP of it, in our ſaid Mag. for 1749, p. 395, 396.

JOUR-

* *Sea water putrefies ſo eaſily by ſtagnation, that were it not for the moving of the ſea by the force of winds, tides and currents, it would corrupt all the world.*

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 321.

The laſt Speech I ſhall give in the Debate which was continued in your laſt, was that made by Servilius Priſcus, *and was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Preſident,
SIR,

AS I do not pretend to underſtand the law, I ſhall not contend with the Hon. and learned gentleman who ſpoke laſt, about what is common law, or how that law is to be altered; but in the vulgar acceptation of the word, I have always underſtood common law to be common cuſtom, and I cannot ſee why an old cuſtom may not be altered by a new one. If this be ſo, whatever was the cuſtom under our arbitrary monarchs for ſome reigns after the conqueſt, it has been altered by a late contrary cuſtom; for the Jews have been deemed for this laſt century as much under the protection of the law, as any Chriſtian in the ſame circumſtances. This, however, is a point which I ſhall not inſiſt on: On the contrary, I ſhall ſuppoſe the common law to be as the learned gentleman has ſtated it; and upon that ſuppoſition I muſt be of opinion, that it is abſolurely neceſſary for us not only to paſs the bill now under conſideration, but to bring in and paſs a bill for altering what is ſaid to be common law, and for ſecuring ſuch Jews as are willing to live amongſt us, in the poſſeſſion of every part of their eſtate as well as that which they have in our publick funds; for if the Jews may ſtill be treated by the crown as they were in the reign of king John, and for ſome time both before and after his reign, even that which they have in our publick funds could not be ſafe, if they reſided in any part of our king's dominions, becauſe he could demand what ſum he pleaſed from any one of them, under pain of being ſubjected to ſome ſort of torture until the ſum was paid. What could an unfortunate Jew do in ſuch a caſe? If he could not otherwiſe raiſe the ſum demanded of him, he muſt ſell out what he has in our publick funds in order to raiſe it. In ſuch circumſtances can we ſuppoſe, that any rich Jew would reſide within the Britiſh dominions? They might, perhaps, poſſeſs themſelves of a great part of our publick funds, but none of them would live here. They would all reſide in Holland, France, or Italy, or in ſome place where they could have perſonal ſecurity; and thus we ſhould have, perhaps, a million or two ſent out of the country yearly, for paying the intereſt or dividends to ſuch of the proprietors of our publick funds, as were forced for their ſafety to live in foreign countries, and who would otherwiſe gladly come to live and ſpend their yearly income amongſt us.

This would certainly be the conſequence, Sir, were the learned gentleman's doctrine to be eſtabliſhed, and in my opinion, even the broaching of it will ſo terrify many of the rich Jews we have now amongſt us, as to oblige them to retire beyond ſea as ſoon as poſſible, unleſs by paſſing this bill we ſhew, that we are reſolved to ſupport and eſtabliſh that doctrine or cuſtom which has prevailed for this laſt hundred years in their favour. According to this cuſtom, a Jew born in the king's dominions is, in every reſpect, as much his natural born ſubject as any Chriſtian; and as this cuſtom has obtained for this laſt hundred years, it is a length of time, which in every other caſe would eſtabliſh a right; where-

H—— P——.

Auguſt, 1753.

Henry Pelham Esq.

as if the learned gentleman's doctrine ſhould prevail, it might be contended, that the children of a Jew, who had reſided ſeven years in the plantations, could not be deemed natural born ſubjects, tho' all born in our plantations, unleſs they declared themſelves Chriſtians, becauſe the act does not ſay, that ſuch perſons *and their poſterity* ſhall be deemed his majeſty's natural born ſubjects of this kingdom, notwithſtanding any law or cuſtom to the contrary. If then by the law and the cuſtom as it now ſtands, a Jew born in his majeſty's dominions is to be deemed a natural born ſubject of this kingdom, what mighty favour are we to grant the Jews by the bill now before us? Only that the father may, by an act of naturalization, to be paſſed by ſome future parliament, and which the parliament may refuſe if it pleaſes, enjoy thoſe privileges, which his children would of courſe be intitled to enjoy, if born in the king's dominions, and which even the father might intitle himſelf to, by reſiding ſeven years in our plantations, or by engaging in ſeveral ſorts of manufactures here at home. Is this a favour which can be attended with any dangerous conſequences? Is it not a favour which we ought to grant, as it may, and in my opinion certainly will, induce ſeveral rich foreign Jews to come and reſide in this country, which muſt neceſſarily be attended with an increaſe not only of our trade and manufactures but alſo of our publick revenue.

As to what has been ſaid, Sir, about Chriſtianity's being a part of our eſtabliſhment, and that we ought not to allow the profeſſed enemies of our eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment to come and live amongſt us, no more than we would allow the profeſſed enemies of our civil eſtabliſhment to come and live amongſt us, it is an argument that goes a great deal too far. Not only Chriſtianity, but Chriſtianity as profeſſed and practiſed by the church of England, is a part of our eſtabliſhment: Will any gentleman ſay, that we ought not to allow any perſon to live amongſt us, that will not in every punctilio conform to the profeſſion and practice of the church of England? Surely, Sir, I am not to look upon every man as my enemy who differs from me in opinion upon any point of religion. This would be a moſt unchriſtian way of thinking; therefore I muſt think, that the Jews are in much the ſame caſe with the other diſſenters from the church of England: We ought not to look on them as enemies to our eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, but as men whoſe conſcience will not allow them to conform to it; therefore we may, in charity we ought to indulge them ſo far as not to endanger thereby our eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment; and from them we have leſs danger to fear than from any other ſort of diſſenters, becauſe they never attempt to make converts, and becauſe it would be more difficult for them to ſucceed in any ſuch attempt. Nay, we know, that by the ſtrict tenets of their religion, every man is excluded from it who is not of the ſeed of Iſrael; and as they cannot intermarry with a ſtrange woman, we need not fear their having ſucceſs in converting our women.

From the Jews therefore, Sir, we have nothing to fear with reſpect to our eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, and as to our civil eſtabliſhment, they are by the laws now in being ſufficiently excluded from ever having any ſhare in it; for unleſs they become Chriſtian, they cannot be ſo much as exciſemen or cuſtom-houſe officers. Conſequently, Sir, as they can never have any ſhare in the government of this country, our indulging them ſo far as to allow them to live amongſt us, and to enjoy the protection of our laws as to their perſons and properties, can no way interfere with any prophecy relating to them, nor with

with the curſe pronounced againſt them, which plainly relates to their being eſtabliſhed as a people in a country which they could call their own, by having the government of it in their own hands; and this, I think, it is plain they can never reaſonably expect, until they have acknowledged Chriſt to be the Meſſias, and have embraced his religion. If the indulgence propoſed to be allowed them in this country could contribute towards this deſirable end, as I think it will, I hope every gentleman will admit, that it is a ſtrong argument in favour of the bill now under our conſideration.

As to our foreign commerce, Sir, and the export of our manufactures, the very argument that has been made uſe of againſt the Jews is, in my opinion, a ſtrong argument in their favour. It has been ſaid, that by means of their intereſt among the Jew-brokers in other countries, they may ingroſs the whole trade to themſelves, and exclude all other Engliſh merchants from having any ſhare in it; for if thoſe Jew-brokers have ſo much influence among the natives where they reſide, as to prevail with them to buy from one merchant, or one houſe, rather than another, ſurely they may prevail with them to buy the manufactures of one country rather than thoſe of any other; conſequently, they will prevail with them to buy the manufactures ſent from hence by their brethren, rather than the manufactures of any other country whatever; and as we have now foreign rivals in all ſorts of manufactures, this will always prevent its being in the power of our Jew merchants to exact too high a profit upon ſuch of our manufactures as they ſend to foreign markets, even ſuppoſing they ſhould ingroſs to themſelves alone the exportation of all our manufactures. Therefore, Sir, if there be any truth in this fact, the argument to be drawn from it is, that our having a great number of Jew merchants ſettled amongſt us would increaſe our commerce and the export of our manufactures; and though I do not admit that the Jews are the only brokers, or that they have ſuch weight with the retailers and conſumers in any country as is contended for, yet I am of opinion, that it would be of great ſervice to us, to have the Jew-brokers in all countries engaged both in intereſt and inclination to recommend our manufactures. This, I think, cannot be diſputed, and as little can it be diſputed, that our paſſing this bill will contribute towards our obtaining this deſirable end, ſo far as relates to the Jew-brokers in all foreign countries.

But ſuppoſing, Sir, that our having Jew merchants ſettled amongſt us could no way contribute towards increaſing our foreign commerce or the export of our manufactures, yet it is certain, that our having rich Jews come to ſettle here with their families will contribute towards increaſing our home conſumption of every ſort, and, conſequently, will increaſe both our home manufactures and our publick revenue. Suppoſe a Jew worth 100,000l. ſhould, upon paſſing this bill, come here to ſettle with his family, and that he ſpent his whole income, or 3000l. yearly: Can we ſuppoſe that leſs than 300l. of this annual expence would be laid out in Britiſh manufactures for the conſumption of himſelf and family? For, I believe, the Jews are as little guilty of wearing foreign manufactures as any ſet of people whatever. Would not this be an increaſe of our home manufactures to the amount of 300l. yearly? Then if we ſuppoſe that of every 20s. ſpent by a man of eaſy fortune, there is 10s. goes towards the payment of taxes, would not this be an addition of 1500l. a year to the groſs produce of our publick revenue?

nue? And if by our paſſing this bill, 40 or 50 ſuch Jews ſhould be induced to come and ſettle with their families in this kingdom, it is eaſy to compute what an increaſe it would make both to our manufactures and the produce of our publick revenue. This advantage is ſo certain, ſo demonſtrable, that I am ſurpriſed to hear the bill oppoſed by any gentleman who has ever complained of the decay of our trade, or of the inſupportable burden of our debts and taxes; and I am the more ſurpriſed, when I conſider the chimerical apprehenſions upon which this oppoſition is founded; as if by naturalizing a few Jews our conſtitution was to be unhinged, our liberties ſacrificed, and the chriſtian religion extirpated. I ſhould be extremely ſorry, Sir, if I thought that any gentleman could be ſerious when he endeavours to poſſeſs us with ſuch apprehenſions, becauſe I ſhould from thence conclude, that both our religion and our conſtitution ſtood upon a very unſtable foundation; but as I am convinced that no man of ſenſe can be ſerious when he talks ſo, I fear no danger to either from this bill; and as it will certainly be of ſome, and may be of very great advantage to this country, I ſhall be for its being paſſed into a law.

The next moſt important Subject, upon which we have lately had any Debate in our Club, was upon the Bill paſſed laſt Seſſion into a Law, for the better preventing of clandeſtine Marriages; *and upon this Subject we had ſo many and ſuch long Debates, that to give you the Subſtance of all the excellent Speeches made upon the Occaſion would make a large Volume by itſelf alone; therefore I ſhall give you the Subſtance only of ſome of the moſt remarkable, beginning with that made by* Arrianus Maturius, *which was to this Effect:*

S— D—— R——.

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

THE bill which has been now read a ſecond time to us, is deſigned for putting an end to an evil which has been long and grievouſly complained of, an evil by which many of our beſt families have often ſuffered, and an evil which our laws have often endeavoured to prevent, but always hitherto without ſucceſs; and yet it is an evil which, one would think, ſhould rarely happen, if we conſider that duty and reſpect which children ought to ſhew towards their parents, and that indulgence and affection parents ought to have for their children, eſpecially in that affair of their marriage, which is generally the firſt ſtep that people of all ranks make into the world, and a ſtep upon which their future happineſs, proſperity and ſucceſs almoſt entirely depends. In this ſtep the happineſs both of the parents and children is ſo intimately concerned, that children ought never to make it without the approbation of their parents, nor ought the parent to refuſe his approbation, when the match propoſed is not ſuch as apparently tends to the diſhonour of his family, or may probably bring on the ruin of his child. Yet we often find the paſſion called love triumphing over the duty of children to their parents, and on the other hand we ſometimes find the paſſion of pride or avarice triumphing over the duty of parents to their children. And when a young gentleman or lady happens to be born to a good fortune, they are ſo beſet with ſelfiſh deſigning people, and ſo many arts made uſe of for engaging their affection, that their innocence often becomes a prey, perhaps, to the loweſt and vileſt ſeducer. How often have we known the heir of a good family ſeduced, and engaged in a private and clandeſtine marriage, perhaps with a common ſtrumpet? How

Attorney General

How often have we known a rich heireſs carried off by a man of low birth, or perhaps by an infamous ſharper? What diſtreſs ſome of our beſt families have been brought into, what ruin ſome of their ſons or daughters have been involved in, by ſuch means, every gentleman may from his own knowledge recollect; and every gentleman muſt allow, that ſuch misfortunes ought to be prevented, if poſſible.

That this ought to be done, Sir, the laws we have now in being are a ſufficient teſtimony; for not only by the canons, but by ſeveral ſtatutes, marriage without proclamation of banns, or a regular licence, is prohibited; and no licence ought ever to be granted unleſs oath be made, that the parties are of age, or that the parents or guardians have given their conſent. Beſides this, there are ſeveral penalties inflicted by the ſtatutes, for by a ſtatute ſo long ſince as in the 3d of Henry VII. it is made felony to take away, or to be concerned in taking away, a woman having lands or goods, or that is heir apparent to her anceſtor, and to marry or defile her, even though ſhe ſhould after being thus taken away conſent to be married or to be defiled by one of thoſe concerned in taking her away; which ſtatute is confirmed by a ſtatute of the 39th of Elizabeth, and all principals, procurers or acceſſaries in any ſuch offence are excluded the benefit of clergy; and by a ſtatute in the reign of Philip and Mary, whoever ſhall take away, or cauſe to be taken away, even with her conſent, any maid or woman-child unmarried, being within the age of 16, and deflower or marry her without the conſent of the father, or of the mother having the cuſtody of her, after the death of the father, ſhall be fined or impriſoned for five years; and if ſuch woman-child, being above 12 and under 16, ſhall conſent to ſuch marriage, ſhe ſhall be deprived of her inheritance during her life. And even at common law an information will lie, and a puniſhment may be inflicted, for ſeducing a young man or a young woman away from their parents, and getting ſuch young man, or ſuch young woman married, without the conſent of the parents.

Thus, Sir, by our old laws great care has been taken to prevent young gentlemen or young ladies from being ſeduced, or taken away and married, without the conſent of their parents or guardians; and by two late ſtatutes clandeſtine marriages of all kinds have been expreſsly prohibited; for by an act of the 7th and 8th of king William it is enacted, that if a parſon ſhall marry any perſon in any church or chapel, or in any other place whatſoever, or if he ſhall employ, or ſuffer any other miniſter to marry any perſon in any church or chapel to ſuch parſon belonging, without publication of banns, or licence, he ſhall for every ſuch offence forfeit 100l. the man ſo married ſhall forfeit 10l. and the ſexton or pariſh clerk, knowingly aſſiſting thereat, 5l. This forfeiture, to the parſon ſo offending, was reenacted in the 10th of queen Anne; and it was then further enacted, that if the offender, at the time of the offence committed, ſhould be a priſoner in any priſon, not being a county goal, he ſhould, upon his conviction, be removed to the county goal, and there charged in execution with the ſaid penalty, and with all the cauſes of his former impriſonment. Moreover, it was by this laſt act enacted, that if the keeper of any priſon ſhould be privy to, or knowingly permit any ſuch marriage in his priſon, he ſhould for every ſuch offence forfeit 100l. And beſides all theſe proviſions by canon, ſtatute, and common law againſt clandeſtine marriages, the court of chancery has always deemed it a contempt of that court to marry one of its wards without the conſent of the court, and has been in uſe to commit

commit the offenders to priſon for that contempt during the pleaſure of the court.

It is therefore plain, Sir, that in the eye of the law a clandeſtine marriage has always been deemed an offence which ought to be puniſhed, and an evil which ought to be prevented. But when a young gentleman or young lady is intitled to a large eſtate, the advantage to be got by marrying them is ſo great, and conſequently the temptation ſo ſtrong, that our laws have never as yet been able to prevent the evil; for they are either ſuch as may be eaſily evaded, or the penalties are too ſmall, and the only proper penalty that has ever as yet been inflicted is laid upon the wrong perſon; which juries are ſo ſenſible of, that it would be very difficult to give ſo clear a proof, as to prevail with them to bring in a verdict againſt the defendant. When I ſay this, I ſuppoſe it will be underſtood, that I mean the ſtatute of Philip and Mary, which deprives a young lady under 16 of her inheritance, for conſenting to a marriage, to which ſhe has been ſeduced by ſome deceitful betrayer. This is really puniſhing the innocent, and adding misfortunes innumerable to her misfortune; and therefore it would be the height of cruelty to take advantage of, or to carry this law into execution, could it even be proved to the ſatisfaction of a jury, that ſhe had voluntarily and freely conſented to ſuch a marriage; but as this, as I have ſaid, can very ſeldom if ever be done, this law is no bar to the ſeducing a young lady of great fortune to elope from her parents or guardians, and to marry her betrayer; and the penalty or puniſhment, inflicted upon him by that ſtatute is not ſo ſevere as to deter him from committing the crime. Indeed, I do not think that any puniſhments, either upon the parties contracting the marriage, or upon the clergyman that performs the ceremony, can be made ſo ſevere as to be effectual againſt all ſorts of clandeſtine marriages; becauſe the ſeveral caſes cannot be properly diſtinguiſhed, and a puniſhment that would be ſo ſevere as to be effectual in the moſt heinous and moſt tempting caſe, would be by much too ſevere in all the others.

Nothing can, in my opinion, Sir, be effectual for preventing clandeſtine marriages of every kind, but that of declaring all ſuch marriages null and void to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever. This, I am perſuaded, our anceſtors were ſenſible of, but a ſuperſtitious opinion then prevailed, that when a marriage between two perſons come to the age of conſent was once ſolemnized by a man in holy orders, it was ſo firmly eſtabliſhed by the divine law, that it could not be annulled and made void by any human law whatever. Thank God! we have in this age got the better of this, as well as we have of a great many other ſuperſtitious opinions; and the reverend bench in the other houſe will deſerve the thanks of lateſt poſterity, for conſenting to render Chriſtianity conſiſtent with common ſenſe. I hope, I ſhall not be miſtaken: Primitive and pure Chriſtianity always was conſiſtent with common ſenſe; but additions have been ſince made to it, many of which are inconſiſtent with common ſenſe, and of theſe I take the old opinion relating to marriage to be one; for I think nothing can be more inconſiſtent with common ſenſe than to ſay, that the ſupreme legiſlature of a ſociety cannot put contracts of marriage, as well as every other contract, under what regulations they think moſt conducive to the good of that ſociety. And I think it is ridiculous to ſay, that infants ſhall have a power, when they come of age, to avoid and annul every contract they made, even for the mereſt trifle, while under age, without the conſent of their parents or guardians, and yet if without conſent of father, or mother, or guardian,

dian, they diſpoſe of themſelves and every thing that belongs to them in marriage whilſt under age, they ſhall have no power to avoid that contract when they come of age, let it be never ſo fraudulent, pernicious, or infamous. This is adding a ſanctity to the marriage contract, which is inconſiſtent with the good of every ſociety, and with the happineſs of mankind in general. It is what even the canon law itſelf does not do; for even by that law a marriage may for ſeveral reaſons be declared to have been void from the beginning; and if a boy marries before the age of 14, or a girl before her age of 12, though the marriage be allowed to be ſo good that they need not be married again, yet both of them may avoid the marriage when they come to the age of conſent, even by the canon law, that is to ſay, the boy at the age of 14, and the girl at the age of 12; and if at that age they do declare the marriage void, it becomes void likewiſe as to the wife of the boy, or the huſband of the girl, though ſhe or he was of full age at the time the marriage was ſolemnized.

But the ruin of young perſons, and the diſtreſs of families, is not the only evil, Sir, that is brought upon ſociety by this ſanctity and indiſſolubility that has been added to clandeſtine marriages: Every gentleman that has been converſant in the practice of the law knows, what a number of expenſive law-ſuits are thereby occaſioned about the legitimacy of children; and how difficult it often is to determine whether the parents were married or no: Nay, ſometimes a clandeſtine marriage is ſet up after a man's death, which was never heard of in his lifetime, and by an inconteſtable proof, which may by ways and means be obtained, his whole effects are carried away from his relations by the children of a woman whom he never acknowledged as his wife. Another very great and frequent evil is, the occaſion which theſe clandeſtine marriages furniſh for polygamy: If all marriages were publickly ſolemnized, or ſo publickly that it muſt be known in the neighbourhood, it would be difficult for any man or woman to be guilty of polygamy: At leaſt no man or woman could be drawn in to marry a woman or man, who had then a huſband or wife living, without being guilty of very great raſhneſs and neglect; but at preſent a man may have privately a wife in every corner of this city, or in every town he has been in, without its being poſſible for them to know of one another, or for the next woman to whom he makes his addreſſes, to diſcover his being a married man. And the very bill now before us owes its riſe to a moſt flagrant caſe that was this ſeſſion brought before the other houſe:. A gentleman had married a lady of family and fortune, had lived ſeveral years with her, and had children by her, yet after his death another woman laid claim to him as her huſband, by virtue of a marriage ſolemnized between them before his marriage with the lady, whom he always acknowledged as his wife.

Thus, Sir, we may ſee what infinite miſchiefs flow from this ſanctity and indiſſolubility, which has been added to the marriage contract; and how this contract came to be held ſo ſacred and divine as not to be touched or regulated by any human law, we need not be at a loſs to diſcover. When popery, ignorance, and ſuperſtition rode triumphant in every part of Europe, the court of Rome took care to eſtabliſh every regulation they could think of, that might tend towards rendring applications neceſſary and frequent to the holy ſee, from every one of which they knew how to draw large fees and perquiſites. For this purpoſe they extended conſiderably the prohibited degrees of marriage, and for this purpoſe

purpoſe they made the marriage contract a ſacrament, or ſacred and divine contract, which no unhallowed law was to meddle with. But the Pope by his diſpenſation could make any marriage lawful, and by his decree he could diſſolve the moſt regular and ſolemn marriage that was ever entered into, and that without ſo much as conſulting the laws of the ſociety or country where ſuch marriage was to be, or had been ſolemnized; for the church, that is to ſay, the court of Rome, had then aſſumed the ſole power of regulating and of judging in every thing relating to marriage; tho' we have the moſt authentick proof, that this was not the practice during the firſt ages of Chriſtianity; for among the Romans, divorces by mutual conſent were allowed for a long time after the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity, as appears by ſeveral laws of the firſt chriſtian emperors, and ſuch divorces were prohibited by a law of the emperor Juſtinian's, and again introduced by a law of the emperor Juſtin's, without the intervention, and for what appears, without ſo much as conſulting any biſhop or eccleſiaſtical aſſembly.

From theſe laws, Sir, which are ſtill extant, it is evident, that the doctrine afterwards introduced by the court of Rome, was not ſo much as dreamt of during the firſt ages of Chriſtianity, no not for above 200 years after it had been eſtabliſhed as the religion of the Roman empire; for Juſtinian did not begin his reign till Aug. 1, 527, a day now remarkable in this kingdom, and it was in the year 312 that Conſtantine the Great declared himſelf a Chriſtian. How we came to retain this Popiſh doctrine, that a marriage between two perſons once ſolemnized by a clergyman in holy orders, is ſo ſacred a contract that it cannot be diſannulled by any human law: I ſay, how we came to retain this doctrine after the reformation, I ſhall not pretend to account for; but that it is not a chriſtian doctrine I have clearly ſhewn, and we may be convinced from experience, that it is impoſſible to prevent clandeſtine marriages, or any of the evils flowing from them by any other method but that of declaring them null and void, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever. Therefore, Sir, the bill now before us begins with deſcribing how marriages ſhall be ſolemnized for the future, by enacting, that from and after Jan. 1, 1754, all banns of matrimony ſhall be publiſhed, in an audible manner, during the time of divine ſervice, in the pariſh church or churches wherein the parties to be married ſhall have dwelt for the ſpace of one month next before the publication thereof, according to the form of words preſcribed in the book of common prayer, upon three Sundays preceding the ſolemnization of marriage; that all other the rules preſcribed by the rubrick concerning the publication of banns, and the ſolemnization of matrimony, and not altered by this bill, ſhall be duly obſerved; that the publication of banns ſhall be regiſtered in the regiſter book of the pariſh; and that in all caſes where banns ſhall have been publiſhed, the marriage ſhall be ſolemnized in one of the pariſh churches where ſuch banns have been publiſhed, and in no other place whatſoever.

By the next clauſe of the bill it is provided, Sir, that no clergyman ſhall be obliged to publiſh the banns of matrimony between any perſons whatſoever, unleſs the perſons to be married ſhall, ſeven days at the leaſt before the time required for the firſt publication of ſuch banns, deliver to him a notice in writing, of their true chriſtian and ſurnames, and of the houſe or houſes of their reſpective abodes, within ſuch pariſh, and of the time during which they have dwelt, inhabited or lodged, in ſuch houſe or houſes reſpectively.

By the third clauſe, Sir, it is enacted, that no licence of marriage ſhall after the ſaid day be granted, to ſolemnize any marriage in any other church than in the pariſh church within which one of the perſons to be married ſhall have dwelt for the ſpace of one month immediately before the granting of ſuch licence. And by the 4th the right of the archbiſhop of Canterbury to grant ſpecial licences is preſerved.

Then, Sir, by the 4th and 5th clauſes of the bill it is enacted, that if any perſon ſhall after the ſaid day ſolemnize matrimony without publication of banns in ſuch church as aforeſaid, or without ſuch licence as aforeſaid, every perſon ſo offending ſhall be guilty of felony and be tranſported for 14 years, if proſecuted within one year after the offence committed. And that all marriages had and ſolemnized without publication of banns in ſuch church as aforeſaid, or without ſuch licence as aforeſaid, ſhall from and after the ſaid day be null and void to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

By the 6th, 7th, and 8th it is enacted, that after the ſaid day all marriages had by licences as aforeſaid, and all matrimonial contracts, where either of the parties ſhall be under the age of 21, which ſhall be had or entered into without the conſent of the father of ſuch of the parties ſo under age, if then living, or, if dead, of

of the guardian, or if no guardian lawfully appointed, of the mother, if then living, first had and obtained under their hand respectively in writing, and attested by two credible witnesses, shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and that such consent so attested shall be registered in the same register, wherein the marriage of such parties shall be registered; but neither of these regulations to extend to the marriage of any person under age, whose father or mother shall be *non compos mentis*, or beyond the seas, at the time of such marriage.

By the 9th it is enacted, that if the guardian be *non compos mentis*, or beyond sea, or refuses his consent to a proper and advantageous marriage, the person desirous of marrying may apply to the court of chancery by petition, which court is to proceed thereupon in a summary way, and the order of that court is to be deemed as good and effectual, as if the guardian had consented.

By the 10th and 11th, no marriage lawfully solemnized is to be declared void by any ecclesiastical court, by reason of any precontract; nor is any such court to compel a celebration of marriage *in facie ecclesiæ*, in consequence of any precontract; but this not to extend to any suit commenced before March 19, 1753.

Then, Sir, the 12th clause provides against the altering, forging, or destroying any register book, or part of such book, by making every such offence felony without benefit of clergy. The 13th and 14th declare, that the act shall not extend to the marriages of any of the royal family, nor to Scotland, nor to the marriages of Quakers or Jews. And the 15th orders the act to be once read in all parish churches and chapels in each of the months of September, October, November, and December next; and afterwards quarterly for two years.

This, Sir, is the substance of the bill now under our consideration, which I thought myself obliged to open to the house, as some gentlemen may not as yet have had an opportunity to read it with attention; and from the short account I have given of it, I believe, every gentleman will see, that a method has now at last been found out to prevent effectually all clandestine marriages, and all the mischievous consequences flowing from them, without inflicting any penalties upon the innocent, or any more severe penalties upon the guilty, than every man will think they deserve. And I think there is no ceremony or solemnity required by this bill, but what is absolutely necessary for ascertaining the marriage and rendering it publick, which every marriage ought to be; and for guarding against the many artful contrivances set on foot to seduce young gentlemen and ladies of fortune, and to draw them into improper, perhaps infamous marriages. Nor is there, I think, any thing that can incumber or render difficult the ceremony of marriage among the vulgar. If it were possible, I confess that a distinction should be made between the marriages of people of rank or fortune, and those of the people we usually call the vulgar; but this it is impossible to do in this country, and therefore was not attempted by the judges who made the first draught of this bill, by order of the other house, nor by a learned lord of that house, whose knowledge, wisdom, and capacity no one can doubt, and who, to the many eminent services he had before done his country, has now added the infinite care and pains he took in modelling this bill. But as no human being is infallible, and as no man can foresee every thing that may be proper or necessary in a matter of so much intricacy, I shall grant, that objections may be made to some parts of the bill. However, they are all such as, I think, we may easily remove by a few alterations or additions in the committee; and considering the respect due to the learned judges who brought in the bill, and to the other house by which it was almost unanimously passed, I believe, I need not add any new argument for gaining the concurrence of this house in the motion I am to conclude with, which is, That this bill be committed.

The next that spoke in this Debate was C. Numisius, *whose Speech was in Substance as follows.*

Mr. President,

SIR,

I KNOW the disadvantage I labour under, when I stand up to oppose the bill now under our consideration. All the most tender passions that can agitate the human breast militate in its favour: Love for children, compassion for betrayed innocence, the honour of our families, all plead strongly for our passing it into a law. Likewise the high character of those who brought in the bill must give every gentleman a bias in its favour; more especially the great opinion which the world so deservedly have, of the solid judgment of that noble lord who was at so much pains in the other house to render it perfect,

Robert Nugent Esq.

fect, and who has given ſo many and ſo great teſtimonies of his warm concern for the good of his country. All theſe, I ſay, Sir, conſpire together in favour of this bill; and yet my way of thinking is ſuch, that for the good of the publick, nay, for the good of mankind, and for the ſake of that reverence which I ſhall always have for that ſacred engagement called marriage, I think myſelf bound in duty to oppoſe the paſſing of this bill into a law. I hope the Hon. and learned gentleman will excuſe me when I call the marriage contract ſacred, after he has been at ſo much pains to ſhew, that it is no way more ſacred than any other contract. But I muſt beg leave to ſay that, in my opinion, if there can be a religious and ſacred engagement amongſt mortals, the marriage contract is ſuch; and it is for the intereſt of mankind that it ſhould be thought to be ſo. I am as much an enemy to ſuperſtition as any gentleman in this houſe; but I am afraid, that if we go about to aboliſh all manner of ſuperſtition, we ſhall aboliſh religion itſelf: Like Jack in the tale, we ſhall tear our coat to pieces by going too roughly to work in tearing off the lace and embroideries; and both men and women are ſo apt in this age to forget and tranſgreſs the marriage vow, that I am far from thinking it a proper time for endeavouring to remove, even that ſuperſtitious character of ſanctity, which our anceſters wiſely took care to ſtamp upon it in the minds of the people. Whether the legiſlative authority can declare void and null a marriage vow, or indeed any vow that has nothing irreligious or immoral in the performance, is a queſtion that I muſt ſuppoſe the reverend bench maturely conſidered, before they conſented to this bill; but I never yet heard that the legiſlative authority of this kingdom took upon them to diſpenſe with any oath or vow that was not, from its own nature originally, or had not from ſome future accident become in itſelf void and null, if it was made by ſuch perſons as could any way be ſuppoſed capable of knowing the nature of the oath or vow they had made.

As to the practice of the primitive Chriſtians, or rather the practice of the firſt Chriſtian emperors, though I am no civilian, yet I have heard civilians talk upon the ſubject of divorces by mutual conſent; and according to their opinion, it was a practice rather permitted than authoriſed. Amongſt the Heathen Romans a moſt extenſive liberty of divorce or repudiation had for a long time been allowed, though contrary even to their old law, and to the very definition they gave of marriage; and when Chriſtianity was eſtabliſhed among them, their emperors were obliged to indulge them with ſome ſort of liberty in this reſpect, not becauſe it was agreeable to religion, or even to the good of ſociety, but for the ſame reaſon that the great lawgiver of the Jews indulged them in ſeveral things, becauſe of the hardneſs of their hearts. And if we were to introduce this cuſtom again into this country, I am perſuaded, many a huſband would treat his wife with rigour and ſeverity, and even with cruelty, on purpoſe to force her to conſent to a divorce, in order that he might marry another woman who was richer, or whom he thought handſomer; and many a wife would treat her huſband and his affairs with contempt and neglect, on purpoſe to force him to conſent to a divorce, that ſhe might marry another man ſhe liked better, or perhaps merely for the ſake of novelty. Therefore I have ſaid, that this liberty of divorce by mutual conſent is as little agreeable to the good of ſociety, as it is to the principles of the pureſt Chriſtianity. But by this bill we are to go a great deal further: We are to introduce divorces without the conſent of either of the married parties; for to declare a marriage void, if not celebrated with all the punctilios preſcribed by this bill, is really to divorce the huſband and wife from each other, and to oblige them, if they live together, not to live as huſband and wife, but as whore and rogue; ſo that, according to the late merry catch, whore and rogue will no more be called huſband and wife, but on the contrary, huſband and wife will be called whore and rogue, and actually treated as ſuch by law.

But now, Sir, ſuppoſing that the legiſlature has power, or rather a right, to preſcribe what forms and ceremonies it pleaſes to the marriage contract, and to declare every marriage void and null, where all the punctilios preſcribed are not exactly obſerved, which, notwithſtanding the authority of the reverend bench, I am far from being ſatisfied about, yet the bill now before us I muſt be againſt, becauſe I think it abſolutely inconſiſtent with the publick good of this kingdom. The other houſe had ſome reaſon, and ſome ſort of right, to agree to it, becauſe they repreſent themſelves and thoſe of their own body only, and becauſe, ſhould the bill be paſſed into a law, they will thereby gain a very conſiderable and a very particular advantage; for they will in a great meaſure ſecure all the rich heireſſes in the kingdom to thoſe of their own body. An old miſer, even of the

the loweſt birth, is generally ambitious of having his only daughter married to a lord, and a guardian has generally ſome ſelfiſh view, or ſome intereſt to ſerve, by getting his rich ward married to the eldeſt ſon of ſome duke, marquiſs, or earl; ſo that when a young commoner makes his addreſſes to a rich heireſs, he has no friend but his ſuperior merit, and that little deity called Love, whoſe influence over a young lady always decreaſes as ſhe increaſes in years; for by the time ſhe comes of age, pride and ambition ſeizes poſſeſſion of her breaſt likewiſe, and baniſhes from thence the little deity called Love, or if he preſerves a corner for his friend, it is only to introduce him as a gallant not a huſband. Therefore I may propheſy, that if this bill paſſes into a law, no commoner will ever marry a rich heireſs, unleſs his father be a miniſter of ſtate, nor will a peer's eldeſt ſon marry the daughter of a commoner, unleſs ſhe be a rich heireſs.

From hence will appear, Sir, the particular advantage which the other houſe had in paſſing this bill, and as they are not choſen by the people, we have often found that they ſhew no great regard to the intereſt of the people, when it happens to come in competition with the particular intereſt of their own body. But we in this houſe, Sir, repreſent the people, and as the intereſt of the people and that of the nation muſt always be the ſame, whatever advantage may accrue to our noble and rich families from this bill, if it be againſt the national intereſt and that of the people, we ought not to conſent to its being paſſed into a law. As to the national intereſt, I think it is allowed, that to prevent the accumulation of wealth, and to diſperſe it as much as poſſible through the whole body of the people, is a maxim religiouſly obſerved in every well regulated ſociety. Riches is the blood of the body politick: It muſt be made to circulate: If you allow it to ſtagnate, or if too much of it be thrown into any one part, it will deſtroy the body politick, as the ſame cauſe often does the body natural: If this bill paſſes, our quality and rich families will daily accumulate riches by marrying only one another; and what ſort of breed their offſpring will be, we may eaſily judge: If the gout, the gravel, the pox and madneſs are always to wed together, what a hopeful generation of quality and rich commoners ſhall we have amongſt us? What a fine appearance will they make at the head of our army, ſhould we ever happen to be invaded by a foreign enemy?

Beſides this, Sir, the bill plainly tends towards introducing into this country a diſtinction, which is inconſiſtent with our conſtitution. In other countries they have diſtinctions eſtabliſhed and ſtill kept up, between what they call their nobleſſe and their burghers, boors, or *roturiers*. In ſome countries a nobleman loſes his eſtate if he marries below his rank; and in France one of their nobleſſe muſt not marry a *roturiere*. What is the conſequence, eſpecially in France? The marriages of their quality are ſomething like the marriages of ſovereign princes: The bride and bridegroom ſometimes have never ſeen one another, till they meet to be married. Can any love or affection be expected between ſuch a married couple? Accordingly, it for the moſt part happens: The bride goes to bed, perhaps, the firſt night with the bridegroom, but the next, if not before, with her gallant; and conjugal love or fidelity is now become ſo rare in that country, that it is deemed ſcandalous for a lady of quality not to have a gallant, or for a man of quality to be ſeen at any publick diverſion with his wife, unleſs his miſtreſs be known to be in company. Can any man be deſirous of introducing ſuch cuſtoms into this country? Yet ſuch cuſtoms will certainly be the conſequence, as our quality and rich people will by this bill acquire the abſolute diſpoſal of their children in marriage; for whilſt the father is alive, even the court of Chancery is to have no power to authorize a proper marriage without his conſent, let his refuſal be never ſo whimſical or ſelfiſh.

In this country, Sir, we as yet know of no diſtinctions with regard to marriage: A gentleman's, a farmer's daughter is a match for the eldeſt ſon of the beſt lord in the land, and perhaps a better match than his father would chuſe for him, becauſe ſhe will bring good and wholeſome blood into the family. It is this equality that gives ſuch ſpirit to our middling ſort of gentlemen, and to our common people in general: It is this that makes the infantry of our armies ſuperior to any in the world. And I believe it would no way derogate from the health, ſtrength or ſpirit of our nobility, if, out of pure love, they married the daughters of our middling ſort of gentlemen oftner than they do; for the offſpring of conjugal love have generally more ſpirit, and more ſenſe too, than the offſpring of conjugal duty. But ſuch marriages will be rendered almoſt impoſſible by this bill. At preſent, indeed, our nobility are not quite ſo ſqueamiſh as thoſe of France or Germany: They do not think, nor do

our laws render it beneath them to marry the daughter of a tradeſman or merchant, if ſhe be one whoſe father has heaped up, by whatever means, a large ſum of money, and has no child but her; and if the father was become rich before, or ſoon after ſhe was born, ſhe is generally bred up to be good for as little, and to be as proud, expenſive, and whimſical as any lady of quality whatſoever.

But, Sir, the moſt pernicious conſequence of this bill will be, its preventing marriage among the moſt uſeful, I will not ſcruple to ſay, the beſt ſort of our people. The healthy, the ſtrong, the laborious and the brave, I may juſtly call ſo. It is from their labour our quality derive their riches and their ſplendor: It is to their courage all of us owe our ſecurity. Shall we, for the ſake of preventing a few misfortunes to the rich and great amongſt us, make any law which will be a bar to the lawful procreation of ſuch ſort of men in this country? Gentlemen may talk what they will about the proclamation of banns, and about marriage being an affair of ſuch importance that it ought to be gone about with caution and deliberation: But among the poor marriage never was, or ever can, be the effect of wiſdom and foreſight: Even among the rich it ſeldom is ſo: And for this reaſon the antient heathens feigned, that Minerva, who was the goddeſs of wiſdom, ſeldom if ever choſe to be preſent at any nuptial ceremony. Would a poor labouring man, who can by hard labour earn but a little more than is neceſſary for ſupporting himſelf in what he may think an elegant manner: Would ſuch a man, I ſay, incumber himſelf with a wife and children, if he were directed by nothing but the dictates of wiſdom and foreſight? It is certain he would not. But God Almighty has indued all animals, and mankind among the reſt, with an ungovernable and irreſiſtible paſſion, which leads them to the procreation of their ſpecies; and rather than not ſatisfy this paſſion, they will ſubmit to any hardſhips, they will expoſe themſelves to any dangers.

In this paſſion or inſtinct, Sir, as well as every other, we may ſee, and we ought to admire the wiſdom of the creation; and as God Almighty certainly deſigned, that mankind ſhould live in a married ſtate, he has indued us with another more tender and elegant paſſion which we call love, and which often, if indulged, becomes as ungovernable and as irreſiſtible as the other. It is to theſe two paſſions, and not to the dictates of wiſdom, that moſt of the marriages among the poor are owing, and it is to theſe two paſſions that all the marriages both of rich and poor ought to be owing, though they are ſometimes, eſpecially among the rich, directed by the paſſions of avarice or ambition; but by this bill, I am afraid, you will oblige the poor to take ſo long time to conſider of what they are about, that many of them will get the better of their paſſions, purſue the dictates of wiſdom, and prevent their repenting after, by repenting before marriage.

Among the poor, Sir, there are many marriages made, and even ſuch as prove very happy, that never would have been made, if ſo much as one proclamation of banns had been neceſſary. I myſelf have made many ſuch: Gentlemen need not be ſurpriſed; for in the county where I ſometimes reſide, I have the honour to be a juſtice of the peace, and for the ſake of my neighbours often act as ſuch. Of courſe I have had ſeveral country wenches brought before me by the pariſh officers for being with child: She names the father, generally ſome young country fellow in the neighbourhood: He is immediately ſent for, and confeſſes his being the father: The conſequence is, he muſt either agree to marry her, or go to Bridewell: If he agrees to the firſt, I ſend them directly to church, and they are preſently married. But if this could not be done in leſs than a month, or even a week, do you think any ſuch marriage could happen? No, Sir: The young fellow would in that time march off, and leave both the girl and the pariſh in the lurch. Another caſe often happens: A young man by accident obtains a favour of a girl of character; a girl for whom he has a great and real regard: She proves with child: To ſave her character, and to atone for the injury he has done her, he reſolves to marry her privately, ſo that none of the neighbours ſhall know but that they were married before the child was begot. But if this bill paſſes he cannot do ſo, becauſe he does not know how to get a ſpecial licence from the archbiſhop, or cannot well ſpare to pay for it: They muſt then be married at the pariſh church where one of them reſides: The time of the marriage could not then be concealed; and if ſhe ſhould be brought to bed in four or five months, it would very much derogate from her character, and not a little hurt his own; the thoughts of which might make him reſolve not to marry her at all, and we have no law for compelling him.

A multitude of caſes might be put, Sir, for ſhewing the inconvenience of abſolutely prohibiting, or annulling all private or ſudden marriages. In ſhort it ſeems to be

be flying in the face of Providence, by enacting, that that paſſion which God Almighty has made the cauſe, and which ought to be the cauſe of every marriage, ſhall not be the cauſe of any marriage in this country. And it is certain, that proclamation of banns and a publick marriage is againſt the genius and nature of our people: It ſhocks the modeſty of a young girl to have it proclaimed through the pariſh, that ſhe is going to be married; and a young fellow does not like to be expoſed ſo long before-hand to the jeers of all his companions; and to be married by licence coſts more money than poor people can well ſpare. How fond our people are of private marriages, and of ſaving a little money, we may be convinced of by the multitude of marriages at Keith's chapel, compared with the number at any pariſh church. I have made an enquiry, and I have been told, that at Keith's chapel there have been 6000 married in a year, whereas at St. Anne's church, which is a very populous pariſh, and a very convenient church for private marriages by licence, there are ſeldom above 50 marriages in a year; yet the difference in the expence is not above 8 or 10s. but this is ſometimes near equal to the whole ſtock of the married couple, and conſequently no wonder they ſhould be for ſaving it.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that this bill, if paſſed into a law, will in a great meaſure prevent marriage among our laborious and induſtrious ſort of people; and as to all our itinerant ſort of men, it will render marriage almoſt impoſſible; for by this bill a man muſt reſide at leaſt a month in one pariſh, before he can poſſibly be married without a licence, which he is not perhaps able to pay for. How then can our ſeamen, our ſoldiers, our bargemen who live in their barges, as many of them do, and our waggoners who live at the inns where their waggons put up: I ſay, how can any of theſe men marry without a licence? Nay, even with a common licence they cannot marry, unleſs they are to be married to a woman who has reſided a month in the pariſh where ſhe then is. Muſt not every gentleman thus ſee, what difficulties and diſcouragements this bill will throw in the way of marriage among the poor; and indeed I muſt obſerve, that the humour of preventing the poor from marrying prevails too much of late in all parts of this country: Our numerous bills for incloſing commons have a great tendency this way; and thoſe wiſe pariſh politicians, called pariſh-officers, are every where deſtroying cottages, becauſe they encourage the poor to marry and beget children, which may become burthenſome to the pariſh. Do theſe wiſeheads think, that labourers, ſervants, common ſeamen and ſoldiers are not neceſſary for the ſupport and ſecurity of this kingdom? Or do they think, that the paſſion I have mentioned, which has been implanted by the Author of nature in all creatures, for the procreation of each reſpective ſpecies, is not as ſtrong and as violent among the poor as the rich? Sir, I will be bold to ſay, it is equally ſtrong, and perhaps more effectual for the end intended; and if you render marriage among that ſort of people ſo difficult and expenſive, you muſt by publick authority ſet up a common ſtew in every pariſh: If you do not, you will be the cauſe of the murder of many infants, either after they are born, or by abortion, before they come to the time of their birth: Nay, I tremble to think of, I diſdain to name the naſty the abominable crime, which this bill may be the cauſe of rendering as frequent in this country as it is in too many others.

And for what, Sir, are we to bring all theſe miſchiefs upon our native country? That my young lord, or the young rich 'ſquire, forſooth, may not be induced to marry his mother's maid, or a neighbouring farmer's daughter, who may probably make him a better wife, and render him more happy, than if he had married the richeſt heireſs in the kingdom: Or that young miſs may not run away with her father's footman, who may make her a better huſband, than any lord or rich 'ſquire ſhe, or even her father, could have choſen. Such marriages, I ſhall grant, Sir, are a great diſappointment to the avarice or ambition of the parents; but they are rather of advantage than of prejudice to the community; and if the married couple are unhappy, it generally proceeds from the cruel, unnatural, unforgiving temper of the parents, which our laws ſhould rather endeavour to reſtify than encourage. But if this bill be paſſed into a law, the parents may relent, the parents may forgive; but *lex eſt res ſurda et inexorabilis:* The law will neither relent nor forgive: The married couple muſt be looked on as whore and rogue, and their children born before they are again married muſt all be baſtards; for, contrary to the cuſtom of all other countries, a future marriage does not by our law legitimate the children born before it; therefore if this bill paſſes, I hope our law will in this reſpect be altered, and made more agreeable to common ſenſe.

But ſuppoſing, Sir, that a young gentleman or lady's marrying below their rank were as great a misfortune to their families

families as it is generally deemed to be, it may in a great meaſure be prevented by a proper education. If due care be taken to implant right notions in their early youth, and to learn them betimes to curb their paſſions, they will not conſort with people below their rank ſo familiarly as to fall in love with any of them, or they will ſtifle the paſſion in its birth; and unleſs that paſſion, by indulgence, becomes violent, no ſuch marriage can ever happen. And ſuppoſing that even by this means the misfortune could not be prevented, yet it does not follow, that we muſt prevent it by a publick law. How many great and ancient families are daily ruined, and the family eſtate ſquandered, by the extravagance of one man who happens to be laſt in the intail? Should we for this reaſon paſs a bill for rendering intails perpetual? Our lawyers would all cry out, the law cannot endure perpetuities. I could mention many other misfortunes that cannot be prevented by publick laws, but muſt be left to the education, the morals and the cuſtoms of the people; and this of clandeſtine marriages I take to be a misfortune of this kind. They are ſometimes pernicious, but this law would be more pernicious than they ever can be, and it is moſt flagrantly unjuſt.

The Hon. and learned gentleman talked, Sir, of one of our old laws having laid the penalty upon the moſt innocent: I am ſure, you do ſo by this bill in the moſt glaring manner; for you lay it upon the children before they are born: You declare them baſtards, and for ever incapable of ſucceeding to the eſtate either of their father or mother. And as to the fair ſex, inſtead of being favourable for them, I am certain it would prove a ſnare for intrapping many of them to their ruin. Such a law as this has proved ſo in Ireland: It has already produced ſome of the moſt ſhocking barbarities. A young woman is but too apt by nature to truſt to the honour of the man ſhe loves, and to admit him to her bed upon a ſolemn promiſe to marry her. Surely the moral obligation is as binding as if they had been actually married; but you are by this bill to declare it null and void, even tho' in writing. Nay, if he has actually married her, but not in the form by you preſcribed, you are to declare both the obligation and the marriage null and void. Is not this taking upon you to annul the laws of God? There is a great difference, Sir, between declaring that no action ſhall lie upon an obligation not duly atteſted, and declaring that obligation null and void. The former a legiſlature may do, for preventing vexatious law-ſuits; but the latter no human legiſlature can, or ought to pretend to do.

We were aſked, Sir, by the Hon. and learned gentleman, why a man, when he comes of age, may not be intitled to avoid a marriage contract, as well as every other contract he made while he was under age, without the conſent of his parents or guardians? The reaſon is very plain. When a man avoids a contract ſo made whilſt under age, he is obliged to reſtore what he got by virtue of that contract: but if a young fellow of 19 or 20 marries a woman and conſummates that marriage, he cannot reſtore, and therefore the law of God, and hitherto the law of man, obliges him to abide by that contract. And the reaſon why the canons allow a boy at 14 to avoid a marriage made by him before that age, is, becauſe till then he is ſuppoſed not capable to conſummate the marriage. But I will aſk the learned gentleman in my turn, whether a young fellow of 18 or 19 may not be guilty of, and puniſhed for a rape? And I will ſay, that there is the ſame difference between a man who deflowers a girl under the pretence of a marriage, which he knows to be void in law, and a man who raviſhes a girl, that there is between a man who cheats me out of my purſe by falſe dice, and a man who robs me of it upon the highway. The former in both caſes is the greateſt criminal of the two, tho' not ſo ſeverely puniſhed by law; but ſurely the leaſt puniſhment that ought to be inflicted by law upon the firſt ſort of raviſher, is to oblige him to abide by the marriage he has entered into. And whilſt I am upon this ſubject I muſt obſerve, that you are to do by this bill what never yet was done by the laws of God, the laws of nature, or the laws of man: You are with reſpect to marriage to make the age of conſent the ſame in women as it is in men; therefore I muſt ſay, that there never was, I believe, a bill brought into parliament, that made ſo free with the laws of nature and of God, as the bill does which is now, I hope for the laſt time, under our conſideration.

Now, Sir, with regard to the preventing of law ſuits about the validity of a marriage, or the legitimacy of children, is there any thing more plain than that they will be multiplied exceedingly, and the proof rendered much more difficult, by this bill, ſhould it be paſſed into a law. At preſent the marriage is eaſily proved whilſt either of the parties is alive, and after the parents are both dead, I am told, that the children are not obliged to prove the marriage, if their father and mother lived together as man

and

and wife, and were commonly reputed to be ſo. But if this bill paſſes, not only the marriage muſt be proved, but it muſt be proved to be ſuch a marriage as was not void by this law: That is to ſay, that all the punctilios preſcribed by this bill were duly obſerved. Thus a man may get rid of his wife, or a wife of her husband, becauſe after a few years it cannot be proved, that they have reſided a month in the pariſh before the banns were proclaimed or the licence granted. Thus a lady may be diſappointed of her dower, becauſe her huſband neglected, at the time of their marriage, ſome of the requiſite punctilios. And in the next age ſeveral gentlemen may perhaps be ouſted of their eſtates, becauſe their grandfather and grandmother were not married according to all the forms preſcribed. For there is no time limited for commencing ſuch ſuits; ſo that one would think the bill was deſigned for multiplying law-ſuits; and for this reaſon, I make no doubt but that it will be a favourite bill among all the lawyers without doors, tho' as to thoſe within, I am ſure, that this will be no argument in its favour.

Laſtly, Sir, as to polygamy, it is equally clear, that this bill will render that crime much more frequent; for cunning fellows will always omit ſome one of the forms preſcribed, on purpoſe, that if they are proſecuted, they may ſhew that one of the marriages was void in law; and you cannot convict a man of having two wives, when the law expreſly ſays, that one of them is not his wife. Then as to our rakiſh young lords and 'ſquires, I am perſuaded, that many of them will marry a dozen or a ſcore oft-times before they come of age; and they will meet with girls even of character, that will agree to ſuch a marriage, becauſe the marriage, and their real or pretended ignorance of the law, will be an excuſe for their breach of chaſtity, and every one will hope, by her conduct and the charms of her perſon, to ſecure him as her huſband for ever. That this will be the uſe made of the bill by many, I am fully convinced; and therefore as a facetious gentleman ſaid of a bill to the ſame purpoſe, and with the ſame title, which was brought into this houſe a good many years ago, I think if you do paſs this bill, you ſhould alter the title of it, and inſtead of calling it a bill to prevent, you ſhould call it a bill to encourage clandeſtine marriages.

In ſhort, Sir, not only the general ſcope of the bill, but almoſt every clauſe in it, is, in my opinion, big with miſchievous conſequences; therefore, I hope, it will be dropt in the moſt reſpectful manner, by committing it for this day two months; for if this is not previouſly agreed to, I muſt give my negative to the motion, which I ſhould be ſorry to do; and if I am obliged to do ſo, I hope, it will not be look'd on as any want of reſpect to the judges who brought it in, or to any lord who promoted its being paſſed by the other houſe, for all of whom I have the greateſt regard; but whilſt I have the honour to ſit here, I ſhall never allow my regard for any one to bias me in giving my vote upon any queſtion that comes before us.

[*This* Debate *and* Journal *to be continued in our next.*]

To the Author *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

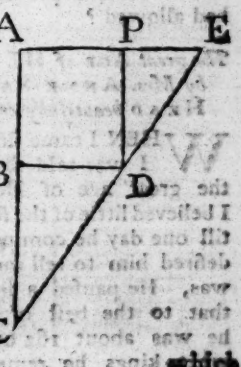
SIR, *Watford, July* 18, 1753.

I HAVE attempted the ſolution of the ſurveying queſtion in your Magazine for June, p. 279 *: How far I have ſucceeded, I leave to your better judgment; and am,

SIR, your humble ſervant,

J. NOORTHOUCK.

THE ſubſtance of the queſtion is, In the right-angled triangle AEC is given, BD = 11, 58, BC = DE, and AE = DC; required the parts of the three included figures.



C. L.

Let $b = 11.58$, $x = DC = AE$, $y = BC = DE$.

By the known properties of the figures in queſtion, we obtain theſe two equations, $x^2 = b^2 + y^2$, and $x : b :: x + y : x$, by the laſt $x^2 = bx + by$, $\therefore y = \frac{x^2 - bx}{b}$, which ☞ 2 is $y^2 = \frac{x^4 - 2bx^3 + b^2x^2}{b^2}$,

which

* *See another ſolution in our laſt, p.* 331.

which value of y^2 being wrote for it in the firſt equation will exterminate y, and give us an equation with one unknown quantity in theſe terms, $x^2 = b^2 + \frac{x^4 - 2bx^3 + b^2x^2}{b^2}$, which produces an adfected anſwer thus, $2bx^3 - x^4 = b^4$. Now x being ſuppoſed known, y, and by conſequence all the ſides of the triangles are determined. The angles are found by this proportion CD: R :: BD : $\angle$ BCD = $\angle$ PDE, and $\angle$ BDC = $\angle$ PED = complement of the former; all the reſt are right angles.

Laſtly, $\left\{\begin{matrix} BC \times \frac{BD}{2} \\ PD \times \frac{PE}{2} \\ AB \times BD \end{matrix}\right\}$ = areas of $\left\{\begin{matrix} BCD \\ PED \\ ABDP \end{matrix}\right\}$ as was required.

I did not take the trouble to work out the numbers, as I apprehend the theorems that produce them are ſufficient; and if they are true, the numbers muſt inevitably be true alſo.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I LATELY happened to be in company where this queſtion accidentally aroſe, "What may properly be called State Trials?" There were ſome gentlemen preſent, who bear the character of being learned in the law; by them and the reſt of the company diverſe opinions were given, but none admitted as concluſive. It will therefore be very obliging, if by the means of your univerſally read monthly Collection, an anſwer to the above is procured from ſome of your learned correſpondents.

I am, SIR,
Your conſtant reader,
and humble ſervant,
VELLUM.

An Arithmetical Queſtion, *by Mr.* Todd.

A MALT diſtiller, whoſe ſtock is 10,000l. at compound intereſt, has paid out of it (to advance in trade) monthly 639l. 12s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$, and at 4 years end, has but 800,00l. remaining: Quere, what rate of intereſt per cent. per annum he had allowed?

The great AGE *of* HENRY JENKINS, *by Mrs.* ANNE SAVILLE. *With his* HEAD *beautifully engraved.*

WHEN I came firſt to live at Bolton, I was told ſeveral particulars of the great age of Henry Jenkins; but I believed little of the ſtory for many years, till one day he coming to beg an alms, I deſired him to tell me truly how old he was. He pauſed a little, and then ſaid, that to the beſt of his remembrance, he was about 162 or 3; and I aſked, what kings he remembered? He ſaid Henry the Eighth. I aſked what publick thing he could longeſt remember? He ſaid Flowden-field. I aſked whether the king was there? He ſaid no, he was in France, and the earl of Surrey was general. I aſked him how old he might be then? He ſaid, I believe I might be between 10 and 12; for ſays he, I was ſent to Northallerton with a horſe-load of arrows, but they ſent a bigger boy from thence to the army with them. All this agreed with the hiſtory of that time; for bows and arrows were then uſed, the earl he named was general, and king Henry VIII. was then at Tournay. And yet it is obſervable, that this Jenkins could neither write nor read. There were alſo four or five in the ſame pariſh, that were reputed all of them to be 100 years old, or within two or three years of it, and they all ſaid he was an elderly man, ever ſince they knew him; for he was born in another pariſh, and before any regiſters were in churches, as it is ſaid: He told me then too, that he was butler to the lord Conyers, and remembered the abbot of Fountains abbey very well before the diſſolution of the monaſteries. Henry Jenkins departed this life, December, 1670, at Ellerton upon Swale in Yorkſhire; the battle of Flowden-field was fought, Sept. 9, 1513, and he was about 12 years old when Flowden-field was fought. So that this Henry Jenkins lived 169 years, viz. 16 years longer than old Parr, and was the oldeſt man born upon the ruins of this poſtdiluvian world. In the laſt century of his life he was a fiſherman, and uſed to trade in the ſtreams: His diet was coarſe and ſour, but towards the latter end of his days he begged up and down. He hath ſworn in Chancery, and other courts, to above 140 years memory, and was often



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FEB

often at the aſſizes at York, where he generally went on foot; and I have heard ſome of the country gentlemen affirm, that he frequently ſwam in the rivers after he was paſt the age of 100 years. In the king's remembrancer's office in the Exchequer, is a record of a depoſition in a cauſe by Engliſh bill, between Anthony Clark and Smirkſon, taken 1665, at Kettering in Yorkſhire, where Henry Jenkins, of Ellerton upon Swale, labourer, aged 157 years, was produced and depoſed as a witneſs.

EPITAPH *on a Monument erected at* Bolton *in* Yorkſhire, *by the Subſcription of ſeveral, to the Memory of* HENRY JENKINS.

Bluſh not marble,
To reſcue from oblivion
The memory of
Henry Jenkins.
A perſon obſcure in birth,
But of a life truly memorable:
For
He was enriched
With the goods of nature,
If not of fortune,
And happy
In the duration,
If not variety,
Of his enjoyments:
And
Tho' the partial world
Deſpiſed and diſregarded
His low and humble ſtate,
The equal eye of Providence
Beheld and bleſſed it
With a patriarch's health and length of days,
To teach miſtaken man
Theſe bleſſings are entail'd on temperance,
A life of labour, and a mind at eaſe.
He lived to the amazing age of
169.
Was interred here, December 6,
1670.
And had this juſtice done to his memory,
1743.

From the ADVENTURER.

Quicunque turpi fraude ſemel innotuit,
Etiamſi vera dicit, amittit fidem. Phæd.

WHEN Ariſtotle was once aſked, what a man could gain by uttering falſehoods? he replied, "Not to be credited when he ſhall tell the truth."

The character of a liar is at once ſo hateful and contemptible, that even of thoſe who have loſt their virtue it might be expected, that from the violation of truth they ſhould be reſtrained by their pride. Almoſt every other vice that diſgraces human nature, may be kept in countenance by applauſe and aſſociation: but the liar, and only the liar, is invariably and univerſally deſpiſed, abandoned, and diſowned; he has no domeſtick conſolations, which he can oppoſe to the cenſure of mankind; he can retire to no fraternity where his crimes may ſtand in the place of virtues; but is given up to the hiſſes of the multitude, without friend and without apologiſt. It is the peculiar condition of falſehood, to be equally deteſted by good and bad.

It is natural to expect, that a crime thus generally deteſted, ſhould be generally avoided; at leaſt, that none ſhould expoſe himſelf to unabated and unpitied infamy, without an adequate temptation; and that to guilt ſo eaſily detected, and ſo ſeverely puniſhed, an adequate temptation would not readily be found.

Yet ſo it is, that in defiance of cenſure and contempt, truth is frequently violated; and ſcarcely the moſt vigilant and unremitted circumſpection will ſecure him that mixes with mankind, from being hourly deceived by men of whom it can ſcarcely be imagined, that they mean any injury to him, or profit to themſelves; even where the ſubject of converſation could not have been expected to put the paſſions in motion, or to have excited either hope or fear, or zeal or malignity, ſufficient to induce any man to put his reputation in hazard, however little he might value it, or to overpower the love of truth, however weak might be its influence.

The caſuiſts have very diligently diſtinguiſhed lies into their ſeveral claſſes, according to their various degrees of malignity; but they have, I think, generally omitted that which is moſt common, and perhaps, not leaſt miſchievous; which, ſince the moraliſts have not given it a name, I ſhall diſtinguiſh it as the *lye of vanity*.

To vanity may juſtly be imputed moſt of the falſehoods, which every man perceives hourly playing upon his ear, and, perhaps, moſt of thoſe that are propagated with ſucceſs. To the lye of commerce, and the lye of malice, the motive is ſo apparent, that they are ſeldom negligently or implicitly received: Suſpicion is always watchful over the practices of intereſt; and whatever the hope of gain, or deſire of miſchief, can prompt one man to aſſert, another is by reaſons equally cogent incited to refute. But vanity pleaſes herſelf with ſuch ſlight gratifications, and looks forward to pleaſure ſo remotely conſequential, that her practices raiſe no alarm, and her ſtratagems are not eaſily diſcovered.

Vanity is, indeed, often ſuffered to paſs unpurſued by ſuſpicion; becauſe he that

would watch her motions, can never be at reſt: Fraud and malice are bounded in their influence; ſome opportunity of time and place is neceſſary to their agency; but ſcarce any man is abſtracted one moment from his vanity; and he, to whom truth affords no gratifications, is generally inclined to ſeek them in falſehood.

It is remarked by Sir Kenelm Digby, "that every man has a deſire to appear ſuperior to others, tho' it were only in having ſeen what they have not ſeen." Such an accidental advantage, ſince it neither implies merit, nor confers dignity, one would think ſhould not be deſired ſo much as to be counterfeited; yet even this vanity, trivial as it is, produces innumerable narratives, all equally falſe; but more or leſs credible, in proportion to the ſkill or confidence of the relator. How many may a man of diffuſive converſation count among his acquaintance, whoſe lives have been ſignalized by numberleſs eſcapes; who never croſs the river but in a ſtorm, or take a journey into the country without more adventures than befel the knight-errants of antient times, in pathleſs foreſts or enchanted caſtles! How many muſt he know to whom portents and prodigies are of daily occurrence; and for whom nature is hourly working wonders inviſible to every other eye, only to ſupply them with ſubjects of converſation!

Others there are that amuſe themſelves with the diſſemination of falſehood, at greater hazard of detection and diſgrace; men marked out by ſome lucky planet for univerſal confidence and friendſhip, who have been conſulted in every difficulty, entruſted with every ſecret, and ſummoned to every tranſaction; it is the ſupreme felicity of theſe men, to ſtun all companies with noiſy information; to ſtill doubt, and overbear oppoſition, with certain knowledge or authentick intelligence. A liar of this kind, with a ſtrong memory or briſk imagination, is often the oracle of an obſcure club, and till time diſcovers his impoſtures, dictates to his hearers with uncontrouled authority; for if a publick queſtion be ſtarted, he was preſent at the debate; if a new faſhion be mentioned, he was at court the firſt day of its appearance; if a new performance of literature draws the attention of the publick, he has patronized the author, and ſeen his work in manuſcript; if a criminal of eminence be condemned to die, he often predicted his fate, and endeavoured his reformation: And who that lives at a diſtance from the ſcene of action will dare to contradict a man, who reports from his own eyes and ears, and to whom all perſons and affairs are thus intimately known?

This kind of falſehood is generally ſucceſsful for a time, becauſe it is practiſed at firſt with timidity and caution: But the proſperity of the liar is of ſhort duration; the reception of one ſtory is always an incitement to the forgery of another leſs probable; and he goes on to triumph over tacit credulity, till pride or reaſon riſes up againſt him, and his companions will no longer endure to ſee him wiſer than themſelves.

It is apparent, that the inventors of all theſe fictions intend ſome exaltation of themſelves, and are led off by the purſuit of honour from their attendance upon truth: Their narratives always imply ſome conſequence in favour of their courage, their ſagacity or their activity, their familiarity with the learned, or their reception among the great; they are always bribed by the preſent pleaſure of ſeeing themſelves ſuperior to thoſe that ſurround them, and receiving the homage of ſilent attention and envious admiration.

But vanity is ſometimes incited to fiction, by leſs viſible gratifications: The preſent age abounds with a race of liars, who are content with the conſciouſneſs of falſehood, and whoſe pride is to deceive others without any gain or glory to themſelves. Of this tribe it is the ſupreme pleaſure to remark a lady in the play-houſe or the park, and to publiſh, under the character of a man ſuddenly enamoured, an advertiſement in the news of the next day, containing a minute deſcription of her perſon and dreſs; from this artifice, indeed, no other effect can be expected than perturbations which the writer can never ſee, and conjectures of which he can never be informed. Some miſchief, however, he hopes he has done; and of have done miſchief is of ſome importance. He ſets his invention to work again, and produces a narrative of a robbery, or a murder, with all the circumſtances of time and place accurately adjuſted: This is a jeſt of greater effect and longer duration; if he fixes his ſcene at a proper diſtance, he may for ſeveral days keep a wife in terror for her huſband, or a mother for her ſon; and pleaſe himſelf with reflecting, that by his abilities and addreſs, ſome addition is made to the miſeries of life.

There is, I think, an antient law in Scotland, by which *leaſing-making* was capitally puniſhed. I am, indeed, far from deſiring to increaſe in this kingdom the number of executions; yet I cannot but think, that they who deſtroy the confidence of ſociety, weaken the credit of intelligence, and interrupt the ſecurity of life

life; harraſs the delicate with ſhame, and perplex the timorous with alarms; might very properly be awakened to a ſenſe of their crimes, by denunciations of a whipping poſt or pillory; ſince many are ſo inſenſible of right and wrong, that they have no ſtandard of action but the law; nor feel guilt, but as they dread puniſhment.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ON reading your Magazine of March, I there found, p. 119, ſome queries put to Mr. Horne, author of the *State of the caſe*, &c. Therefore, I hope you will grant me the ſame favour you have done this author, that is, to print the following remarks on the above letter * in your Magazine.

Your humble ſervant,
CANDIDUS.

THIS gentleman begins thus, "How is it poſſible to conceive his fluid medium to be denſer or rarer in one place than another, if we do not ſuppoſe a vaſt number of interſtitial vacuities to be in the place where it is rarer?" By our author's ſtating this queſtion, I am afraid, he is little acquainted with phyſical or philoſophical inquiries; for if he had, he would have known, that the denſity and rarity of fluids, may be, and are, occaſioned without either an interſtitial or abſolute vacuum. As, for inſtance, by mixing two fluids, a heavy one that cauſes great reſiſtance, with a lighter that cauſes but little, this mixture will be of a middle nature, i. e. it will preſs more than the lighter and leſs than the heavier. If we mix half a pint of ſpirit of wine with half a pint of water, this mixture will preſs more, or cauſe a greater reſiſtance, than a pint of ſpirit of wine, and leſs than a pint of water; ſo that if this mixture and a pint of water were put in an oblong veſſel, the water would preſs into and incorporate itſelf with the mixture till they both became of an uniformity; or elſe, if the pores of the mixture were ſo ſmall as not to admit the particles of water, it would preſs the mixture ſo far above the level of the water, till a ſuperficial inch of the mixture preſſed with an equal weight with a ſuperficial inch of the water.

This gentleman muſt conſider that many authors, as well as people in common converſation, when they ſpeak of a vacuum, do not mean a place altogether void of all matter, but only of matter of ſuch a reſiſtance; as when a veſſel has been lately emptied of ſome liquid, we are apt to ſay it is empty or void, which in reality it is, of matter of an equal denſity with water; yet as it is full of air, I ſuppoſe, this gentleman will not imagine that there is a philoſophical or abſolute vacuum in the veſſel filled with air. So we ſay the receiver of an air pump is full of air before we extract it; but on the extraction, we call that ſpace within the receiver a vacuum; tho' by rubbing one ſide of the receiver with our hand we can force light directly thro' it; which ſhews us, that the receiver is full of light. Now this ſeems to have been the reaſon why ſome inconſiderate readers have imagined philoſophers to talk of an abſolute vacuum, when in reality they meant a comparative one only, as may be ſeen plainly in the writings of Sir Iſaac Newton, Mr. Boyle, &c.—So, (as this author obſerves) when we talk of vacuities, we muſt only ſuppoſe parts or places filled with a fluid of a more ſubtil kind, whether it be the ſame or of a different nature from what ſurrounds it, and the more ſubtil it is, the more penetrating and of the leſs reſiſtance it muſt be.

"As to the electrical experiment mentioned in his note above, we have from thence ſome reaſon to ſuppoſe, that there is ſuch an electrical ſtream continually iſſuing from the ſun, and that this may poſſibly be the cauſe of the motions of the planets; but no one, I believe, will ſuppoſe, that this electrical ſtream is more denſe or powerful the farther it reaches from the center of the electrified body; ſince we know by experiment, that it reaches but to a certain diſtance, and grows the leſs powerful the farther it is diſtant from the electrified body."

This paragraph is ſo full of inconſiſtencies, that it ſhews us nothing but the great confuſedneſs of its author. In the firſt place, he ſays, that it is probable that ſtreams of light of the ſame nature with thoſe in electricity are continually iſſuing from the ſun, and that poſſibly this may be the cauſe of the motion of the planets: But how or in what manner this is performed he ſeems as little to underſtand as he does Mr. Horne. For had he underſtood him, he could not have imagined, that he thought the action of light was more powerful at a great diſtance from the ſun than it was near it. No, but he would have found that Mr. Horne ſuppoſes juſt the contrary, that the action of light is the greateſt, more expanſive and penetrating, the nearer it is to the ſun; but that the preſſure (which proceeds from the light being condenſed into air)

* *See Mr. Horne's anſwer to the ſaid letter, in our* Mag. *for April, p.* 180. *And the author's reply, in our* Mag. *for June, p.* 281.

air) is the greateſt the farther it recedes from the body of the ſun.

So, therefore, on conſidering Mr. Horne's account, and this author's, with the utmoſt impartiality I am maſter of, I cannot help thinking but that this author's ideas of the cauſes for the motion of the planets are very confuſed, even to himſelf; however, I doubt not but they will be ſo to the world, till he can explain them in a clearer manner than he has done in the above letter. On the contrary, I think Mr. Horne's account to be very ſimple and clear, making their motions to proceed from two actions, viz. that the planet obſtructing the rays of light proceeding from the ſun, it is there reflected, and by that means divides the airs, and cauſes a greater rarefaction on one ſide of the planet than there is on the other; and as it is the natural quality of the airs which are denſer, to endeavour to preſs into the places poſſeſſed by airs of a more ſubtil or finer nature, ſo we muſt imagine, that theſe airs on the oppoſite ſide of the planet will be more denſe than thoſe rarefied and divided by the action of the ſun on the ſide of the planet next to it, and of conſequence theſe denſe airs, by their endeavour to force themſelves into the places poſſeſſed by the more ſubtil or finer, muſt carry the planet round its own axis, by their force or preſſure; eſpecially as that planet is ſurrounded and ſupported by theſe very airs.

So we find, as was before obſerved, that Mr. Horne thinks the motion of the planets proceeds from two actions; the rarefaction which is cauſed by the ſun on one ſide, and the preſſing in of the condenſed air on the other; and not from that inconſiſtent and unintelligible action of light, which this author ſeems to imagine: Likewiſe, that Mr. Horne ſuppoſes the light to be more denſe the farther it recedes from the ſun, and that it is then leſs powerful, and not more powerful, as this author ſeems to have underſtood him; therefore I would adviſe this gentleman to give his pamphlet a ſecond reading, and then I hope, if he does not like it better, he will at leaſt underſtand it better.

This gentleman ſays, "That we know from experiment that it reaches (that is the action of electricity) but to a certain diſtance, and grows the leſs powerful the farther it is diſtant from the electrified body."—I am afraid this author is little converſant with electricity or electrical experiments, for if he was, he would not have advanced a thing which he ſays is proved by experiment, when in reality it is directly contrary to it; as that the electrical ſtream grows the leſs powerful the farther it is diſtant from the electrical body.—When the electrical light, or the airs which are rarefied, divided and made ſmaller, by the motion of the glaſs globe againſt the hand, are ſuffered to expand themſelves all around the glaſs globe, without being conducted, in a ſtream, thro' the pores of a wire or ſome other proper body, then the farther they recede from the globe, the more denſe and leſs powerful the light or electrical effluvia will be, in the ſame manner as heat is all around a globe of fire.—But on the contrary, when this electrical light is conducted in a ſtream, as this author ſuppoſes, by proper conduits, as a wire, &c. it then acts with as great force at a diſtance as it does near by; there having been experiments which prove, that by a communication of a wire electricity acts full as ſtrong at a great many hundred yards diſtance as it does within one. And by this experiment it ſeems probable, that could a wire be carried from an electrical machine, here at Oxford, to the Eaſt or Weſt Indies, it would act with as much power or ſtrength there as it does here within a yard of the machine.

"That there is ſuch a fluid as light, and that it is more ſubtil, and of a nature very different from air, we know by many experiments; therefore we may very reaſonably, and I may ſay, experimentally ſuppoſe, that the interſtitial vacuities of rarefied air are filled with this fluid called light, &c."—Here this gentleman ſeems to own as much as is required of him, viz. that the vacuities of air are filled with light; but then he ſays it is proved by many experiments to be of a different nature from air.—Now as Mr. Horne ſays it is of the ſame nature of air, the proof whether it is or not, ſeems of great conſequence in this diſpute.—On examination, I imagine, we ſhall find it to be of the ſame nature, notwithſtanding this author's aſſerting the contrary in ſo poſitive a manner; as I find he does other things he has taken on truſt, which by experiment we find juſt contrary to this gentleman's aſſertion; therefore do now call upon him to produce one of his many experiments, which prove air to be of a different nature or eſſence to light. However, if he cannot bring experiments to prove it of a different nature, I would deſire him to read Mr. Penroſe's treatiſe on electricity, where he will find many experiments which prove air convertible into fire, and light, and one that proves fire and light is convertible into air; and as nature always acts with uniformity and never in contradiction, ſo, I doubt not but thoſe many experiments he talks of are to be found no where but in his own imagination.

To

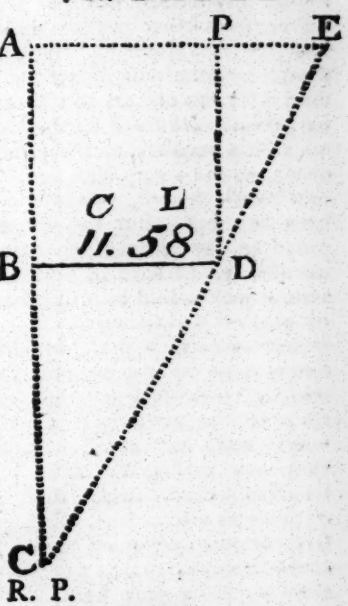
To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR inſerting the following ſolution to the queſtion in your Magazine for June, p. 279, (ſee p. 367.) will much oblige

Your humble ſervant,

Crick, July 28, 1753. R. DADLEY.



LET BC = DE = x, PE = z, AP = BD = a = 11.58, and AP + PE = AE = DC = $a + z$, *per* queſtion.

Then *per* Sim. $\triangle$ $z : x :: a : a + z$, $zz + az = ax \frac{zz + az}{x} = a$, $\frac{z^4 + 2az^3 + a^2z^2}{xx} = aa$; then (*per* 47 Euc. 1.) $aa + 2az + zz - aa = xx$, and $zz + 2az = xx$, $\frac{z^4 + 2az^3 + a^2z^2}{zz + 2az} = aa$, reduced $z^3 + 2az^2 = 2a^3$. Hence z = 9,718, and $a + z$ = DC = AE = 21,298, whence (*per* 47 Euc. 1.) x = 17,872, and PD = AB = 15,002. Then *per* trigonometry $a + z : 1 :: x : \frac{x}{a + z}$ = ſine $\angle$ D = 57° 2′ 52″ $\frac{1}{4}$, which taken from 90°, leaves the $\angle$ C = 32° 57′ 7″ $\frac{3}{4}$; conſequently, the other angles are known (4, 5, 6, 7 Eucl. 6.)

		A.	R.	P.
And the area of the	$\angle$ CBD =	10	1	15,64224
	$\square$ ABDP =	17	1	19,57056
	$\triangle$ DPE =	7	1	6,31548

required.

A Summary of the moſt important Affairs in the laſt Seſſion *of* PARLIAMENT. *Continued from p.* 330.

THE ſame day, to wit, Jan. 23, a motion was made and leave given to bring in a bill, to oblige ſhips more effectually to perform their quarantine, and for the better preventing the plague being brought from foreign parts into Great-Britain or Ireland, &c. and that the lord Barrington, Mr. Horatio Walpole ſenior, Mr. ſecretary at war, Sir George Lyttleton, Mr. Ellis, Sir William Calvert, and Mr. Burrel, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. Feb. 8, the bill was accordingly preſented by the lord Barrington, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and to be printed. The 20th, it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for that day ſeven-night; but the houſe did not reſolve itſelf into the ſaid committee until March the 21ſt; and as there were clauſes in the bill by which it was propoſed to be enacted, That our conſuls abroad reſiding in any part of the Ottoman dominions, or in any other port, when his majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhould ſo order in council, ſhould ſee that the maſter of every ſhip which ſhould touch at any place within his conſular diſtrict, ſhould, at the coſts and charges of the ſaid maſter, be provided with a yellow jack with a ſwallow tail; and ſhould ſign and deliver to every ſuch maſter, upon reaſonable requeſt, a bill of health, and manifeſt, certifying the quantity and quality of all goods taken on board, at what time the laſt peſtilential contagion, or ſuſpicion thereof, began; what number of perſons were ſuppoſed to have died of the plague; and when it apparently ended within his juriſdiction: That no ſuch maſter ſhould preſume to enter the Britiſh channel, or any port or harbour within or belonging to the Britiſh dominions, without hoiſting the ſaid yellow jack, at ſome conſpicuous part of his ſhip, as a ſignal to all boats not to approach, except boats carrying pilots; nor ſhould ſtrike the ſaid jack, till allowed by the proper officer of quarantine; nor ſhould viſit any ſhip in the Britiſh ſeas, or ſend his boat on ſhore in any part of his majeſty's dominions, unleſs in caſe of urgent neceſſity, or in ſuch caſes as were allowed by the act:

That

That no maſter ſhould hoiſt a yellow jack, as aforeſaid, unleſs he had received it from a Britiſh conſul for the fore-mentioned purpoſes: That no perſon, except ſuch as were properly authorized by the king or his privy council, ſhould take from on board any ſhip, where the ſaid jack was flying, any letters, or other thing whatſoever: And that any ſhip wearing a yellow jack, as aforeſaid, being forced on ſhore, or otherwiſe diſtreſſed, ſhould be aſſiſted by the officers of the cuſtoms, or by perſons authoriſed by them only. To all which regulations the puniſhment of death, or ſome very high penalty, in caſe of a breach thereof, was intended to have been annexed. But the whole was objected to, as being of dangerous conſequence, 1. Becauſe in time of war this yellow jack would be a ſignal and an encouragement to the enemy's privateers to attack every ſuch ſhip, by letting them know, that ſhe was not only a merchant-ſhip, but a rich Turkey ſhip. 2. That in time of war all ſhips homeward bound would hoiſt ſuch a yellow jack, to prevent any preſs-gangs from coming on board to preſs the men. And, 3. In time of peace as well as war, all ſmuggling veſſels, or ſhips deſigning to run any goods clandeſtinely on ſhore, would always keep ſuch a yellow jack hoiſted, to prevent any cuſtom-houſe officers from coming on board; and in particular it would be a great protection for ſhips carrying wool from Ireland to France. Theſe objections were thought ſo ſtrong, that the whole of theſe regulations relating to the yellow jack were left out of the bill by the committee, and ſeveral other amendments having been made to it, and agreed to upon the report, the bill was read a 3d time and paſſed March 16; and being ſent to the lords it met there likewiſe with ſome amendments, which were agreed to by the commons, April 10, and the bill received the royal aſſent, April 17; the principal new regulation now contained in it being, that if the plague ſhould appear on board any ſhip to the northward of Cape Finiſterre, the maſter ſhould immediately proceed to the harbour of New Grimſby in the iſlands of Scilly *, and ſhould make known his caſe to ſome officer of the cuſtoms there, who ſhould immediately acquaint ſome cuſtom-houſe officer of ſome near port of England thereof, and he with all poſſible ſpeed to ſend intelligence thereof to one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate. That the ſaid ſhip ſhould remain at the ſaid iſlands, till his majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be known, nor ſhould any of her crew go on ſhore. But that in caſe the maſter of the ſaid ſhip ſo infected ſhould not be able to make the ſaid iſlands, or ſhould be forced up either of the channels, he ſhould not preſume to enter with ſuch ſhip into any port, but ſhould remain in ſome open road, till he received orders from his majeſty, or his privy council; and ſhould take care to prevent any of his ſhip's company from going out of his ſhip, and to avoid all intercourſe with other ſhips or perſons; and the maſter or any perſon on board diſobedient herein, to be guilty of felony, and ſuffer death, without benefit of clergy; the trial to be in the county where the offence was committed, or in the county where the offender ſhould be apprehended.

Jan. 23, leave was upon motion given to bring in a bill for enforcing the laws againſt perſons who ſhould ſteal or detain ſhipwrecked goods, and for relief of perſons ſuffering loſſes thereby; and it was ordered, that Mr. Gray, Sir Richard Lloyd, Sir Edmund Thomas, Mr. Bond, Sir George Lyttleton, Mr. Burrel, and Mr. John Gore ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. Feb. 14, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the merchants, traders, and inſurers of the city London, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, in behalf of themſelves and all others, concerned in the trade and navigation of theſe kingdoms, repreſenting the inſufficiency of the act of the 12th of queen Anne, for preſerving ſhipwrecks, and expreſſing their gratitude for the houſe's ordering in this bill, and their apprehenſion of the neceſſity of ſome more effectual remedy; and on the 16th the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Gray, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and to be printed. The 26th, it was read a ſecond time and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the Thurſday following; but the houſe did not reſolve itſelf into the ſaid committee until March 12, and ſeveral material amendments being therein made to the bill, and agreed to upon the report, the bill was read a 3d time, April 17, paſſed, and ſent to the lords, who made but one amendment to it, which the commons agreed to, May 14, and next day it received the royal aſſent. In this act likewiſe there was a very material clauſe left out, which was in the bill as it was firſt brought in; for when a ſhip is ſtranded and plundered by the people upon the coaſt, the great difficulty is to diſcover who are the criminals: The poor ſeamen being quite ſtrangers, perhaps foreigners, know none of them, and the whole neighbourhood being concerned as accomplices in the crime, take care to conceal one another; therefore in the bill as firſt brought in there was, and

* *See the deſcription and map of theſe iſlands in* London Magazine *for* April *laſt, p.* 158.

and ſtill is in the act, a clauſe for obliging the clerk of the peace of the county where the crime was committed, upon delivering to him an information or examination upon oath before a proper magiſtrate, that ſuch crime was committed within his county, to cauſe the offender or offenders to be forthwith proſecuted for the ſame at the expence of the county; but as the informer, in ſuch caſes, can very rarely give the name of any ſuch offender, and as the clerk of the peace may eaſily, and probably will anſwer, that he cannot diſcover any of the offenders, therefore in the bill, as it was firſt brought in, there was another clauſe, by which it was propoſed to be enacted, That in caſe any of his majeſty's ſubjects, or others, ſhould be injured by the loſs or ſpoil of his ſhip, as aforeſaid, to the value of or upwards, and no perſon in the county where it happened, ſhould be proſecuted and convicted thereupon within after notice given thereof to the clerk of the peace, or his deputy, by delivering the examination in writing of the fact, taken upon oath as aforeſaid, then it ſhould be lawful for any ſuch proprietor to ſue ſuch county for the damage ſo ſuſtained, by action at law againſt the clerk of the peace of the county where any ſuch fact ſhould be committed; provided that ſuch action ſhould not be for more than for the county to anſwer or pay, with reſpect to any one ſhip, and the cargo and proviſion thereof; and that ſuch action ſhould be brought within next after the ſame ſhould accrue; and that every ſuch action ſhould be laid in ſome county next adjoining to the county where ſuch fact ſhould be committed, &c. This clauſe would have rendered the act effectual, and would probably have put an end to the inhuman practice of plundering ſhipwrecked merchants and mariners; but private intereſt often gets the better of publick utility: The clauſe was left out of the bill.

Jan. 29, A motion was made and leave given to bring in a bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters; and Mr. ſecretary at War and Mr. Thomas Gore were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. As this bill is now annually paſſed of courſe, we ſhall take no further notice of it but only to obſerve, that Feb. 9, the houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe upon the ſaid bill, the earl of Egmont propoſed a new clauſe to be added to the bill, for impowering and requiring regimental courts martial to examine witneſſes upon oath in all trials before them. This was oppoſed by Sir Henry Areſkine, lord George Sackville, colonel Haldane, Sir William Yonge, &c. but as lord George Sackville's chief reaſon for oppoſing it, was its being a new clauſe which he had not ſufficiently conſidered, the earl of Egmont withdrew his motion, in order to have it amended by concert, and again offered upon the report. Accordingly upon the 15th, when the report from the committee was received, a clauſe was offered by lord George Sackville, for impowering the preſident of a regimental court martial to examine the witneſſes upon oath, in caſe he thought the affair of importance, or the ſoldier to be tried ſhould require the ſame. As this likewiſe was oppoſed, it occaſioned a long debate, in which the principal ſpeakers were, Sir William Yonge, Mr. Hardinge, col. Haldane, Sir Richard Lloyd, col. Conway, Mr. Hay, and lord Hillſborough, againſt the clauſe; and Mr. Fazakerly, the earl of Egmont, admiral Vernon, Mr. Northey, Sir George Lyttleton, Mr. Prowſe, and Mr. Fox, in its favour; but at laſt the previous queſtion was moved by Mr. George Grenville, and being of courſe put, was carried in the negative; and this clauſe not being again offered upon the third reading, as it might have been, the bill paſſed both houſes without the addition of any ſuch clauſe.

As the bounties payable upon corn exported were ſtill very much in arrear, a great number of petitions were this ſeſſion, as well as laſt, preſented to the houſe by the exporters of that uſeful commodity, complaining of the non-payment of the bounties due to them upon this head, and praying that the houſe would make ſuch proviſion for the payment of ſuch bounty then due to the petitioners as ſhould ſeem juſt, and alſo for the better and more effectual payment of ſuch bounty money as ſhould afterwards become due to the exporters of corn. Theſe petitions were firſt, upon Feb. 6, referred to the conſideration of a committee, to examine and ſtate to the houſe the matters of fact contained in the ſaid petitions; and March 6, Mr. Townſhend made the report from the ſaid committee, which was referred to a committee of the whole houſe, and in that committee it was reſolved, That from and after March 25, 1753, intereſt after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. ſhould be allowed upon every debenture, for the bounty on the exportation of corn, payable by the general receiver or caſhier of the cuſtoms, which after the end of ſix months next following the day on which the ſame ſhall be produced to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, ſhould remain unſatisfied, to be computed from

the end of the ſaid ſix months, until the principal, with ſuch intereſt, ſhall be paid, or until money ſufficient ſhall be reſerved for that purpoſe, and proper notice ſhall be given thereof; ſuch intereſt, together with the principal, to be paid out of ſuch cuſtoms or duties as are chargeable with the payment of any bounty for the exportation of corn.

Altho' many people without doors think, that this bounty upon the exportation of corn is of pernicious conſequence to our trade and manufactures, and only ſerves to raiſe for a time the rents of our land eſtates, which would ſoon fall much more than they can be raiſed by this bounty, if by it our trade and manufactures ſhould be ruined; and altho' ſome very ſenſible obſervations upon this ſubject were printed and delivered to the members at the door of the houſe, yet this reſolution was upon the report, March 16, agreed to by the houſe, *nem. con.* and a bill purſuant thereto was ordered to be prepared and brought in by the ſaid Mr. Townſhend, the lord Hobart, Mr. Horatio Walpole, ſen. Mr. Woodhouſe, Sir John Turner, Mr. Edward Walpole, Mr. Horatio Walpole of King's Lynn, Mr. Charles Townſhend, Mr. Page, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Weſt, Mr. Hardinge, and Sir Richard Lloyd. Which bill, intitled, A bill for allowing intereſt upon debentures, payable by the general receiver or caſhier of the cuſtoms, for the bounty granted on the exportation of corn, was afterwards paſſed into a law, and intitled, An act for allowing intereſt on certain debentures, for the bounty granted on the exportation of corn; which by an inſtruction to the committee upon the bill was made to extend to Scotland as well as England.

As wheat exported is at preſent by law intitled to the bounty, if it ſells here for 48s. or under per quarter, and other ſorts of corn are intitled to the bounty when they ſell at proportionoble prices, it is ſurprizing this opportunity was not laid hold of, to leſſen the prices which intitle corn to the bounty upon exportation; for if the price of wheat ſhould riſe ſo much as to ſell here for 48s. per quarter, ſurely it would be ridiculous, and even pernicious, to give a bounty for exporting it; becauſe corn might then be brought from Dantzick, Sicily, or Barbary, and probably ſold here to advantage, and becauſe the giving a bounty upon exportation when it ſells here at ſuch a high price would exceedingly diſtreſs our poor. And, indeed, as theſe three places are our only rivals in Europe with reſpect to the exportation of corn, the uſual price of it at thoſe places ſhould be a rule with us, for ſettling the prices here, at which each ſort of our corn ſhould be intitled to a bounty upon exportation; for when it ſells a good deal lower here than the ſame ſort ſells at thoſe places, there is no occaſion for a bounty, the merchant exporter will have profit enough without a bounty; and when it ſells a good deal higher, we ſhould not encourage its being carried away from our own people: By obſerving this rule we ſhould keep the price here at home always at or near a medium, which would prevent our poor from being encouraged to be idle by too great plenty or reduced to great diſtreſs by too great a ſcarcity; and in ſhort the general rule with regard to bounties upon exportation is, to enable our merchants to ſell at foreign markets a little cheaper than any of our rivals in that commodity can ſell it: When this is neceſſary, it cannot ſurely be imprudent to give our merchants a crown, in order to enable them to bring nine or ten crowns into the country, which they could not do without that bounty; but when the commodity ſells here at ſo low a price, that our merchants may without any bounty ſell it in foreign markets a little cheaper than any of our rivals can, it is extravagance to give a bounty upon the exportation of any ſuch commodity, to give it upon corn is wicked, becauſe it is taking the bread out of the mouths of our laborious poor, and giving it to our rivals in manufactures at a cheaper rate than they can have it any where elſe, and perhaps at a cheaper rate than our own people can have it at home; for if wheat ſold here for 20s. per quarter, our merchants might, and probably would export it, and ſell it in France for 18s. per quarter, perhaps at leſs, and yet would by means of a bounty have a profit of 2s. per quarter, (which is 10l. per cent.) as 3s. per quarter would anſwer all the charge of exportation.

Feb. 14, No leſs than ten petitions from Liverpool, Great Yarmouth, &c. were preſented to the houſe, complaining of a great decreaſe in the exportation of the woollen manufactures of theſe kingdoms to Turkey, occaſioned, as the petitioners apprehended, by an excluſive grant to a company of merchants trading thither; and alledging, that this monopoly had given the French, and other foreigners, an opportunity of ſupplanting us in that branch of commerce, and that the beſt method to regain that branch of trade was to lay it open to all his majeſty's ſubjects; and therefore praying the houſe to give leave, that a bill might be brought in for laying open the trade to Turkey, to all his majeſty's ſubjects, and to

to grant ſuch other relief to the petitioners in the premiſſes, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

As ſoon as theſe petitions were all read, Mr. Saluſbury, one of the members for Liverpool, ſtood up, and moved for leave to bring in a bill, for enlarging and regulating the trade into the Levant ſeas; and, tho' a bill for this purpoſe had been twice before attempted, once in the ſeſſion 1740-41, when a negative was put upon the houſe's going into a committee upon the bill *; and again in the ſeſſion 1743-4, when the bill was paſſed by the houſe of commons, but after a long debate rejected by the houſe of lords †; yet this motion was now agreed to without oppoſition; and Mr. Saluſbury, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Neale, Sir William Yonge, Mr. Charles Townſhend, Mr. Southwell, Mr. Hoblyn, Mr. Herbert, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Mr. Popham, Mr. Cheſter, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Bayntun, Mr. Prowſe, and Mr. Tracy, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame; after which, ſeveral accounts and papers relating to this trade and company were ordered to be laid before the houſe, and all, as ſoon as brought in, referred to the ſaid committee. March 5, Mr. Saluſbury preſented the bill to the houſe, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and to be printed. The 13th the bill was read a ſecond time and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for that day ſe'night: In all theſe ſteps the bill met with little oppoſition, and before or after this time petitions were preſented from almoſt every maritime or manufacturing city, or town in the kingdom, all praying, that the trade might be laid open; but on the 15th a petition was preſented to the houſe and read, from the Turkey company, ſetting forth, That there were ſeveral clauſes in the bill, which, ſhould they paſs as they then ſtood, would deprive the petitioners of ſeveral of the privileges granted by their charter, very much affect them in their properties, endanger the ruin of their eſtabliſhment in Turkey, and greatly diſtreſs, if not occaſion the total loſs of the Turkey trade to this nation; therefore praying to be heard by their counſel againſt ſuch clauſes in the ſaid bill; upon which it was ordered, that they ſhould be heard by their counſel before the ſaid committee if they thought fit; and the committee were inſtructed to admit the petitioners for the bill to be heard at the ſame time, by themſelves or counſel, in favour thereof, againſt the ſaid petition. This occaſioned ſeveral debates in the committee, particularly upon an amendment offered by Sir John Barnard to the firſt enacting clauſe, by which all but mere merchants would have been excluded from being of the ſaid company, which was rejected; and another amendment likewiſe offered by him, to another clauſe, for excluding all but his majeſty's chriſtian ſubjects from being factors for the Britiſh merchants in Turkey, which was agreed to: And it likewiſe occaſioned the committee's ſitting ſeveral days upon the bill, ſo that the report was not received till April 10, and the conſideration of it took up that day and the next, when the bill was ordered to be engroſſed. April 13, it was read a third time, and with ſome new amendments paſſed and ſent to the lords, who agreed to it without any amendment, and it received the royal aſſent, May 15; ſo that any Britiſh ſubject may after Midſummer next get himſelf made free of the Turkey company upon paying or tendering to them the ſum of 20l. Whereas the fine formerly was 50l. and none but mere merchants could be admitted, nor any mere merchant living within 20 miles of London, unleſs he was free of the ſaid city; and all the members are now ſecured againſt any monopolizing by-laws, as no ſuch law is now to be of any force, unleſs confirmed by a ſecond general court to be held at leaſt a month after, and even then may be rejected by the board of trade in a ſummary way, upon an appeal to them by any ſeven of the members.

But however wiſe or well concerted this law may be, it is doubtful whether we can thereby recover our Turkey trade: It is, indeed, a queſtion, whether we can recover any branch of trade we have loſt, or even preſerve ſome of thoſe we have ſtill left, if we do not ſoon aboliſh ſeveral of the taxes our people groan under, and this we can never do whilſt we continue ſo much in love with being principals in carrying on wars upon the continent of Europe. We ſeem to be like a gentleman, who ſome years ſince was far gone in a conſumption, and tried every quack remedy ſuggeſted to him by every old lady of his acquaintance; but at laſt was obliged to ſend for Dr. Garth. The doctor, upon ſeeing he had a very handſome wife, preſently perceived the cauſe of his illneſs, and adviſed him to ſet out forthwith for the Spaw in Germany. Doctor, ſays the lady, I very much approve of your advice, and ſhall go along with him to be his nurſe. Poh, cries the doctor, if your ladyſhip goes to Spaw, I ſhall adviſe him to ſtay at home! So left them; and as the gentleman could not part from his beloved wife, his diſtemper at laſt put an end to his life.

[*This* SUMMARY *to be continued in our next.*]

* *See Annals of Europe for* 1741, *p.* 104. † *See* Lond. Mag. *for* 1745, *p.* 521, 573, 633.

From the LONDON DAILY ADVERTISER, Auguſt 14.

A GENTLEMAN of ſome curioſity has given me a letter, an extract of which I ſhall, with his permiſſion, publiſh. The writer of it is an Italian, and of conſiderable reputation. It was tranſmitted hither, with intent to have been laid before the Royal Society; but that has been prevented by a miſunderſtanding between the perſon to whom it was ſent, and ſome of the members of that body. As the ſubject is curious, and the obſervations in part new, I cannot anſwer it to the publick, to ſuffer them wholly to be loſt.

The letter is dated from a very remote part of the world, and was written while the author of it was on a long voyage. The part which concerns the preſent ſubject, is as follows:

"The nights are in general very clear, but the heavens are not of that uniform appearance as with you: The ſouth pole is in view, and the ſkies about it are ſpotted. In the general blackneſs there are ſpaces of white, or whitiſh; not nearly ſo bright as the ſtars, but as diſtinguiſhable: The ſailors call theſe *clouds*, but that is a very idle term; they are fixed in their places, and ſerve as ſtars about the north pole for directing their courſe. The appearance is very new to me, and I hardly wonder at the name tho' I condemn it: They have very much the look of thoſe ſmall and light ſpecks in a clear ſky, which we have ſometimes taken notice of together by day in Italy; but thoſe are temporary and fleet about; theſe are always ſeen, and they never change their places.

There are two of them at a ſmall diſtance below the pole, which the ſailors moſt regard; particularly one that is the larger, and near the conſtellation Hydrus; but there is a ſingle one above theſe which they ſeem not to have obſerved, and which will better ſerve their purpoſe. It is brighter than either of the other, tho' ſmaller, and its figure is nearly triangular. It is above the other two and nearer to the pole. They are all very ſingular, and I ſhall be glad, when that is poſſible, to know your opinion of them."

The appearances the ingenious Italian deſcribes are not unknown to the curious; but they have differed in opinion as to their nature: It is unfortunate that they lie out of the reach of obſervation from this part of the world, for they never can be viſible here: But there are methods of obtaining a knowledge of what they are, by what we have in view that are like them. In the mean time we muſt do this gentleman the juſtice to acknowledge, that the triangular one he mentions ſo near the pole, is a diſcovery of his own: The two others have been remarked for ſeveral years.

They are called *Magellanick clouds*, and have long been in uſe as he mentions, ſerving to the ſame purpoſes with the northern ſtars. Tho' the vulgar call them *clouds*, thoſe who have written of them with more knowledge, call them only *luminous ſpaces* in the heavens; and while ſome of them would account for their light from the blended rays of many little ſtars, others ſuppoſe them to be ſelf-enlightened ſpots: Tracts enjoying an everlaſting day independent of any ſtars: And they explain by theſe what is mentioned in the Moſaick account of the creation, where God is ſaid to have made light before the ſun was formed.

This, however, tho' an ingenious conjecture, is but a conjecture: And, perhaps, in the eye of impartiality, will appear too far ſtrained. We have *luminous ſpaces* in the northern as well as theſe in the ſouthern hemiſphere, altho' they happen not to be called by the ſame names; and as a careful obſervation, and the uſe of good inſtruments, have informed us of the nature of theſe, we may thence very well conclude what is the truth with regard to the others.

In ſeveral of the northern conſtellations there are ſmall enlightened ſpaces; which for want of a better term, aſtronomers have called *nebulous ſtars*; theſe are exactly of the ſame nature with thoſe bright parts about the ſouth-pole, only ſmaller: And we have a vaſt tract of enlightened ſpace beſide, which we call the *milky way*. This alſo is of the nature of what are called the *nebulous ſtars*, only more extenſive: And the Magellanick clouds deſcribed by the Italian are of a middle kind between them. They are of the ſame nature, only different in extent; and by underſtanding one, we ſhall know what they are all.

When the milky way is viewed by the aſſiſtance of a teleſcope, every part of it is found thick ſet with little ſtars; and it is an allowed point, that theſe ſtars occaſion the bright appearance. They are too ſmall to be viſible ſingly, at this diſtance, but their blended light reaches to us, and forms this brightneſs.

In the ſame manner the nebulus ſtars, when viewed with glaſſes of ſufficient power, are found to contain each ſeveral little diſtinct fixed ſtars. In particular, in that remarkable one, which is in the conſtellation of Orion, a reflecting teleſcope of 20 foot ſhews not fewer than 14.

As

As the brightneſs of the milky way, which is the greateſt luminous ſpace in the heavens, is acknowledged to be owing to the blended light of thoſe little ſtars which teleſcopes diſcover in it; ſo doubtleſs theſe nebulous ſtars, which are the ſmalleſt, owe their luſtre alſo to the ſeveral little fixed ſtars diſcovered in them: And in the ſame manner, without queſtion, thoſe luminous ſpaces, which are of a middle bigneſs, and are called *Magellanick clouds*, owe their light to multitudes of little ſtars cluſtered together in them.

The diſcovery of the cloud, as it is called, neareſt to the pole, is this gentleman's; at leaſt he is the firſt who has written of it; and the aſtronomical world is indebted to him for the obſervation.

QUERIES *propoſed to the* CIRCUITEERERS *of* Great Britain.

WHETHER, if our Engliſh law is in all reſpects ſo perfect as it has been often aſſerted, it may not yet be ſometimes brought to ſuffer greatly in the eſtimation of the publick, for want of a reformation of ſome few things in the courſe of its adminiſtration, and in the manners of ſome of its practitioners?

Whether a great deal of perjury may not be prevented, by cauſing the oath taken by witneſſes in our ſeveral courts to be adminiſtered with ſomewhat more ſolemnity than is often done at preſent? Whether the officers appointed to adminiſter it ſhould not at leaſt be obliged to pronounce the words of it articulately, or ſo as to be underſtood however, if not deliberately, or in as plain a voice as that in which they afterwards demand their fees? And whether a ſhort comment by the court, occaſionally repeated, and enforced, on the nature of oaths in general, and the great ſin and heinouſneſs of perjury, &c. and particularly with regard to the oath they then take, "of ſpeaking the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," to caution them not to deceive themſelves and others, by any kind of prevarication, mental reſervation, or falſe inſinuation (which are ſome of the moſt pernicious ſpecies of lying) as well as againſt all prejudice or partiality, may not be of great uſe in thoſe days of ſwearing?

Whether the too general practice of our circuiteering council, of confounding fair evidence, by bantering, ſneering, overbearing, &c. is not oftentimes an offence againſt truth and equity, equal in guilt to ſubornation of perjury? For is not the endeavouring to diſcredit truth, to get it to be diſbelieved, or to ſtifle it in the delivery, equal in guilt to the endeavouring to procure faleſhood to be advanced and credited?

Whether thoſe good men and true, who ſerve upon our juries, ought not to guard themſelves particularly againſt this abuſe? and to reſolve to govern themſelves wholly, as to their verdict, by the apparent fairneſs and clearneſs of the evidence? And whether ſuch oratory of any of the ſilver-tongues, as tends at all towards abuſe, &c. ought to have any other effect upon them, than to give them a hint, that the ſaid waſte-word (as far as he is a lawyer) doubts of the goodneſs of the cauſe which he would ſeem deſirous of ſupporting by it—As men ſeldom throw dirt, till they are in great want of better weapons?

Whether the decreaſe of buſineſs ſo juſtly complained of, on all our circuits, is rather to be attributed to the increaſing poverty and tameneſs of our people, to the long want of a good cyder-year, or to the ſaid moſt effectual method, taken by ſuch learned council, to drive all ſuitors from the courts, and to recommend references inſtead of law-ſuits?

Whether it would not be of great uſe to the publick to have an officer appointed on every circuit, under the name of a modulator, or whipper-in? Such officer to be provided, at the publick expence, with a pitch-pipe, cat call, ſow-gelder's horn, or other inſtrument to regulate the voice by [See Plutarch in Caio Graccho] and that, as ſoon as any learned pleader begins to be ſo far hurried away by paſſion, levity, or other undue motive, as to ſtraggle from the merits, to uſe any ſort of pert language to, or by any means endeavour to baffle a fair witneſs, or to abuſe the indulgence of the court by impertinence of any kind, the ſaid officer do ſtrike a ſoft note with his ſaid pipe or horn, in order to the recalling him to due temper and deference to the court. But if the ſaid learned pleader ſhall perſevere in ſuch offence, ſo as to be guilty of it a ſecond time, that then the ſaid officer do endeavour to reclaim him, by the wholeſome diſcipline of the whip and bell, the ducking-ſtool, or any ſuch other facetious method, as to the court, and to the perſon offended, ſhall ſeem meet. And if he yet perſeveres, ſo as to be guilty of it a third time, that he be, on conviction thereof by two or more credible witneſſes, conſidered as incorrigible in his preſent ſtate; and that then, in order to meliorate his voice, &c. ſuch officer do forthwith proceed, in preſence of the court, to perform the operation on him, with which the ſow-gelder of ancient times threatened the great Engliſh lawyer Ignoramus, and

which our Italian ſongſters are often made to undergo, for the more pleaſing entertainment of the publick: In which caſe, a reformation is ſcarcely to be doubted, much to the advantage of the publick and themſelves; as, according to the Newmarket proverb, A vicious horſe may make a ſober gelding, and a lean cock may A fatten in a capon.

Whether thoſe only ſhould be exempted from the aforeſaid pains and penalties, who, when firſt gently called to order by the aforeſaid officer, ſhall produce to the judge and jury a certificate under the hand and ſeal of the venerable Mr. Orator H——, or under the hands and ſeals of his majeſty's purveyor of oyſters, and two B other graduates of Billingſgate, that ſuch learned in the laws has kept his due number of terms, and gone thro' the ſeveral exerciſes required for a degree in the ſaid academy, and likewiſe a licence from the ſame, for prating and ſcolding, throughout England; in which caſe, ſuch learned to be allowed to proceed for the future in C what language he thinks proper, without any farther controul from the ſaid whipper-in, &c. only that for diſtinction's ſake, and leſt others ſhould pretend to equal privileges, ſuch graduates do thenceforth wear, additional to the bar-gown and band, and if ſerjeants, inſtead of the coif, the upper garment of an oyſter-woman, and, by way of pre-eminence, by addreſſed D by the title of Goody, in all letters and ſalutes, &c.

To the PUBLICK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

MONSIEUR du de la Papillotte, merchant perriwig-maker, hair-cutter and friſſeur, educated under the E celebrated artiſt the Sieur Lattoupe at Paris, now begs leave to adverti ſe you, that being animated by the riſing taſte of the gentry of this kingdom, he is reſolved to abandon his native country, in order to ſettle in Dublin, where he propoſes to be toward the beginning of September. His innate modeſty would fain caſt a veil over his accompliſhments, but juſtice conſtrains him to publiſh them for the benefit of mankind, and the good of the publick; which obliges him to inform you, that he fabricates all kinds of perriwigs for churchmen, lawyers, phyſicians, military, mercantile, and country gentlemen, in a moſt new, exquiſite, curious and extraordinary taſte: As for example, to eccleſiaſtical perriwigs he gives a certain demure air; he conſers on the tye-wigs of the law, an appearance of great ſagacity and deep penetration; on thoſe of the faculty of phyſick, he caſts a ſolemnity and gravity that ſeems equal to the profoundeſt knowledge. His military ſmarts are mounted in a curious manner, quite unknown to every workman but himſelf; he throws into them what he calls the animating buckle, which gives the wearer a moſt warlike fierceneſs. He has likewiſe invented a ſpecies of major or brigadier for the better ſort of citizens and tradeſmen, which, by adding a tail to them, that may be taken off and put on at pleaſure, may ſerve extremely well, when they either do duty in the militia, or intend to ride the franchiſes. He alſo flatters himſelf upon hitting the taſte of the Iriſh country gentlemen and foxhunters, by his ſhort cut bobs of nine hairs on a ſide.

For the gentlemen of the beau monde, whoſe taſte and talents lie in dreſs, he prepares perriwigs friſed in the following taſte and faſhion, all which are now worn at Paris, viz. * *en ailes de pigeon, a la comette, a la choux fleure, a l'oiſeau royale, en eſcalier, en echelle, en broſſe, en dos de ſanglier, a la temple, a la rhinoceros, en pate de loup garrote, a la Saxe, a la dragone, en roſe, en bequille, en negligé, a la chancelliere, a face coupee, en long, en boucle demi naturelle, en chaines, a la bordage, en boucle detachet, a la Janſeniſte, en point, en eſcargot, en grain d'epinards, en cul d'artichaut, &c. &c.* For young gentlemen of the law, who are not troubled with much practice, he has invented a perriwig, the legs of which may be put into a ſmart bag during the E vacation, and which in term time may be reſtored to its priſtine form. He intends to keep from two to three hundred of this ſort always in readineſs to hire out occaſionally.

He alſo makes white woollen bobs, which fit as cloſe as night-caps, very proper to be worn by young perſons of diſtinction, either when they chuſe to F mount the coach-box, or walk in a morning like their footmen in diſhabille with an oaken club in their hands. For ſuch as love to ſave their caſh, he will have perriwigs made of calves tails, which he engages will laſt a long time; this kind (as there is but very little profit to be had by

* *Tho' the above are truly technical terms in the perriwig-maker's art, we ſhall endeavour for the ſake of our country readers to tranſlate them. The pigeons wing, the comet, the colly-flower, the royal bird, the ſtaircaſe, the ladder, the bruſh, the wild boar's back, the temple, the rhinoceros, the corded wolf's paw, count Saxe's mode, the ſhe dragon, the roſe, the crutch, the negligee, the chancelary, the cut bob, the long bob, the half natural, the chain buckle, the corded buckle, the detached or looſe buckle, the Janſeniſt bob, the drop wig, the ſnail buckle, the ſpinnage ſeed and artichoke, &c. &c.*

by them) he only makes to oblige the fathers of ſuch young ſparks who honour him with their cuſtom.

He aſſures the publick, that there are but few conditions in life who may not reap a ſenſible benefit by his labours, as many of his cuſtomers have experienced, having by the diverſity of his perriwigs contributed greatly to advance the affairs and intereſt of the wearers; for all the world muſt allow, that it is neceſſary to have a man's head put into a proper order for buſineſs, to have any affair terminate happily.

He dreſſes, cuts, curls and friſſes hair in the moſt elegant taſte, either for ladies or gentlemen; and to prevent loſs of time at the toilette (a conſequence the Iriſh gentry may at firſt complain of, but which cuſtom will render in a ſhort time as familiar as in France, where they give up the whole morning to ſo neceſſary a duty) he has by long ſtudy and labour diſcovered and invented a commodious machine, called the night baſket, by which ladies and gentlemen may have their heads dreſſed while they divert themſelves at cards without loſs of time. This baſket being conſtructed on mathematical principles, is fitted on the inſide with ſeveral iron points covered with velvet, that attract the hair, (it being firſt oiled and powdered with loadſtone duſt) and friſſes it into the form of the inſide of the baſket, which is moulded into the taſte du mouton, and all the other moſt faſhionable ſhapes now in vogue. The ſaid points preſerve the buckles in an admirable ſymmetry, and the velvet, being dipped in a ſoporiferous liquor, contributes greatly to comfort the brain and bring on ſleep, provided the wearer has not had an ill run at cards.

He has an admirable ſecret to colour all kinds of hair on the head, and give any tint the wearer pleaſes; and this he performs without the uſe of lead combs, mercury, or any outward application whatſoever; for as all naturaliſts allow the hair to be only certain tubes which take their colour according to the quality of the juice with which they are nouriſhed, he has invented a ſyringe, with which he injects the hair with a liquor of the colour the perſon chuſes to have, or that which may happen to be moſt in the mode. This method being dear is little uſed in France, the people of that nation, though they love to ſhine, love to do it at a cheap rate; on the contrary, the generoſity of the Iriſh, and their contempt of money, is well known, the fame thereof has ſpread to Paris, ſo that the artiſt flatters himſelf, his noble deſigns will meet with the countenance and protection of a people celebrated for their attachment to the beaux arts. This liquor is perfectly innocent, and might be a means of conveying ſeveral ſupplies to the internal organs of ſenſation; but he leaves this as a hint to be proſecuted by the gentlemen of the faculty; and tho' he boaſts himſelf a barber-ſurgeon of the honourable fraternity of St. Come at Paris, he does not mean to encroach on the upper branch of a profeſſion he has only the honour of being an underſtrapper of.

Clauses *propoſed to be added to the late Act againſt* Clandeſtine Marriages.

WHEN two young thoughtleſs fools, having no viſible way to maintain themſelves, nor any thing to begin the world with, reſolve to marry and be miſerable; let it be deemed petty larceny.

If a younger brother marries an old woman purely for the ſake of a maintenance, let it be called ſelf-preſervation.

When a rich old fellow marries a young wench, in her full bloom, it ſhall be death without benefit of clergy.

When two old creatures, that can hardly hear one another ſpeak, and cannot propoſe the leaſt comfort to themſelves in the thing, yet marry together to be miſerable, they ſhall be deemed *non compos*.

When a lady marries her ſervant, or a gentleman his cook-maid, (eſpecially if there are children by a former marriage) they both ſhall be tranſported for 14 years.

When a man has had one bad wife, and buried her, and yet will marry a ſecond, it ſhall be deemed Felo de ſe.

When a woman in good circumſtances marries an infamous man, not worth a groat; if ſhe's betrayed into it, it ſhall be called accidental death; but if ſhe knows it, it ſhall be made ſingle felony, and ſhe ſhall be burnt in the hand.

When a man, having no children, marries a woman with 5 or 6, and *vice verſa*, let the delinquent ſtand thrice in the pillory, loſe both his ears, and ſuffer one year's impriſonment.

If a man marries a woman of ill fame, knowing her to be ſo, he ſhall have a pair of horns painted on his door; or if ſhe be a known ſcold, a couple of neat's tongues in the room of them.

And when a man or woman marries to the diſinheriting of their children, let them ſuffer as in caſes of high treaſon.

When a woman marries a man deeply in debt, knowing him to be ſo, let her be ſent to the houſe of correction, and kept to hard labour for 3 months; and if he deceived her, and did not let her know his circumſtances, ſhe ſhall be acquitted, and he doomed to beat hemp all the days of his life.

YOUNG

YOUNG DORILAS.

A NEW SONG.



2.

With equal joy each morn they meet,
At mid-day ſeek the ſame retreat,
And ſhelter in one grove;
At ev'ning haunt the ſelf-ſame walk,
Together innocently talk,
But not a word of love.

3.

Hence mutual friendſhip firmly grew,
Till heart to heart ſpontaneous flew,
Like bill to bill of dove.
Both feel the flame, which both conceal,
Both wiſh the other would reveal,
Yet neither ſpeaks of love.

4.

She hung with rapture o'er his ſenſe,
He doated on her innocence,
Thus each did each approve;
Each vow'd—whilſt each the vow obſerv'd,
The maid was true, the ſwain ne'er
ſwerv'd;
Then every word was love.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

The THATCH'D HOUSE.



The first couple cast off, one couple foot it, and turn hands ; then cast off below the third couple, and turn hands ; lead up to the top, foot it, and cast off , right and left quite round ; the first man foot it to the second and third woman, and turn ; his partner do the same with the second and third man , then the same on their own sides, then lead thro' the third couple, cast up one couple, and foot it , right and left quite round with the third couple .

Poetical ESSAYS *in* AUGUST, 1753.

To the Right Hon. Lord BOYLE, *on his late Marriage to Miss* HOARE, *of* Sturton. *(See p. 243.)*

WHILE crowds, my lord, applaud your happy choice,
The Muse attempts the theme with grateful voice.
Ye nymphs of Helicon, begin the song,
For themes of love to heavenly nymphs belong.
What swain, what stoic, can a song refuse,
When Hymen calls, and Boyle inspires the Muse?
With every virtue blest, a youthful peer,
Friend to the shades, and to the Muses dear,
Yields to the soft captivity of love,
What breast so hard that beauty cannot move? [conspire,
When sweetness, sense, and innocence
With blended charms to fan the gentle fire.
Thrice happy peer, possest of such a bride,
Thrice happy nymph, to such a peer ally'd.
Let lawless libertines licentious live,
Virtue alone true happiness can give;
Let cavern'd anchorites, in cell, or bower,
With sullen pleasure spend the silent hour,
Born for a social life, the bliss we boast,
Is half in monkish celibacy lost;
But when in blest connubial state ally'd,
We both our pleasures and our pains divide.
Soft are the chains, when friendship mingles hands,
And Cupid yokes the doves in silken bands.
Hail! happy pair! in such blest union join'd,
By mutual love and sympathy of mind.
Hark! whispering zephyrs propagate the tale, [vale;
Thro' every conscious grove, and vocal
From hill to hill the joyful echo's fly,
And waft the welcome tidings to the sky.
See nature smile in all her pomp around,
For you gay Flora paints th' enamell'd ground; [year,
For you new beauties deck the dawning
And halcyon skies in azure robes appear*.
See from afar the mountain nymphs advance,
And sylphs and dryads in the vallies dance:
See Paphos' queen, with all her train of loves, [groves.
To Sturton flies, and leaves the Idalian
The bowers of Cythera no longer please,
But yield in beauty and in bliss to these.
Hail! happy Sturton!—elegant retreat!
At once the Graces and the Muses seat,
And love now makes the paradise compleat.
O! cou'd my humble Muse in equal strains [plains,
Paint thy fair landskips, and thy verdant
Thy silver fountains, and thy fragrant flowers,
Thy nodding forests, and romantic bowers,
Where solemn grottos blend with sunny glades, [shades,
And lyric birds inspire th' harmonious
Then should thy seat, when all thy scenes decay, [away,
When groves, and grotts, and temples fade
Smile with the laurels which the Muses give,
And in the smooth description always live;
Then should the fair creation flourish still,
And vie with Phœnix park, or Cooper's hill,
Clad in eternal verdure, bloom as long
As Windsor walks immortaliz'd in song;
Long as the name of Boyle's illustrious line,
Shall grace the seat, or in the senate shine.

FROME, July 5, 1753. *An*

* *Alluding to the uncommon fine season, which continued all the spring, and must atone for the hyperbole.*

An ADDRESS *to the* MUSE.

HAIL queen of verſe! Immortal heav'n-born maid,
What rapt'rous flights, ſhall ſwell the languid theme! [wings,
Fain would my genius riſe on tow'ring
And ſoar ambitious, to be bleſt by thee;
But damp'd with fear, to thee ſhe makes her court,
And humbly ſeeking for protection hopes;
Aſſiſt, bleſt Clio, if by thee inſpir'd,
Thou ſweeteſt Muſe amongſt the virgin throng, [bine,
Oh tell how nature and the fates com-
Why Pope could pleaſe, or how great Milton ſung;
Or if with better grace thou canſt declare
How nature to perfection grows, or whence
Sublimity of thought, or accent flows,
How man ſhoots up to fame, or how the Muſe
Sits in ſweet numbers on the poet's tongue;
Perſiſt, well ſkill'd in every turn of fate,
While I attentive liſten to the ſong;
Sure it is innate paſſion that inſpires,
To offer incenſe at the Muſe's ſhrine;
And thou that wak'ſt the mind; from meaner things, [beſtow'd;
And light'ſt the torch, which nature firſt
'Tis by thy aid the bard improves the flame,
And tow'rs on wings impatient of delay;
'Twas thy bleſt aid firſt taught him how to paint
The ſtrength of nature, or the force of love,
When genius prompts, he aſks the Muſe's aid,
And ſwells luxuriant with poetic fire;
Such is thy power, and ſuch thy gracious aid, [ſway,
Which rules mankind with an endearing
That nature's ſelf is warm'd with pleaſing force, [wreaths from thee;
And learning boaſts, when cown'd with
Deign, heav'nly charmer, to approve my lay, [aid,
And crown my youth with thy benigneſt
Thou whom the bards of every age adore,
And in ſweet numbers, celebrate thy fame,
Thou that re-animat'ſt thoſe golden days,
When Muſes dwelt in ſweet Elyſian bowers,
When gods deſcending, took on human ſhapes [bid;
To taſte of mortal bliſs, which heav'n for-
Thou that recall'ſt true honour from the grave, [denies,
And giv'ſt the life, which vulgar fame,
Bleſs my attempts, inſpire each rapt'rous lay,
Pave the ſoft cadence of the flowing line,
Fill me with ample comprehenſive thoughts,
With gratitude to virtue, heav'n, and thee;
Didſt thou but deign to prompt my genial fire,
Advancing ſlowly, on the wings of time,
Each wrapt idea would break forth to thought,
And every thought would ſwell to extaſy;
Then ſhall the ſpark, which in my boſom glows,
Recatch, and kindle, at Apollo's rays.

LEANDER.

To a FRIEND.

Vince fortunam;——

——— ——— ———

Riſerit? vultum generoſus auſer.
Fleverit? dulci refer ora riſu;
Solus, et ſemper tuus eſſe quovis
Diſce tumultu.

1.

WHEN fortune frowns on thee, as now,
Charles, prithee what avails the brow
Beclouded thus with ſorrow?
Conſider, man, the jilt muſt change,
From this to that muſt always range;
All will be well to-morrow.

2.

Oft as I rode thro' Brentford town,
I ſtop my ſteed beneath the Crown,
And view old Thames a roaring;
Odzooks! 'twould frighten any tartar,
Yet e'er I reach the Star and Garter,
Tumult is heard no more in.

3.

E'en ſo the fates ordain, my boy,
After much dolour cometh joy,
Grief driving from our faces;
And when you know all this, to wail,
And fret and vex and ſtorm and rail,
Moſt villainous and baſe is.

4.

Once on a time (pugh! what's his name!)
From his own turnip ground there came,
To rule the Roman ſtate,
A wight of wiſdom and renown:
Ne'er thought to be again brought down,
So joyous liv'd and great.

5.

Now mark our friend depos'd; content,
Life's remnant ſmall in eaſe he ſpent,
With throne exchang'd for cottage;
The axe, his type of quondam power,
Now ſerv'd a neighb'ring tree to lower,
For firing to his pottage.

The CHARMS *of* SALLY.

By Mr. BOYCE.

1.

NO nymph that trips the verdant plains
With Sally can compare;
She wins the hearts of all the ſwains,
And rivals all the fair.

The

The beams of ſol delight and chear,
While ſummer ſeaſons roll;
But Sally's ſmiles can all the year,
Give ſummer to the ſoul.

2.

When, from the eaſt, the morning ray
Illumes the world below,
Her preſence bids the god of day
With emulation glow.
Freſh beauties deck the painted ground,
Birds ſweeter notes prepare;
The playful lambkins ſkip around,
And hail the ſiſter fair.

3.

The lark but ſtrains his liquid throat
To bid the maid rejoice;
And mimicks, while he ſwells the note,
The ſweetneſs of her voice:
The fanning Zephyrs round her play,
While Flora ſheds perfume;
And ev'ry flow'ret ſeems to ſay,
I but for Sally bloom.

4.

The am'rous youths her charms proclaim,
From morn to eve their tale;
Her beauty and unſpotted fame,
Make vocal ev'ry vale:
The ſtream, meand'ring thro' the mead,
Her echo'd name conveys;
And ev'ry voice, and ev'ry reed,
Is tun'd to Sally's praiſe.

5.

No more ſhall blithſome laſs and ſwain
To mirthful wake reſort;
Nor ev'ry May-morn on the plain,
Advance in rural ſport:
No more ſhall guſh the gurgling rill,
Nor muſick wake the grove;
Nor flocks look ſnow-like on the hill,
When I forget to love.

The HEAD-ACH.

To AURELIA.

AURELIA, when your zeal makes known
Each woman's failing but your own,
How charming Silvia's teeth decay,
And Celia's hair is turning gray:
Yet Celia gay has ſparkling eyes,
But (to your comfort) is not wiſe:
Methinks you take a world of pains,
To tell us Celia has no brains.
Now you wiſe folk, who make ſuch pother
About the wit of one another,
With pleaſure wou'd your brains reſign,
Did all your noddles ach like mine.
Not cuckolds half my anguiſh know,
When budding horns begin to grow;
Nor batter'd ſkull of wreſtling Dick,
Who late was drubb'd at ſingle ſtick;
Not wretches that in fevers fry,
Not Sappho when her cap's awry,
E'er felt ſuch tort'rings pangs as I;
Nor forehead of Sir Jeff'ry Strife,
When ſmiling Cynthio kiſs'd his wife.
Not love-ſick Marcia's languid eyes,
Who for her ſimp'ring Corin dies,
So ſleepy look or dimly ſhine,
As theſe dejected eyes of mine:
Nor Claudia's brow ſuch wrinkles made
At ſight of Cynthia's new brocade.
Juſt ſo, Aurelia, you complain
Of vapours, rheums, and gouty pain;
Yet I am patient, ſo ſhou'd you,
For cramps and head-achs are our due:
We ſuffer juſtly for our crimes;
For ſcandal you, and I for rhymes:
Yet we (as harden'd wretches do)
Still the enchanting vice purſue;
Our reformation ne'er begin,
But fondly hug the darling ſin.
Yet there's a mighty diff'rence too,
Between the fate of me and you;
Tho' you with tott'ring age ſhall bow,
And wrinkles ſcar your lovely brow;
Your buſy tongue may ſtill proclaim
The faults of ev'ry ſinful dame:
You ſtill may prattle nor give o'er,
When wretched I muſt ſin no more.
The ſprightly Nine muſt leave me then,
This trembling hand reſign its pen;
No matron ever ſweetly ſung,
Apollo only courts the young;
Then who wou'd not (Aurelia, pray)
Enjoy his favours while they may?
Nor cramps nor head-achs ſhall prevail;
Ill ſtill write on, and you ſhall rail.

Auguſt, 1753.

EPITAPH

On Brigadier General HILL.

OF manners gentle, yet a friend to truth,
With age not peeviſh, nor yet vain in youth:
Brave, yet humane, and blameleſs tho' ſevere;
His ſpeech was open, and his heart ſincere:
In courts unbrib'd, not factious tho' retir'd;
Moſt lov'd the ſoldier, more the man admir'd.
A queen his miſtreſs *, and his friend mankind;
His fortunes!--to yon little ſpot † confin'd.
Such once was Hill--and various tho' his lot,
The ſame companion, favour'd, or forgot.

EPITAPH

On a Young NOBLEMAN,
Kill'd in an ENGAGEMENT *at* SEA.

YOUTH, beauty, ſtrength, the trophy, and the buſt,
Not theſe his honours to the tomb we truſt;
But modeſt manners, innocent of art,
The open nature, and the moral heart.
Such love of truth as ancient Britons bore,
Such fortitude, as never Roman more:
And call'd betimes, his taſk of glory done,
To mix with natures ſocial as his own.

* *Queen Anne.*

† *Engliſhed Green.*

THE Monthly Chronologer.

SINCE our laſt we were informed, that in the 7 veſſels arrived from Greenland in the Frith of Forth, there were no fewer than 34 fiſh and a half, viz. in 5 of the veſſels belonging to Leith 22 and a half, in one of the Dunbar veſſels 7, and in the Borrowſtoneſs veſſel 5; and that two other veſſels afterwards arrived, one having 7 fiſh and a half, and the other 3. (See p. 339.)

On July 27, an officer of the Mint having received information, that one Bell had made a practice of coining a certain foreign coin called French guineas, or piſtoles, and alſo Louis-d'ors, had a warrant for him, and carried him before juſtice Fielding, who, after examination, committed him to New Priſon. He at the ſame time alſo committed the ſmith who was acceſſary, by ſetting up the materials for the coinage. And information being given, that the ſaid Bell lodged in Wincheſter-ſtreet, Mr. alderman Scott granted a warrant for ſearching the houſe, where was found in a cellar, juſt put up, all the materials and implements neceſſary to go thro' the whole art of coining, as compleat as at the Tower; which were afterwards all taken away by the proper officers.

His majeſty has ordered a reward of 200l. to be paid to any perſons, who ſhall apprehend Sampſon Phips, one of the perſons concerned in the late riot at Briſtol; and 100l. for apprehending either Samuel Britten, John Moody, otherwiſe Wordy, John Summers, and Hezekiah Hunt, likewiſe concerned in the ſaid riot, ſo as they, or either of them, may be convicted of the ſaid offence. (See p. 242.)

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 1.

One Edward Murphew, otherwiſe Andrew Reid, was committed to Maidſtone goal, being charged by a warrant under the hand and ſeal of the duke of Newcaſtle, with the murder and robbery of John Atherfold the younger, his maſter, late of Sundriſh, near Sevenoak in Kent, on Thurſday night, Oct. 20, 1748. He was brought from Scotland by two of his majeſty's meſſengers.

FRIDAY, 3.

This afternoon a fire broke out at the brewhouſe belonging to the Red Lion at Great Catworth, in Huntingdonſhire, which in a ſhort time conſumed 5 dwelling houſes, with all the houſhold furniture, ſeveral barns, ſtables, &c.

The ſame afternoon a fire happened at Dorſington, in Warwickſhire, whereby 7 cottages, beſides the farm-houſe, were conſumed, with barns, ſtables, a beanrick, a great quantity of hay and ſtraw, &c. and the church was very much damaged.

SATURDAY, 4.

This or the following day a moſt ſhocking and tragical affair happened at Corringdon, about two miles from South Brent-town, in Devonſhire. Mr. Joſeph Harvey, a farmer of that place, his wife, his ſon and daughter, were all cruelly murdered. Theſe murders were not diſcovered till the 9th inſtant by William Prouſe, a labourer, who had worked for Mr. Harvey, and had been ſeveral times to ſee him to get further employment; but to his ſurprize finding the doors always faſt, he went to a neighbour, who accompanied him to the houſe, and both looking thro' the kitchen window, ſaw Mr. Joſeph Harvey lying dead on the floor, with his throat cut. They then went to Brent-town to acquaint Mr. Anthony Harvey, brother to the deceaſed, with what they had ſeen, who went with a number of the inhabitants, and entering at the window found Prouſe's relation too true. Going up ſtairs, they found Mrs. Harvey in her bed with her throat cut from ear to ear; and then proceeding to the ſon's bed, a ſtout young man about 23, found him alſo dead, having his brains beat out, and his throat cut; as was alſo the daughter, aged about 20, whoſe brains worked thro' the ſkull. A hatchet was found in the ſon's room. On the 14th the coroner's jury finiſhed their inquiry into the cauſes of theſe murders, when it appeared, that Joſeph Harvey had ſent his two men and a maid ſervant to Bentar, about five miles from Brent-town, to get in ſome hay; which buſineſs would detain them above a week; that the hatchet found in the ſon's room belonged to Mr. Harvey; that Mr. Harvey had for above three months paſt been delirious, and greatly out of his ſenſes; and there being no ſigns of a robbery, the jury brought him in guilty of the murders,

ders, as a lunatick. But, ſurely, ſuch an aſtoniſhing ſcene is not to be paralleſ'd!

MONDAY, 6.

The ſeven following maleſactors were this day executed at Tyburn, viz. William Corby, Thomas Collingham, and John Ayliffe, condemned at June ſeſſions; Thomas Buckmore, James Williams, and Thomas Twynbrow, condemned in July; and John Fiſh, condemned at the ſeſſions in May, but reſpited till this time. (See their ſeveral crimes, p. 241, 291, 339.) Davis died in Newgate, and Smith was reſpited for a month, Millicent Cliſby and Anne Robinſon were pardoned, Anne Ellis and Peter Tickner to be tranſported for life.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

Was held a general court of the Society of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery, when warrants were ordered to be iſſued out for a dividend of the three per cent. per annum for two years, granted by act of parliament on upwards of 100,000l. employed by the ſociety, the ſaid bounty having been received of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms.

The Rt. Hon. the lord mayor gave a very grand entertainment to the deputies and common-council men of this city, at the Manſion-houſe, at which upwards of 140 members were preſent.

FRIDAY, 10.

His majeſty in council was pleaſed to order, that the parliament which ſtood prorogued to the 14th inſt. ſhould be further prorogued to September 27 next.

SATURDAY, 11.

Three Iriſhmen were committed to Wood-ſtreet Compter for perpetrating a rape on the body of Diana Puſhee, an oyſter-woman, at the Queen's-Arms in Newgate ſtreet. On Monday they applied to be bailed, but were refuſed, and after an examination of above two hours before Thomas Chitty, Eſq; the ſitting alderman, were by him recommitted to the Compter to anſwer for their offences the next ſeſſions at the Old Bailey.

The ſame day, early in the morning, a fire broke out in the houſe of a broom-maker, in Kent-ſtreet, Southwark, which entirely conſumed the ſame, with three others, and the adjoining houſes were very much damaged.

SUNDAY, 12.

This morning, between one and two, a fire broke out at a hatter's in Caſtle-ſtreet, near the Park, Southwark, which conſumed the ſame and 13 others on both ſides of the way.

THURSDAY, 16.

A fire happened about one this morning in Cock-yard, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, which communicating itſelf to the front houſes, four or five of them were burnt down before it could be extinguiſhed.

At the aſſizes at Buckingham, two received ſentence of death, one for poiſoning: At Abingdon, two: At Oxford, one: At Wincheſter, one: At Northampton, three: At Cambridge, one: At Worceſter, three, among whom was John Morris the younger, for murder, who was executed according to the late act: At Dorcheſter, one for the murder of his wife, who was executed; and a ſoldier, for murder, who was reſpited till Oct. 1. At St. Edmund's-bury, four were capitally convicted: At Stafford, ſix, but were all reprieved: At Exeter, ſeven: At Chelmsford, ſeven. The aſſizes at Oakham for Rutlandſhire, at Huntingdon, at Nottingham, and at Derby, proved maiden ones, none being capitally convicted. At York eight received ſentence of death, one of whom was William Smith, for poiſoning Thomas Harper his father in-law, and the ſon and daughter of the ſaid Harper. (See p. 241.)

Andrew Reid, who was brought from Haddington in Scotland to Maidſtone, by two meſſengers, on ſuſpicion of murdering his maſter farmer Atherfold, near Sevenoak, in Kent, in 1748, was diſcharged, the wife of the deceaſed having declared he was not the man. (See p. 386.)

THURSDAY, 23.

This morning died, by the bite of a mad cat, in the pariſh of Wrington, Somerſetſhire, Anne Gover, wife of John Gover, blackſmith. She was bit about ſix weeks ago, and tho' big with child was ſeveral times dipped in ſalt water, which healed the wounds in her thumb, and no infection appeared till Sunday the 19th: It then began to appear by a pricking in the thumb, pain of her arm, and reſtleſſneſs. She continued to grow worſe and worſe till the time of her death, tho' ſhe retained her ſenſes till the laſt, and deſired every one to keep out of her way; nor would ſhe ſuffer any one even to wipe the ſoam from her mouth, leſt it might infect them.

Came on to be tried, at Hereford aſſizes, before Mr. juſtice Foſter, ſeven informations in nature of quo warrantos againſt ſome of the acting members of the corporation of Carmarthen. The trial of the firſt took up eight hours, and a verdict being given for the crown, the defendants in the ſix others ſubmitted to the like verdicts againſt them, without making any defence; and, in conſequence of this, 15 other like informations, granted againſt the preſent mayor, and recorder, and the reſt of the acting body, muſt

ſhare the ſame fate, as they depend exactly on the ſame points: But thoſe informations could not be brought to trial at this aſſizes, as no proceſs could be executed to enforce the appearance of the defendants therein; for one of them inſiſted on privilege of parliament, and the ſheriffs of this year diſclaimed their offices, on purpoſe to avoid executing any proceſs on the reſt of them. The council for the king were, Mr. Morton, Mr. Price, Mr. D'Oyley, and the Hon. Mr. Harley; and for the defendants, the Hon. Mr. Bathurſt, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Aſton, and Mr. Naires.

MONDAY, 27.

This day was executed at Hertford, purſuant to his ſentence at the laſt aſſizes, Job Wells, for the unnatural crime of raviſhing his own daughter. He was very penitent, freely forgave her appearing againſt him, and hoped ſhe would forgive the abominable part he had acted towards her.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

July 31. JOHN Dodd, Eſq; of Swallowfield Place, in Berks, to Miſs Juliana Jennings.

Aug. 2. Theophilus Lane, of Hereford, Eſq; to Miſs Marcha, of Greek-ſtreet, Soho.

Hon. —— Egerton, Eſq; of Marley, in Cheſhire, to Miſs Fanny Seabright.

5. Alexander Kay, Eſq; of a great eſtate in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Caroline Chambers, of Brumpton.

7. Rev. Dr. Sandford, miniſter of St. Mary Aldermanbury, to Miſs Horton.

8. Rev. Mr. Wannup, rector of Waldon, in Hertfordſhire, to Miſs Cholmondeley, only daughter of Charles Cholmondeley, of Vale-Royal, in Cheſhire, Eſq; a 12,000l. fortune.

Legh Maſter, of Newhall, in Lancaſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Hoſkins, of Barrow-Green, in Surrey.

9. Edwyn-Francis Stanhope, Eſq; to lady Katherine Lyon, niece to his grace the duke of Chandos.

13. Richard Marden, Eſq; to Miſs Bennett, of Stanton-Harold, in Staffordſhire, a 30,000l. fortune.

14. William Strahan, Eſq; of Haymes, in Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs Popham, ſole daughter and heireſs of the late Edward Popham, of Tewkeſbury-Lodge, Eſq;

16. George-Richard Carter, Eſq; to Miſs Spilman, daughter and only child of James Spilman, Eſq; one of the directors of the Bank, a 30,000l. fortune.

17. Henry Warner, Eſq; a Jerſey merchant in Cannon-ſtreet, to Miſs Wallis, of Wanſtead, in Eſſex.

22. Lieut. col. William Deane, to Miſs Mary Chambers, eldeſt daughter of the late John Chambers, Eſq; of Derby.

25. Robert Sibthorpe, Eſq; of Ireland, to Miſs Cochran, daughter to the Hon. col. Cochran, of Hampſtead.

26. John Day, Eſq; timber merchant, in Bermondſey, Southwark, to Miſs Clayton, of Throgmorton-ſtreet.

22. Rev. Mr. Quick, rector of Morchard-Biſhop, to Miſs Lavington, only daughter of the biſhop of Exeter.

24. Rev. Mr. Richardſon, vicar of Finchingfield, in Eſſex, to Miſs King, of Epping.

26. Mr. Simpſon, merchant of Old-Ford, to Miſs Lydia Summers, of Mile-End.

Aug. 11. Counteſs of Cardigan, delivered of a daughter.

The lady of John Corbet, of Shropſhire, Eſq; of a ſon.

15. Lady of lord Carpenter, of a daughter.

18. The lady of Sir William Seabright, of a ſon.

22. Lady of lord Benſon, of a ſon.

29. The lady of William Harvey, Eſq; knight of the ſhire for Eſſex, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

July 25. JAMES Vernon, Eſq; only ſon of admiral Vernon.

The lady of the Right Hon. Charles lord Stourton.

26. Rev. Mr. Edward Gregory, minor canon of Durham.

29. The lady Sophia Hamlin, relict of Sir James Hamlin, of Warwickſhire, Bart.

William Owen Pyr, in the 108th year of his age, who had been pariſh clerk at Dulas in the Iſle of Angleſea, 83 years.

30. Rev. Dr. Bromley, rector of Wickham, in Hampſhire: He was ſon of — Bromley, Eſq; ſpeaker of the houſe of commons in the reign of Q. Anne.

Don Andrew Bueno, at Badajox in Portugal, aged 124. He was only a lieutenant of foot, tho' he had been in the ſervice above 100 years.

Aug. 3. Mr. John Lowe, formerly one of the common-council men of Alderſgate ward.

Lady Dorothy Weſton, relict of Sir Ambroſe Weſton, Bart.

6. Hon. Mrs. St. Leger, ſiſter to the Right Hon. the late lord viſc. Doneraile.

7. Mr. Polhill, ſon of David Polhill, Eſq; member of parliament for Rocheſter, of a hurt he received by being thrown from his horſe at the foot of Weſtminſter-Bridge, three or four days before.

Mr.

Mr. Iſaac Vaillant, uncle to Mr. Paul Vaillant, an eminent bookſeller in the Strand, and formerly of the ſame buſineſs.

8. James Crofts, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for the liberty of Weſtminſter.

9. Rev. Mr. Peter Richardſon, under maſter of the grammar-ſchool in Chriſt's-Hoſpital.

10. Rt. Hon. James lord Torpichan, in Scotland, and one of the lords of police there.

Sir Harry Danvers, of Culworth, near Banbury, Bart. ſucceeded by his brother, now Sir Michael Danvers, Bart.

Rt. Hon. the lord Mountague Bertie, one of the oldeſt captains in the navy.

11. Mr. Matthew Collett, one of the chief clerks in the Bank of England.

13. Michael Harris, Eſq; formerly one of the South-Sea directors, aged 85.

14. Mr. Weſton, counſellor at law.

19. His excellency lieutenant-general George Churchill, commander in chief of his majeſty's land forces in Scotland.

21. Hon. Mrs. Mordaunt, wife of Charles Mordaunt, Eſq; and third daughter of Scroop lord Viſc. Howe.

24. William Smith, Eſq; ſecretary to the South-Sea company.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

From the London Gazette.

WHitehall, Aug. 21. The king has preſented Francis Milbanke, M. A. to the rectory of Croft, in Yorkſhire. — And John Gooch, M. A. to the rectory of Fen-Ditton, in Cambridgeſhire.

From the other Papers.

John Trenchard Bromfield, M. A. preſented to the rectory of Warmwell, with Ploxwell thereunto annexed, in Dorſetſhire. — Mr. Samuel Fauconer, choſen lecturer of the united pariſhes of St. Mary Somerſet and St. Mary Mounthaw.—Samuel Rigby, B. A. preſented by Sir Francis Daſhwood, Bart. to the rectory of Conningſholme, in Lincolnſhire.—Richard Fawcett, D. D. to the rectory of Fenny-Compton, in Warwickſhire.—Mr. Haines, by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of St. Martin's, in Leiceſter.—Dr. Aſhburnham, dean of Chicheſter, to the reſidentiaryſhip of St. Paul's, by his majeſty, in the room of Dr. Johnſon, biſhop of Glouceſter. — Dr. James Willington, by his majeſty, to the rectory of Savage-Leigh, in Suſſex. — Mr. Mence, one of the canons of St. Paul's, choſen lecturer of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fiſh-ſtreet. — Mr. Michael Tyſon, preſented by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Gretford, in Lincolnſhire. — Chriſtopher Anſty, B. D. by the maſter, fellows and ſcholars of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Holme, Spalding Moor, in the Eaſt-Riding of Yorkſhire.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

WILLIAM Marſhall, Eſq; made a captain in the firſt regiment of guards. — Richard Meadows, Eſq; made a collector of the revenue of exciſe in the county of Eſſex.—Michael Hayes, Eſq; appointed by the earl of Granville as principal bailiff of the iſland of Jerſey, to be one of the deputy bailiffs of that iſland.—The earl of Cardigan, created a knight of the Hon. order of the Bath.—Mr. John Berresford, appointed by the court of directors of the Bank, one of their caſhiers, in the room of Mr. Mortiſon, who reſigned; and Mr. Martin, clerk of the Exchequer orders and accompts, in the room of Mr. Collett, deceaſed.—Richard Littleton, Charles Pawlet, Edward Walpole, and Huſſy Montague, Eſqrs. created knights of the Bath; and the earl of Cardigan, appointed grand maſter of the ſaid honourable order.—Capt. John Richardſon, made a captain in the ſecond regiment of foot-guards.

B—kr—ts.

DAVID Ruſſel the younger, now or late of Maidſtone, butcher.—William Whitehart, of Calne, in Wilts, drugget-maker. — John Spencer, late of Hanover-ſtreet, near Long-acre, taylor.—William Church, late of the pariſh of Wooburn, in Bucks, paper-maker.—John Stevenſon, late of Bickerton, in Cheſhire, cheeſefactor. — Richard Fuller, late of Reading, innkeeper and vintner.—James Howarth, otherwiſe Haworth, late of Manchester, chapman.—Thomas Dixon, now or late of Rooley, in the pariſh of Kirkheaton, in Yorkſhire, taylor and linen-draper.—John Gibbs, of the pariſh of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, victualler.—Thomas Varden the younger, of Macclesfield, dealer.—John Crichton, late of Newport-Pagnell, in Bucks, linen-draper.—Henry Rooke, of St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, broker.—John Martin Willett, of London, merchant. — Stephen Maſſey, late of Pater Noſter-Row, vintner.—John Cattean, of Crowland, in Lincolnſhire, mercer and draper. — James Pardoe, of Liverpool, merchant.—John Edwards, of Tooke's Court, in Curſitor-ſtreet, St. Andrew's Holborn, hoſier.—Charles Hoddy, of St. Giles, Cripplegate, victualler.—John Manby, of Weſtminſter, coal-merchant. — Samuel Plummer, late of Trowbridge, clothier and linen-draper.

THE

THE moſt remarkable occurrence that has lately happened in Europe, is a new treaty between the houſe of Auſtria and the duke of Modena, by which it is ſaid to be ſtipulated:

1. That his ſerene highneſs be appointed perpetual governor of the dutchy of Milan, and the houſe of Auſtria's vicar-general in Italy, with a ſalary of 90,000 florins a year; his ſerene highneſs to keep on foot a body of 4000 men, at the diſpoſal of the empreſs-queen.

2. That her Imperial majeſty have a right to place a gariſon of her troops in the citadels of Mirandola and Reggio, and in the caſtle of Maſſa-Carrara.

3. That the archduke Peter-Leopold, third ſon of their Imperial majeſties, ſhall marry the daughter of the hereditary prince of Modena, by the heireſs of Maſſa-Carrara; and, if this princeſs die without heirs male, the eſtates of the houſe of Maſſa-Carrara, and the dutchy of Mirandola, ſhall go to the archduke Peter-Leopold as his lady's fortune; but in caſe there be male iſſue, ſhe ſhall have the principality of Fermia, and the other eſtates in Hungary claimed by the duke of Modena, for her fortune.

4. That on the extinction of the male branch of the houſe of Eſt, the duke of Modena's dominions ſhall all devolve to the houſe of Auſtria.

And it is ſaid, that in conſequence of this treaty, the duke of Modena will next month take up his reſidence at Milan, with a penſion of 90,000 florins per annum.

Laſt month the Pruſſian miniſter at the diet of Ratiſbon, preſented to that aſſembly his Pruſſian majeſty's final declaration with regard to the affair of Eaſt-Frieſland; and ſoon after the beginning of this month the Hanover miniſter preſented to the ſaid aſſembly a memorial from his Britannick majeſty, as elector of Hanover, by way of anſwer to this his Pruſſian majeſty's final declaration.

From Amſterdam they write as follows: We are very attentive in this country to the king of Pruſſia's taking into his ſervice and favour as many Iriſh and Scotch of the Jacobite party as he can. Amongſt others, he has, not long ago, entered into a treaty with one of theſe gentlemen, an Iriſh papiſt, who was well eſtabliſhed at Rotterdam, has a thorough knowledge of commerce, is a very cunning man, and who has ſold a fine houſe, which he had in that city, in order to go into the ſervice of the king of Pruſſia. Many people even ſay, that the young Pretender lies concealed in the dominions of that prince; but as they give no proof of this, one may with reaſon doubt the truth of it.

The republick of Genoa have reſolved to build a citadel at St. Remo for curbing the inhabitants, and for obliging them to ſubmit to ſuch regulations as ſhall hereafter be preſcribed; but as they claim to be a free republick under the protection of the empire, and no other way dependant upon Genoa than by confederacy for mutual defence, this may prove a knotty affair; and in the mean time the republick's affairs in Corſica ſeem not to be in a very proſperous ſituation; for they acknowledge, that a party of their troops in that iſland has been defeated, and all killed or made priſoners by a party of the malecontents.

The Monthly Catalogue *for* Auguſt, 1753.

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The Letter from Cambridge againſt the Jews bill, in anſwer to the remarks lately publiſhed by one who calls himſelf a byſtander, ſhall be in our next; as alſo the hymn to Contentment, and other pieces we have received.

☞ RECEIPTS *for collecting the* LAND TAX *and* WINDOW LIGHTS, *are given Gratis by* R. BALDWIN, *Bookſeller, at the* Roſe *in* Pater-Noſter-Row.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1753.

An Account *of the* BULL UNIGENITUS.

THE glorious ſtand which is made by the parliament of Paris in favour of liberty of conſcience, cannot fail to be applauded by every true Briton. They oppoſe the vile attempts to manacle the conſciences of the people, with a genius and ſpirit able to cope with the combined force of regal ambition, prieſtly cunning, and miniſterial influence.

That our readers may judge of the importance of this affair, we preſent them with the following brief hiſtorical account of that famous bull, or conſtitution of the late pope, called Unigenitus *, which is but little underſtood, altho' it is the ſource of all the diſputes which have lately ariſen between the clergy and parliaments of France.

The deſign of the pope's bull, publiſhed in the year 1713, was to condemn a great number of propoſitions contained in a book, publiſhed by father Queſnell, intitled, "The New Teſtament, with moral reflections upon every verſe, &c. or, An abridgement of the morality of the Goſpel, the Acts of the apoſtles, the epiſtles of St. Paul, the canonical epiſtles, and the Revelations." Out of this book of father Queſnell's, the Pope culled 101 propoſitions, and paſſed a moſt ſevere cenſure upon them. Moſt of them expreſs the common ſentiment of thoſe called Janeniſts, relating to the efficacy of divine grace, ſome to the invalidity of unjuſt excommunications, and one to the practice of making oaths ſo common in the church. I ſhall only take notice of thoſe propoſitions that relate to the reading the holy ſcriptures, which the pope, in this bull, has thought fit to condemn.

Prop. 79. "It is profitable and neceſſary in all times, all places, and for all ſorts of perſons, to ſtudy and know the ſpirit, piety, and myſteries of the holy ſcriptures."

Prop. 80. "The reading of the holy ſcriptures is for all."

Prop. 81. "The ſacred obſcurity of the word of God is no reaſon for the laity to diſpenſe with the obligation of reading it."

Prop. 82. "The Lord's day muſt be ſanctified by chriſtians with the reading of pious books, and above all of the holy ſcriptures. It is miſchievous to think of withdrawing a chriſtian from the reading thereof."

Prop. 83. "It is an illuſion to perſuade one's ſelf, that the knowledge of the myſteries of religion muſt not be imparted to women by reading the ſacred books. The abuſes of ſcripture, and hereſies, are not ſprung from the ſimplicity of women, but from the proud knowledge of men."

Prop. 84. "To ſnatch the New Teſtament out of the hands of chriſtians, or to keep it ſhut to them, by depriving them of the means of underſtanding it, is to ſhut unto them the mouth of Chriſt."

Prop. 85. "To forbid chriſtians the reading the holy ſcriptures, eſpecially of the goſpel, is to forbid the uſe of light to the children of light, and to make them ſuffer a ſort of excommunication."

On theſe propoſitions, among the reſt, the pope paſſed his cenſure in the following words:

"Wherefore having heard the judgment of the cardinals, and other divines aforeſaid, which they delivered to us both in word and writing, and having implored the aſſiſtance of divine light, by appointing private and alſo publick prayers for that end, we do by this our unalterable conſtitution declare, condemn, and reject reſpectively, all and every one of the propoſitions aforeſaid, as falſe, captious, ſounding ill in, and offenſive to pious ears, ſcandalous, pernicious, raſh, injurious to the church and her practice, contumelious not only to the church but

* *From the firſt word of the bull, which begins thus:* Unigenitus filius Dei plantavit vineam.

to the ſtate, ſeditious, wicked, blaſphemous, ſuſpected of hereſy, and alſo favouring of hereticks, hereſies, and ſchiſm too, erroneous, bordering upon hereſy, and in fine alſo heretical, &c."

And in this conſtitution he commands the faithful of both ſexes, that "they preſume not to hold, teach or preach otherwiſe concerning the propoſitions than is contained in this conſtitution. Inſomuch as whoever ſhall teach, defend, or publiſh them or any of them jointly or ſeverally, or ſhall treat of them by way of diſpute, publick or private, unleſs to impugn them, ſhall, *ipſo facto*, without any other declaration, incur the church cenſures, and be obnoxious to other penalties appointed by law againſt ſuch delinquent. He further forbids the printing of the ſaid book of father Queſnell's, and forbids every one of the faithful the reading, tranſcribing, keeping, or uſing it, under the pain of excommunication to be incurred, *ipſo facto*. He requires his venerable brethren, patriarchs, archbiſhops, biſhops, and other ordinaries, and alſo the inquiſitors of hereſy, that by all means they reſtrain and reduce whoſoever ſhall contradict or rebel againſt the conſtitution, by the penalties and cenſures aforeſaid; and the other remedies of law and fact, even by calling in, if need be, the ſecular power."

This remarkable bull concludes thus, "Let no one then infringe or audaciouſly oppoſe this our declaration, condemnation, prohibition, and interdict; and if any one preſume to attempt this, let him know he ſhall incur the indignation of Almighty God, and that of his bleſſed Apoſtles, Peter and Paul. Given at Rome at St. Mary Major's, in the year of our Lord 1713, the 6th of the ides of September, and in the 13th year of our pontificate."

By the terrible roaring of this bull the pope thought to ſilence the doctrines of father Queſnell, but great numbers of the French nation have embraced them. The clergy therefore make uſe of this bull as a ſort of teſt to diſcover ſuch hereticks; and if they do not ſubſcribe to it, the ſacraments and other rights of the church are refuſed them.

For the GOUT *or* RHEUMATISM.

℞. Ariſtolochia rotunda, or Birthwort, Gentian — — — } *root.*
Germander, Ground pine, Centaury } *tops and leaves.*

TAKE of all theſe well dry'd, powder'd and ſifted, as fine as you can, equal weight, mix them well together, and take one drachm of this mixed powder every morning faſting in a cup of wine and water, broth, tea, or any other vehicle you like beſt; keep faſting an hour and a half after it, continue this for three months without interruption, then diminiſh the doſe to ½ of a drachm for three months longer, then to ½ drachm for ſix months more, taking it regularly every morning, if poſſible. After the firſt year it will be ſufficient to take ½ a drachm every other day. As this medicine operates inſenſibly, it will take perhaps two years before you receive any great benefit, ſo you muſt not be diſcouraged tho' you do not perceive any great amendment; it works ſlow but ſure, it doth not confine the patient to any particular diet, ſo one lives ſoberly and abſtains from thoſe meats and liquors that have always been accounted pernicious in the gout, as champaigne, drams, high ſauces, &c.

N. B. In the rheumatiſm that is only accidental, and not habitual, a few of the drachm doſes may do; but if an habitual or that has been of long duration, then you muſt take it as for the gout; the remedy requires patience, as it operates but ſlow in moſt diſtempers.

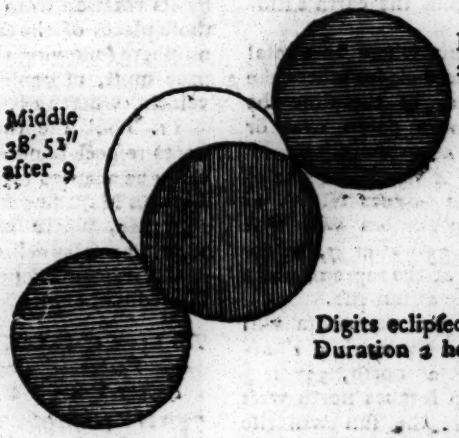
A RECEIPT *for* MODERN DRESS.

From the Saliſbury Journal, Sept. 17.

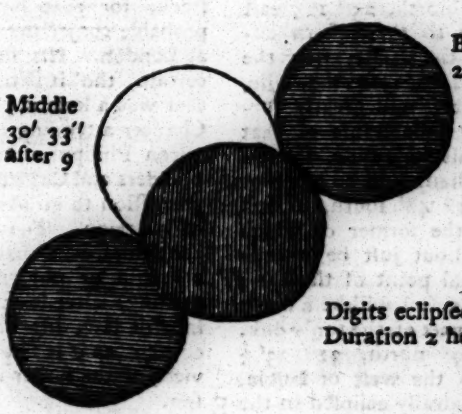
HANG a ſmall bugle cap on, as big as a crown, [pompoon;
Snout it off with a ſlow'r, *vulgo dict.* a
Let your powder be grey, and braid up your hair
Like the mane of a colt, to be ſold at a fair;
A ſhort pair of jumps, half an ell from your chin,
To make your appear like one juſt lying-in;
Before, for your breaſt, pin a ſtomacher bib on, [bon.
Ragout it with cutlets of ſilver and ri-
Your neck and your ſhoulders both naked ſhould be, [*vaux-de frize*;
Was it not for Vandyke, blown with ch-
Let your gown be a ſack, blue, yellow or green, [ſixteen;
And frizzle your elbows with ruffles
Furl off your lawn apron, with flounces in rows, [your toes;
Puff and pucker up knots on your arms and
Make your petticoats ſhort, that a hoop eight yards wide, [are ty'd;
May decently ſhew how your garters
With fringes of knotting, your Dicky cabod,
On ſlippers of velvet, ſet gold a-la-dauber;
But mount on French heels when you go to a ball, [can fall;
'Tis the faſhion to totter, and ſhew you
Throw modeſty out from your manners and face,
A-la-mode de François, you're a bit of for his grace.

Of the SOLAR ECLIPSE *that will be on* Friday, Oct. 26, 1753, *in the Morning.*

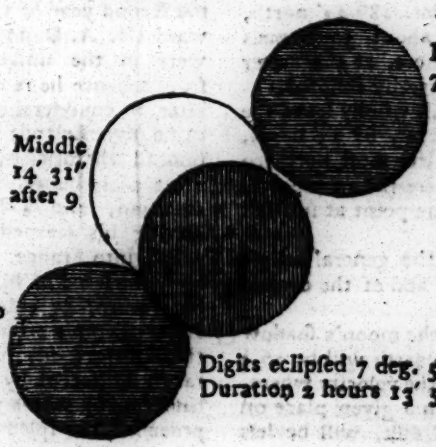
TYPE *for* LONDON.



EDINBURGH.



DUBLIN.



NOTES.

NOTES.

1. AT the middle of the general eclipſe the whole penumbra will not be comprehended within the earth's illuminated diſk.

2. Nor can there any where be a total eclipſe, except at thoſe places where the altitude of the moon, at the time the center of the penumbra paſſes over or near them, ſhall be 14° or more.

3. In the lat. 34° 4′ north, 21° 12′ ¼ weſt long. about 100 leagues N. W. of the Madeiras, the penumbra will firſt touch the earth 59′ 35″ after 7, where the eclipſe will begin at the ſupreme point of the ſun's periphery at ſun-riſe.

4. The center of the penumbra will firſt be received upon the earth 5′ 1″ after 9, in the lat. 46° 2′ north, 33° 1′ ¼ weſt long. about 140 leagues north-weſt of the Azores, where the ſun will riſe centrally eclipſed.

5. At 19′ 47″ after 10, the ſun will be centrally and totally eclipſed at noon, in the lat. 21° 48′ ¼ north, 25° 1′ ¼ eaſt long. which anſwers to the eaſtern extremity of Zaara or the Deſart, near the river Nubia, that falls into the Nile, which, without doubt, will greatly ſurprize the migratory inhabitants of that barren place. In this longitude, the ſun being on the meridian, will be more or leſs eclipſed from 11° 48′ ſouth, to 77° 25′ north lat. at the former of which places the moon will but juſt be in contact with the vertical point of the ſun; but at the latter the defect will be 2 digits 32′ upon the lower part of the ſun's diſk.

6. In the lat. 19° north, 31° 23′ ¼ eaſt long. a little to the weſt of Nubia, the ſun will be centrally eclipſed in the 90° of the ecliptick, at 40′ 19″ after 10.

7. The center of the penumbra will leave the earth in the north part of the bay of Bengal, in the lat. 18° 23′ north, long. 84° 44′ ¼ eaſt, about 30 leagues eaſt of Bimlipatan: Here, at 4′ 3″ after 12, the ſun will ſet centrally eclipſed.

8. The penumbra will wholly leave the earth 9′ 29″ after 1, in lat. 6° 13′ north, 70° 13′ ¼ eaſt long. at the moſt northern of the Maldivia's, where the eclipſe will end at the ſun's ſupreme point at ſun-ſet. Hence,

9. The duration of the general eclipſe will be 5 hours 9′ 54″, and of the central 2 hours 59′ 2″.

10. The velocity of the moon's ſhadow when paſſing over the earth will be 26 ¼ miles per minute; but the velocity wherewith it will recede from a given place on the earth's illuminated diſk, will be leſs than it. Thus, for example, its receſſion from Dublin, about the time of the middle of the eclipſe at that place, will be but 26 ¼ miles per minute: The reaſon is, all places of the earth are carried by its rotation from weſt to eaſt, and ſo thoſe places of the earth's illuminated hemiſphere following the ſhade with a ſlower pace muſt, of conſequence, diminiſh the velocity whereby it moves from them.

11. Tho' the times in the preceding notes reſpect London only, yet they may eaſily be adapted to any other place. See London Magazine for May, 1748, p. 220, 221, 222, where are alſo directions for viewing a ſolar eclipſe.

Vicarage-Houſe,
Shoreditch, Sept. 4, 1753. C. MORTON.

The LIFE *of* GEOFFRY CHAUCER, *the Father of* Engliſh *Poetry. With a curious* PRINT *of his* HEAD.

THE place of Chaucer's birth has been almoſt as much controverted as that of Homer, ſome aſſigning Berkſhire, others Oxfordſhire, particularly Woodſtock, for that honour; but the moſt probable conjecture is, that he was born at London. His deſcent is equally uncertain, tho' it is moſt likely that his father was a knight; for we find one John Chaucer attending upon Edward III. and queen Philippa, in their expedition to Flanders and Cologn, who had the king's protection to go over ſea in the 12th year of his reign. The ſuppoſition that this gentleman was Chaucer's father, whether a knight or not, is ſtrengthened by his making, after leaving the univerſity and inns of law, his firſt application to the court; as it is not unlikely that the ſervices of the father ſhould recommend the ſon.

But wherever Chaucer drew his firſt breath, or whoever was his father, it is univerſally agreed, that he was born in the ſecond year of the reign of king Edward III. A. D. 1328. His firſt ſtudies were in the univerſity of Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford, and after a conſiderable ſtay there, he became (ſays Leland) "a ready logician, a ſmooth rhetorician, a pleaſant poet, a great philoſopher, an ingenious mathematician, and a holy divine." Upon leaving his learned retirement, he travelled into France, Holland, &c. where he ſpent ſome of his younger days. Upon his return, he entered himſelf into the Inner Temple; but had not been long there before his ſuperior abilities were taken notice of by ſome perſons of diſtinction, by whoſe patronage he then approached the ſplendor of the court. He was now about the age of 30, and beſides



Printed for R. Baldwin Junr. at the Rose in Pater Noster Row 1753.


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ſides the advantages of wit and learning, was remarkable for the comelineſs of his perſon, and his genteel behaviour; ſo that he now became a finiſhed courtier. He was firſt made page to the king, a place then of great honour. In the 41ſt year of Edward III. he received an annuity of 20 marks per ann. which was no inconſiderable penſion in thoſe days. The year after he was advanced to be of the king's privy chamber, and ſoon after his ſhield-bearer. He now contracted friendſhips, and procured the eſteem of perſons of the firſt quality: Queen Philippa, the duke of Lancaſter, and his dutcheſs Blanch ſhewed particular honour to him; and lady Margaret the king's daughter, and the counteſs of Pembroke, gave him their moſt zealous patronage as a poet. In his poems called the Romaunt of the Roſe, and Troilus and Creſeide, he gave offence to ſome court ladies by the looſeneſs of his deſcription, which the lady Margaret reſented, and obliged him to atone for it by his Legend of good Women, a piece as chaſte as the others were luxurioufly amorous; and, under the name of the Daiſey, he veils lady Margaret, whom of all his patrons he moſt eſteemed.

By the recommendation of the dutcheſs Blanch, he married Philippa Rouet, ſiſter to the guardianeſs of her grace's children, who was a native of Hainault. In the 46th year of the king's reign, he was ſent, in commiſſion with others, to treat with the doge and ſenate of Genoa; and for his ſucceſsful negotiations there, the king granted to him by letters patent, by the title of *Armiger Noſter*, one pitcher of wine daily in the port of London, and ſoon after made him comptroller of the cuſtoms. The duke of Lancaſter, whoſe favourite paſſion was ambition, which required the aſſiſtance of men of ability and learning, engaged warmly in our poet's intereſt; beſides, the duke was remarkably fond of lady Catherine Swynford, Chaucer's wife's ſiſter, who was then guardianeſs to his children, and whom he afterwards married: So that he was doubly attached to him, and with the varying fortune of the duke of Lancaſter, we find Chaucer riſe or fall: He was now neceſſarily entangled in the affairs of ſtate, which, amidſt the various broils and diſturbances at court, ſometimes proved very prejudicial and even dangerous to him, and occaſioned him once to fly his country. On his return, he was for ſome time in very low and diſtreſſed circumſtances, till the duke of Lancaſter's intereſt reviving, Chaucer's good fortune returned with it, and he was in great favour with K. Richard II. who, among other benefactions, reſtored to him his grant of a pitcher of wine daily, and a pipe annually, to be delivered to him by his ſon Thomas, then chief butler to the king. But being now about 70 years of age, he quitted the ſtage of grandeur, and retired to Dunnington-Caſtle, near Newbury, in Berkſhire, to reflect at leiſure upon paſt tranſactions in the ſtill retreats of contemplation. In this retirement he ſpent his remaining days, univerſally loved and honoured: He was familiar with all men of learning in his time: Gower, Occleve, Lidgate, and Wickliffe our firſt reformer, were his great admirers and particular friends: He was alſo well acquainted with foreign poets, particularly Francis Petrarch, the famous Italian poet, and refiner of the language. After a retirement of about two years Chaucer died, Oct. 25, 1400, in the 72d year of his age, and in the 2d of the reign of Henry IV. He had two ſons, one of which, viz. Thomas, abovementioned, made a great figure in the ſtate, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. V. and VI.

Dryden ſays, our Chaucer was poet laureat to three kings; but Urry is of opinion that Dryden muſt be miſtaken, as among all his works not one court poem is to be found; and Selden obſerves, that he could find no poet honoured with that title in England before the reign of Edward IV. to whom one John Kaye dedicated the Siege of Rhodes in proſe, by the title of his Humble Poet Laureat.

The following words of Urry will very well diſplay the character of this great man. "As to his temper, ſays he, he had a mixture of the gay, the modeſt, and the grave. His reading was deep and extenſive, his judgment ſound and diſcerning; he was communicative of his knowledge, and ready to correct or paſs over the faults of his cotemporary writers. He knew how to judge of and excuſe the ſlips of weaker capacities, and pitied rather than expoſed the ignorance of that age. In one word, he was a great ſcholar, a pleaſant wit, a candid critick, a ſociable companion, a ſtedfaſt friend, a great philoſopher, a temperate œconomiſt, and a pious chriſtian." As to his genius as a poet, Dryden (than whom a higher authority cannot be produced) ſpeaking of Homer and Virgil, poſitively aſſerts, that our author exceeded the latter, and ſtands in competition with the former.

His language, how unintelligible ſoever it may ſeem, is almoſt as modern as any of his cotemporaries, or of thoſe who

who followed him at the diſtance of 50 or 60 years.

An Account of CHAUCER's Works.

The Court of Love was written while he reſided at Cambridge, in the 18th year of his age. The Craft Lovers was written in 1348, and the Remedy of Love probably about the ſame time. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, taken from Origen, was written by him in his early years, and perhaps Boethius de Conſolatione Philoſophiæ was tranſlated by him about the ſame time. The Romaunt of the Roſe is a tranſlation from the French: It ſeems to have been tranſlated about the time of the riſe of Wickliffe's opinions, it conſiſting of violent invectives againſt religious orders. The Complaint of the Black Knight, is ſuppoſed to be written on account of the duke of Lancaſter's marriage. The poem of Troilus and Creſeide was written in the early part of his life. The Houſe of Fame; from this poem Mr. Pope acknowledges he took the hint of his Temple of Fame. The book of Blaunch the Ducheſs, commonly called the Dreme of Chaucer, was written upon the death of that lady. The Aſſembly of Fowls, or Parlement of Briddis, was written before the death of queen Philippa. The Life of St. Cecilia ſeems to have been firſt a ſingle poem, afterwards made one of his Canterbury Tales, which is told by the ſecond Nonne: And ſo perhaps was that of the Wife of Bath, which he adviſes John of Gaunt to read, and was afterwards inſerted in his Canterbury Tales. The Canterbury Tales were written about the year 1383. It is certain the Tale of the Nonnes Prieſt was written after the inſurrection of Jack Straw and Wat Tyler. The Flower and the Leaf was written by him in the Prologue to the Legend of Gode Women. Chaucer's ABC, called la Priere de noſtre Damê, was written for the uſe of the ducheſs Blanch. La belle Dame ſans Mercy, was tranſlated from the French of Alain Chattier, ſecretary to Lewis XI. king of France. The Complaint of Mars and Venus was tranſlated from the French. The Complaint of Annilida to falſe Arcite. The Legend of Gode Women (called the Aſſembly of Ladies, and by ſome the Nineteen Ladies) was written to oblige the queen, at the requeſt of the counteſs of Pembroke. The Treatiſe of the Concluſion of the Aſtrolabie was written in the year 1391. Of the Cuckow and Nightingale; this ſeems by the deſcription to have been written at Woodſtock. The Ballade beginning, In Feverre, &c. was a compliment to the counteſs of Pembroke. Several other ballads are aſcribed to him, ſome of which are juſtly ſuſpected not to have been his. The comedies imputed to him are no other than his Canterbury Tales, and the Tragedies were thoſe the monks tell in his Tales. The Teſtament of Love was written in his trouble the latter part of his life. The Song beginning, Fly fro the Preſe, &c. was written in his death-bed.

A Specimen of CHAUCER's Poetry.

The PARDONERS PROLOGUE.

Lordings! quoth he, in chirch when I preche,
I paine mee to have an haute eloc
And ring it out, as round as doth a bell;
For I can all by rote that I tell.
My teme is always one, and ever was,
(Radix omnium malorum eſt cupiditas)
Firſt, I pronounce fro whence I come,
And then my bills, I ſhew all and ſome:
Our liege—lords ſeal on my patent!
That ſhew I firſt, my body to warrent;
That no man be ſo bold, prieſt ne clerk,
Me to diſturb of Chriſt's holy werke;
And after that I tell forth my tales,
Of bulls, of popes, and of cardinales,
Of patriarkes, and of biſhops I ſhew;
And in Latin I ſpeake wordes a few,
To ſaver with my predication,
And for to ſtere men to devotion.
Then ſhew I forth my long, chriſtall ſtones,
Ycrammed full of clouts and of bones;
Relickes they been, as were they, echone!
Then have I, in Latin a ſhoder-bone,
Which that was of an holy Jewes-ſhepe.
Good men, ſay, take of my words kepe!
If this bone we waſhen in any well,
If cow, or calſe, ſhepe, or oxe ſwell
That any worm hath eaten, or hem ſtroon,
Take water of this well, and waſh his toon,
And it is hole anon: And furthermore,
Of pockes, and ſcabs, and every ſore
Shall ſhepe be hole, that of this well
Drinketh a draught: Take keep of that I tell!
If that the good man, that beaſts oweth,
Woll every day, ere the cocke croweth,
Faſting drink of this well, a draught,
(As thilk holy Jew our elders taught)
His beaſts and his ſtores ſhall multiplie:
And Sirs, alſo it healeth jealouſie,
For, tho' a man be fall in jealous rage,
Let make with this water his potage,
And never ſhall he more his wife miſtriſt,
Thughe, in ſooth, the defaut by her wiſt:
All had ſhe taken prieſts two or three!
Here is a mittaine eke, that ye may ſee,
He that has his hand well put in this mittaine;
He ſhall have multiplying of his graine,
When he hath ſowen, be it wheat or otes,
So that he offer good pens or grotes!

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 367.

Although I have already ſent you a long Debate we had in our Club upon the Jews Bill, yet as we had ſeveral Debates upon the ſame Subject, in which many remarkable Speeches were made, and as many of your Readers may be deſirous to ſee ſome of them, I have ſent you the following, which was made by T. Sempronius Gracchus, *upon what we call the third Reading of the Bill, and was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

BY the motion now made for adjourning this debate to a diſtant day, I am at liberty to ſpeak to both theſe queſtions, firſt, Whether this bill ought to paſs at all, and ſecondly, Whether it ought to paſs at this time. The firſt of theſe queſtions depends wholly upon the merits or demerits of the bill: The latter upon the weight of the arguments of the gentleman in the adminiſtration, who has juſt now ſpoken. I ſhall beg leave, in the firſt place, to conſider thoſe arguments,—and in the next, to ſay ſomething to the bill itſelf.

The firſt reaſon given by the Hon. gentleman why this bill ought not to be poſtponed, but to be paſſed at this time, is, becauſe he finds the nature of the bill wholly miſunderſtood even by the petitioners themſelves who have appeared at the bar, and conſequently, that it muſt and will be greatly miſapprehended by the nation, if it ſhould end here:—Whereas if the bill ſhould paſs, it will become a law, printed, promulged, and fully known to the whole people, who will then ſee how much they have been impoſed upon by ſome factious and deſigning men, who have ſtirred againſt it in the city of London, and have been dignified by the Hon. gentleman with the title of *ſcabby ſheep*.

Sir, I hope the gentleman will excuſe me, for I neither want a proper regard for him, nor bear him any particular ill will; but it is impoſſible for me to avoid obſerving, that his reaſoning in this inſtance is neither conſiſtent with that candour which he profeſſes, nor well founded in any reſpect. Upon what does he found his queſtion, upon a queſtion, which he juſt before put to one of the petitioners at the bar, which I own I thought a ſtrange one at that time, after that perſon had been ſpeaking very intelligently againſt it for half an hour,) *whether he underſtood what was the intention of the bill?* to which he made anſwer, that *he underſtood himſelf, and believed every body underſtood, that the intention of the bill was to naturalize the Jews.*—The gentleman takes advantage of this expreſſion, obſerves that the bill is not a bill to naturalize the Jews, but a bill to take away the incapacities which, by the common law of the land, and by the ſtatute laws, they now lie under to be naturalized—and from hence argues, that even the petitioners themſelves againſt the bill are ignorant of the nature of the bill.—But is this way of fiſhing for inaccurate anſwers out of the mouth of reſpectable merchants, coming humbly to lay their apprehenſions upon a point of great national concern, in a regular and parliamentary way, before you, a fair method of proceeding? Is there any dignity in this manner of debate?—The gentleman at the bar ſpoke eſſentially the truth, *This is a bill intended to naturalize the Jews, or it is a bill intending nothing.*—Ninety-nine men in an hundred would have expreſſed themſelves in the ſame manner upon the ſame queſtion, and none, who had not conceived a mean and diſreſpectful opinion of this houſe, would have thought it neceſſary to have guarded what he ſaid againſt a quibble (pardon the expreſſion) of ſuch a kind as this.

The next reaſon offered by the Hon. gentleman, why we ſhould immediately proceed to paſs this bill, is drawn from the reſpect due to the other houſe, who have agreed to it with almoſt a general voice.—*That the poſtponing the conſideration of this bill would be treating them with ſome degree of diſreſpect.* To this I anſwer, that it ſeems to me, and I take it to have been always underſtood in this place, that it was more reſpectful to any bill, or the advocates of any bill, to let it fall gently by adjourning the conſideration of it to a long day, than to cant it out of the houſe upon debate, with that reſentment, which I think the bill does thoroughly deſerve. Unleſs, therefore, the gentleman means by this reſpect to the other houſe, that we muſt paſs this bill becauſe they have been pleaſed to paſs it, his arguments from the reſpect due to them makes nothing to his purpoſe—I have great reſpect for the other houſe, becauſe they are one of the three conſtituent parts of the legiſlature, and of equal importance to the

E— of E——.

conſtitution of this country with either of the other two.—As ſuch, I have dared, upon a very late occaſion, to be their advocate againſt a very indecent abuſe, which I ſhould myſelf have bluſhed to have offered to any perſon, or in any place, upon any provocation. I mean the bill * (ſtill depending in this houſe) in oppoſition to which the banner of popularity has been diſplayed by thoſe who, to the beſt of my memory, never acted under it before; and againſt which the democratical affections of the loweſt orders of the people have been attempted to be moved, by reflections as groſs as vulgar upon the whole body of the lords. I oppoſed the levelling doctrines then urged, and I reſiſted the indignity then offered to that order. It was my duty ſo to do, and it is equally my duty now to reſiſt the ill uſe attempted to be made of their authority, in order to reſtrain the freedom of our proceedings, and to employ an ariſtocratical influence upon this houſe.

The third and laſt reaſon of the Hon. gentleman, why this bill ought to paſs at this time, is derived from the progreſs this bill has already made in this houſe. It has been read a firſt time, a ſecond time, committed, ordered to be engroſſed and read the third time; and the queſtion is now before you, That it ſhould paſs this day.—Therefore what? Becauſe in every ſtage of the conſiderations that have been had upon it, the advocates in favour of the bill have out-numbered thoſe who were againſt it, therefore they who have ſtill offered further and ſtronger reaſons againſt the bill, are not to have any anſwers to thoſe reaſons. It is ſufficient to be told, the bill has proceeded thus far, therefore it muſt paſs now.—But give me leave to ſay, this kind of talk is a very light treatment of the forms and orders of this houſe:—If the forms and rules of this houſe, as to the courſe of bills, are not contemptible, they are of uſe; and they can be of no uſe, unleſs they mean to give you opportunity, in every ſtep, upon every law, to conſider and reconſider the ſubject-matter of that law, abſtracted from any regard to the opinion which had prevailed at any time or times of debate before.

Permit me now, Sir, to conſider the main queſtion, *Shall this bill paſs at all, or not?* With my concurrence it ſhall never paſs, and I will explain to you the motives, which determine me to ſet my face againſt it. Firſt, out of regard to religion, and reverence to parliament, and next, for reaſons grounded on the inutility, prejudice and danger of the meaſure.

Sir, I ſhall not ſay much, or ſpeak with any affectation, to the religious part: I never entertained ſtrait or narrow principles as to religion, either in ſpeculation or in practice. Reaſon and reflection have indeed convinced me, that a want of charity to all ſects and deſcriptions of men is not only very unbecoming, but very weak, and ſtill more wicked—I do likewiſe abhor all that cant and hypocriſy, paſſion, and enthuſiaſtick zeal, which ſeizes ſome, and is often put on by others, in regard to matters of this kind.—But at the ſame time I know, that a ſerious ſenſe of religion, and a real reverence for the eſtabliſhed religion of every country, is eſſential to the ſafety of every individual, and to the very being of government itſelf.—I think it therefore highly impolitick for this houſe, to bring the gravity of their ſentiments upon this important point, into any doubt or queſtion.—And I am fully perſuaded, that one or other of theſe two things muſt happen upon the paſſing this bill into a law:—Either the publick will be prevailed upon (by this countenance which you propoſe to give to the avowed enemies of the religion of your country) to look upon that religion as a mere fable, as conceiving it agreeable to that indifference which (tho' falſely) they will imagine you mean to ſhew upon that ſubject: Or, if the corruption of theſe times have not depraved them ſo far as to think religion a jeſt, and chriſtianity a farce, they will view your conduct in a very odious light.—If you ſtand in your right ſenſes, you cannot, for your own ſakes, as members of a civil ſociety, wiſh that your influence upon the minds of the people ſhould extend ſo far as in the ſuppoſition I have firſt put.—In the latter caſe, you would do well to reflect what conſequences may reſult from it to your own exiſtence. If the opinions of the people are, either juſtly or unjuſtly, ſo formed as to believe, (which, unjuſt as it would be, may ſtill poſſibly be the caſe at this time)—that parliaments have loſt all attention to their civil liberties; and if in the ſame temper of their minds, you ſhould lead them into a farther error, and ſuperadd a conviction that you ſit equally looſe to their religious rights;—What ſupport can you expect?—How long can you hope to ſubſiſt as a parliament againſt the power which you ſay you annually raiſe, and conceit yourſelves now able to controul, but which, without any doubt, may then treat you as the ſame power raiſed by your predeceſſors formerly treated them?—I ſpeak in the next place, to the inutility of this bill.

The

* *The Marriage Bill.*

The benefit to arise from the admission
f any foreign people upon earth can con-
ſt in theſe circumſtances only,—That
ey will bring over great treaſures:—That
eir numbers will increaſe the military
rength and power of the ſtate:—That
ey will improve your manufactures, and
xtend your trade.

As to the treaſures that will be brought
ver by this admiſſion of the Jews, you
ave been told by great authorities at the
ar, that in fact there are very few rich
ews to come from any part of the known
orld, and as things now ſtand this
ountry muſt be the place, in which
l Jews of conſiderable property, who
re here already, will remain, and to which
ll others will naturally come without
he aid of this bill:—Becauſe the lenity
f our laws, and ſecurity of property to
en of all perſuaſions whatſoever, af-
ords a better protection to them than
ey can find in any other part of Europe.
—In point of privilege, whatever has been
id, they enjoy none greater in any na-
on upon earth.—We are told, that they
re indulged in France to buy houſes in
e trading towns:—And by law they
ave been intitled to this here for many
enturies, tho' excluded from the right
f purchaſing any eſtates in land, which
ey are neither by law intitled to do here,
r any where elſe that I know of, or, as
ſtand at preſent informed, do believe,
n the chriſtian world.—If therefore they
ave neither conſiderable wealth to bring,
or want ſuperior inducements already
o come, it is nothing but a wanton
pirit of innovation, of changing the old
ws of England, and ſetting up for every
ovel inſtitution (the very diſeaſe of the
imes) that can prompt us to this ungra-
ious act.

But does any man expect any encreaſe
f ſtrength or military power, from add-
ng to the numbers of your people by the
dmiſſion of the Jews?—Tho' it be true,
hat in defiance of the fundamental laws
f this country:—In direct contradiction
f the very act of ſettlement itſelf,—fo-
eigners are now actually liſted, not only
n your armies, but in the very guards;
—and that in the inſtance of a late and
gnal infraction of the laws, aggravated
y circumſtances of unparallel'd cruelty
nd oppreſſion, and actually communi-
ated this very ſeſſion to this houſe, yet
ne very ſoldier named (after full notice of
is caſe in parliament, and after petitioning
or his diſcharge) is ſtill by violence de-
ained in the ſervice:—And tho' this in-
ontеſtably proves, that our armies can-
ot be compleated out of our natural born
ubjects, for I am not to ſuppoſe any
power but neceſſity in this country to be
above the law;—yet I will venture to ſay,
that Jewiſh troops will not ſerve the pur-
poſes, either of the nation, the admini-
ſtration, or the crown.—I muſt confeſs
however, that one purpoſe may be an-
ſwered by their admiſſion:—The abomi-
nation in which they are held by the peo-
ple of this kingdom, ſhould they grow
inſolent, or obnoxious by their num-
bers, may provoke exceſſes againſt them,
which, when all other arguments fail for
a ſtanding army, may furniſh new ones
for its ſupport.—For it is no extravagant
ſuppoſition, ſhould this bill paſs, that the
conſequence may hereafter be not only
the eſtabliſhment, but the employment
of an army to knock our own chriſtian
fellow-ſubjects on the head, in protection
of our foreign Jews.

Sir, it is equally chimerical to propoſe any
advantage from the manufactures or labour
of the Jews, which have been both idly
mentioned: Whence are theſe manufactur-
ing, theſe labouring Jews to come?—I
queſtion whether any number of Jews at
this time exerciſe any manufacture, or fol-
low any laborious profeſſion in any part of
the known world.—And in truth from their
obſtinate ſuperſtition, and the total dif-
ference of their cuſtoms in every circum-
ſtance of life, it would be utterly impoſ-
ſible for them to mix with our people,
were they never ſo well qualified for it in
every other reſpect. But we are told—
admitting all this—they may ſtill greatly
extend our commerce.—Sir, if we flatter
ourſelves with any notions of this kind,
we do it in oppoſition to all experience,
both of antient and modern times.—The
trade of the Jews, as it appears by the
oldeſt of our hiſtories, and the earlieſt re-
cords both here and in other countries,
was uſury, brokerage, and jobbing, in
a higher or a lower degree.—By this traf-
fick, in former ages, they diſtreſſed and
ruined the chriſtian ſubjects in ſuch
numbers every where, as to draw down
upon them from time to time the reſentment
of all nations, and in this traffick they
have improved ſo far in this age, as now
to ruin whole kingdoms inſtead of indi-
viduals, by aiding miniſters to beggar
the ſtates they ſerve, by which traffick
alſo they have greatly aided to plunge
this nation into a debt of near 80 millio-
ons; but for real commerce, and any
honeſt trade of merchandize, even in this
country, where the greateſt opportunities
of trade exiſt, where their people have
the largeſt fortunes to carry it on, their
dealings are ſo inconſiderable, that they
do not deſerve to be the object of our at-
tention in any degree, otherwiſe than as

the enquiry into the fact may prove the contrary of the pretence. For in truth, it will not be found, that of all the immenſe fortunes made by the Jews now ſubſiſting among us, any one has been otherwiſe acquired than by contracts, ſubſcriptions, commiſſions, and correſpondences, and all kinds of jobbing with the neceſſities of the publick in the late war.

Since therefore the naturalization of of the Jews tends to no important addition of property to this kingdom;—to no poſſible encreaſe of ſtrength;—to no improvement in manufactures;—to no extenſion of the commerce of the kingdom, this bill can be no meaſure of utility, and cannot merit the ſanction of this houſe.

I now come to lay before you the prejudice and danger, which I apprehend from this bill.

The firſt relates to the commerce of the kingdom, and has been ſtrongly ſtated by the gentlemen who ſpoke in behalf of themſelves and other merchants of London at the bar.—They have told you, that in Portugal, tho' many who are known to be Jews in their heart do reſide there, yet any Jew would be burnt at a ſtake who avowed his religion, and did not put himſelf under the immediate protection of the Inquiſition by the title of a new Chriſtian:—That they really apprehend this averſion to be ſo violent, that when it ſhall be known in that country, that we have taken a meaſure of this kind in favour of that race, we ſhall be looked upon as the moſt impious nation upon earth, our merchants and houſes there will ſtand in great danger,—and our commerce run the riſque of being greatly impaired, if not totally deſtroyed:—That at preſent our trade thither is of great profit to this kingdom, we being now treated as the moſt favoured nation:—That France has been long aſſiduous at that court, to obtain a treaty which might put her upon the ſame footing with Great-Britain in reſpect to her commerce there:—That hitherto indeed ſhe has not ſucceeded, but that there is great probability, that from the bigotry of that court, inflamed by that of the people of all degrees, ſhe may carry her point if this bill ſhould paſs.—Sir, none of us are able to judge how probable ſuch a conſequence may be. I thank God, we are ourſelves ſo free from this bigotted diſpoſition, that we cannot eaſily raiſe our ideas to thoſe abſurdities, to which ſuch notions carry the people of thoſe countries;—yet certainly for a meaſure of little or no utility at all, a riſque of this nature, apprehended ſo much, and pointed out to you by the trading intereſt of this kingdom, who can judge of this better than we can ſhould not be run.

But inconveniences of this ſort are conſiderations far inferior to the danger, which this bill threatens to bring upon the general eſtabliſhment of this kingdom.—I am to ſuppoſe that this bill muſt have this effect, that the Jews who are now here, or who are to come here, will lay out vaſt ſums of money in land. The advocates for this bill have been imprudent enough to intimate, that this is their intention:—This they avow to be one of the greateſt benefits they expect from it, as it will raiſe the price of lands.—Now, Sir, if this ſhould not be the caſe, what has been already ſaid proves that the bill will have no effect, which is alone a ſufficient reaſon why it ſhould not paſs:—But if it ſhould have this conſequence, I do maintain it to be the moſt formidable and highly dangerous meaſure that was ever purſued;—for it directly tends to the ruin, and even annihilation of the preſent landed intereſt of England. Of what importance is it to Engliſhmen, that the price of lands in England ſhould be raiſed, to this end only, that by this advance of price the people may be tempted to throw thoſe lands for ever into the hands of the Jews?—The preſent old Engliſh generation, who have now poſſeſſion of the landed eſtates of England, are for once indeed to have the inſidious advantage of being bought out of them at an advanced price,—but nationally they and their poſterity for ever after are to be deprived of their inheritances here, and the Jews are to remain for ever the land-holders of Great-Britain, and for ever after to enjoy our titles to this kingdom.—In whatever degree this bill is to operate by the ſale of our lands to Jews, it operates more or leſs to turn the tables upon the Chriſtians in favour of the Jews,—to put the Jews upon the ground of the Engliſh, and the Engliſh upon the preſent footing of the Jews.—And ſuppoſe this bill ſhould only have an extenſive operation of this ſort, (which it muſt have) and not an univerſal operation, (which it may have in length of time) yet great eſtates in all the counties of England will of neceſſity fall, and that very ſoon too, into Jewiſh hands:—Then let me aſk, whether it is poſſible that great eſtates ſhould not give great influence? Let me follow it with another queſtion, whether great influence (in whatever hands) will not be called upon to exert itſelf by the miniſters of this country in all future elections? Let me purſue it farther with a third, whether this influence ſo acquired, ſo called upon to exert itſelf, will not be exerted [illegible]

ſay, that undoubtedly it will; for obnoxious as this Jewiſh intereſt will be, it muſt lean upon the adminiſtration for ſupport.—Every ſect in religion not favoured by the people, or thoroughly countenanced by the law: All new bodies of foreigners, even to the third generation, do it for the ſame reaſon:—And if we ſee this in the conduct of all who ſettle among us by denization or by naturalization:—If we ſee it in the conduct of the Diſſenters of all denominations, and even of the Roman-Catholicks themſelves, the latter of whom moſt commonly give their weight to the ſame ſcale; and the former too generally, and too openly, in ſeveral counties, and in many boroughs, form themſelves into an avowed intereſt for the miniſterial powers in all times:—Can any man doubt but that the Jewiſh diſſenters will become in like manner the ſervants of the ſame power in all corporations of the kingdom, where they ſhall procure any eſtabliſhment? And can it be doubted but that their eſtabliſhments will be more potent in our boroughs, than thoſe of the diſſenters of any other denomination, as their riches are ſo much more conſiderable, and their union ſo much cloſer and more diſtinct, than that of any other ſett of diſſenters in the nature of things can be?

That the Jewiſh landed influence in counties, and the Jewiſh diſſenting intereſt in the boroughs muſt and will act in this manner, and may even hereafter drive out every other diſſenting intereſt of the kingdom, is not poſſible to be denied; from whence another argument ariſes, which I ſhall offer to you with great ſincerity and great good-will to the peace and quiet of my country.

It has been thought, in the ſituation of the royal family at this time, by every prudent and every honeſt man, that every means ſhould be purſued to maintain the preſent tranquillity of this country: Many who think that they have publick as well as private reaſons enough to oppoſe miniſters and meaſures, yet reſtrain themſelves at this conjuncture, from theſe honeſt conſiderations.—To this circumſtance ſome men owe their undiſturbed enjoyment of the great profits, and unexampled power of the high ſtations in which they ſtand. How then can we account for their infatuation, to call it no worſe, of urging a meaſure like this againſt what cannot but be known, without any immediate evidence of publick alarm or reſentment, to be utterly repugnant to the genius and ſentiments of the people of Great-Britain: Sir, it is no new thing that miniſters ſhould wantonly and weakly create confuſion, and from a contempt of thoſe they govern raiſe an oppoſition themſelves:—But our miniſters certainly are not aware how national, how general this oppoſition may probably become, which, from the times in which we ſtand, and from the tendency it may probably acquire, it is neither wiſe nor honeſt to provoke.

The preſent adminiſtration are ſome of them the ſame men, others bred at leaſt in the ſame ſchool, moſt if not all of them able to remember the ſpirit that roſe againſt their connexion, and overthrew them, towards the end of the reign of queen Anne.—The origin of that was a filly meaſure which jarred the ſame ſtring with this.—It is true they recovered their ground again by the accident of the queen's death, and the acceſſion of the preſent royal family to the throne.—But let them take care now; if they overthrow themſelves by the ſame wantonneſs, the ſame preſumption, the ſame inattention to or ignorance of the true temper of the people, they poſſibly may fall never to riſe again.

For my own part, dead as all ſpirit appears to be throughout the whole nation, I do verily believe, this bill will rouze it, but in a way of all others, in which I ſhould leaſt wiſh to ſee it riſe.—I deteſt the race the nation was hurried to run by that ſpirit which I have juſt now mentioned, and I rejoice that I know (and I have had opportunities to know it perhaps better than any man in this houſe,) that a moderation, and a fair diſpoſition to the preſent royal family, does exiſt (as much as they are traduced) in far the greater number of thoſe who are deſcended fron the warmeſt actors of thoſe times.—Nothing but your folly and extravagance in the purſuit of ſuch meaſures as this, can bring them back into the paſſionate humour that appeared then.—Sir, I have certainly, as to my own particular, no reaſon to apprehend a large minority—Tho' I expect it, I am ſure that I do not deſire to ſee one, which ſhall become ſo merely by the effect which this bill may have upon the minds of men at the next general election; for it will be a minority of a ſort with which I ſhall be as little able perhaps to concur, as the gentleman over the way to contend.—Indeed, I am amazed that this conſideration makes no impreſſion,—for ſo ſure I am that this bill will have an effect upon the people which you do not expect,—that when that day comes, which is not far off, I ſhall not fear to ſet my foot upon any ground of election in the kingdom—(I who have ſpoke my ſenti-

ments

ments and voted againſt the bill) in oppoſition to any one man among you, or any new Chriſtian who has appeared or voted for it—And ſo, do I verily believe, any other gentleman may do, who this day in this houſe ſhall act and vote with me.

Sir, it is eaſy to be perceived, in almoſt every ſtep that we have taken during this whole parliament, that we think ourſelves wiſer than all our anceſtors for 700 years before us—for our buſineſs has conſtantly been to unravel all that in reſpect to law and liberty, religion and commerce, they had eſtabliſhed as the proper rule of government for this nation—We ridicule the narrow notions of our forefathers, and we applaud our own open and extenſive underſtandings—which is carried to that ridiculous exceſs—that if a man talks of *magna charta*, or the Petition of right, or of any of the fundamental conſtitutions of the kingdom, he is ſneered and laughed at—If he talks of caution in admitting and countenancing every enthuſiaſtick ſect, he is a Jacobite or a Tory—If he talks againſt the haſty laying open of any branch of commerce, which from circumſtances may ſtand upon a different footing from the reſt—he is a man of little narrow principles, and trade is to be opened tho' the plague were to be brought with it, or the conditions for that opening were to have ſlavery annexed—From the ſame conceit, from the ſame rage for novelty, and unlimited purſuit of general principles,—when you talk of naturalization, no circumſtances of our ſituation in regard to the royal family now upon the throne, or to the jealouſies of the people, are to be at all conſidered—No regard is had to the ſtate of the laws actually now in being in Ireland or the Plantations, where any man may acquire this privilege for half a crown—to the facility with which all who apply to the legiſlature for it may obtain it here,—to the general indulgence and protection of all thoſe who come among us, tho' not naturalized, and exerciſe any art or manufacture—nor any reflection made how far theſe circumſtances already anſwer every reaſonable purpoſe of this kind. But general naturalization without exception is the word: —Naturalize all, rich and poor, Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Heriticks, be they who they will, or what they will, or where they will,—do it without any check or controul—do it without a power of remedy, let the conſequences turn out ever ſo much counter to what you may expect.

Sir, it is not common ſenſe, but downright madneſs, to follow general principles in this wild manner without limitation or reſerve—And give me leave to ſay one thing, which I hope will be long remembered, and well thought upon by all thoſe who hear me—That theſe gentlemen who plume themſelves thus upon their open and extenſive underſtandings, are in fact the men of the narroweſt principles in the kingdom.—For what is a narrow mind?—It is a mind that ſees any propoſition in one ſingle contracted point of view, unable to complicate any ſubject with the circumſtances and conſiderations that are, or may, or ought to be combined with it—And pray, what is that underſtanding which looks upon naturalization only in this general view, that naturalization is an encreaſe of the people, and the encreaſe of the people is the riches of a nation—Never admitting the leaſt reflection, what the people are whom you let in upon us,—how in the preſent bad regulation of our police they are to be employed or maintained,—how their principles, opinions, or practice, may influence the religion or politicks of the ſtate, or what operation their admiſſion may have upon the peace and tranquillity of the country:—Is not ſuch a genius equally contemptible and narrow with that of the pooreſt mortal upon earth, who grovels for his whole life within the verge of the oppoſite extream?

Sir, this leads me to the laſt argument which I ſhall urge againſt this bill—and it is not the leaſt important. This bill is a ſtep to a general naturalization, which was very daringly attempted, but happily defeated, not above two years ago.—The ſame ſpirit now animates thoſe, who moved you then to attempt that hateful meaſure—They dare not openly avow the ſame deſign, but they artfully endeavour to bring it about again by this means,—knowing full well how ſtrong this argument muſt be hereafter, when you have paſſed this bill, *What! will you who have conſented to naturalize even the Jews, boggle at allowing the ſame privilege to foreign proteſtants profeſſing the chriſtian religion as you do yourſelves?* But the nation, Sir, will ſee thro' this deſign, and by ſome means or other I am confident will defeat it now, as they did then.

I conclude what I have been led to ſay upon naturalization in general, and upon this naturalization of the Jews in particular, with this common proverb, That there is no rule without an exception, and that if ever there ſhould be an exception to any general principle,—it ought ſurely to be in the caſe of the naturalization of that people, the very eſſence of whoſe character and religion conſiſts in their abhorrence of Chriſtianity and rancor to the whole chriſtian race.

I

shall now give you the only other Speech we had made in our Club, upon what we called the second reading of the Marriage Bill, which was made by* Afranius Burrhus, *and was to this Effect.*

Mr. President,

SIR,

THE Hon. gentleman who spoke last was very much in the right when he supposed, that in opposing this bill he had all the strongest passions of mankind to combat against; and if he had supposed, that he had likewise the reason and common sense of mankind to combat against, he would have been equally in the right; for surely it is not only the interest but the duty of every parent to take care, that his child shall not contract a scandalous or an infamous marriage, and if he cannot do this by his paternal authority, the laws ought to assist him as far as possible: It is likewise the interest of every society that all marriages should be publickly known; and it is the interest of every individual, not to run headlong into a contract, which is the most important of any they can ever enter into, and which, without a high crime, can never be dissolved, during the lives of the two parties concerned, no not even tho' both should agree to have it dissolved. For these reasons, in all well regulated societies it has been established either by law or custom, that the marriage contract should be entered into in a more publick and solemn manner, than is necessary in any other contract; and in all christian societies it has been found necessary to render it sacred by adding to it a religious ceremony, without which no marriage can now be absolutely binding. But unless this religious ceremony be solemnized by the persons appointed, and according to the forms prescribed by the laws of each respective society, it adds nothing to the sanctity of the marriage contract, nor is the marriage vow to be deemed a vow, any more than an oath would be by law deemed an oath, if administered by one who had no power to administer an oath, or in a form not warranted by the laws and customs of this kingdom.

Now, Sir, if gentlemen will but attend to the laws we have now in being, they must see, that all these things have already been by them in a great measure taken care of. No marriage can be good unless it has been solemnized according to that religious ceremony prescribed by that sect of religion to which the contracting parties belong, nor can any marriage be regularly entered into without a previous proclamation of banns, or a licence for dispensing therewith; and originally it was provided, that the banns should be proclaimed three different Sundays or holidays in the church or churches where the parties resided, where likewise the marriage ceremony was to be performed, nor was this ever dispensed with by licence but upon good cause shewn, and upon proof that the parents or guardians had consented, if either of the parties were under age. By this regulation it was effectually provided, that every marriage should be publickly known and deliberately entered into; and no marriage could be entered into against the will of the parents or guardians, because they could forbid the banns, if the party was under age, or if they could shew any other good cause why the marriage should not be solemnized. But this regulation has in a great measure gone into disuse, or methods have been found to evade it; and therefore we must either be of opinion, that our ancestors had no judgment of what was proper for the good of society, or we must think, that it is now necessary to revive it, and to revive it in such a manner as may render it effectual.

I believe no gentleman will venture to arraign the judgment of his ancestors, because through every age to this very day it has been approved of, and laws made from time to time for enforcing it. Even so late, Sir, as in the 10th of queen Anne, a law was made for enforcing it, as has already been observed by the learned gentleman who made you this motion; and as this law has been found to be ineffectual, I cannot suppose that the necessity of a new law will be disputed. I must suppose, that the only dispute will be about the propriety of what is proposed by this bill; and the principal objection seems to be against that of declaring the marriage void, if not celebrated according to the forms prescribed by the bill. This, it is said, will derogate from that superstitious opinion which the vulgar have of the sanctity of the marriage ceremony; but I never before heard that the rendering it necessary to go about any religious ceremony with solemnity and deliberation, would derogate from that awe and reverence which the people have for it: On the contrary, we know it adds to it. Do not we every day hear of complaints made against our manner of administering oaths, on account of their being administered with so little solemnity? Is not this assigned as one of the causes why perjury is become so frequent amongst us? And I believe, no man will say that the manner of performing the mar-

riage

L—— B——.

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for last month, p.* 356.

Lord Barrington.

riage ceremony in the rules of our prisons, or at Keith's chapel, can contribute towards making the vulgar believe, that there is any sanctity in the marriage contract. Gentlemen may as well argue, that if a plowman should take upon him to marry people in a neighbouring barn, the law ought not to declare such marriages void, lest it should derogate from the opinion which the vulgar have of the sanctity of the marriage contract; and yet as to the moral obligation of the marriage vow, it is certainly in conscience as binding when made before a plowman in a barn, or between the two parties without the presence of any witness whatsoever, as when made in a parish church, before the parson and in the face of the congregation.

This vow, Sir, as to its moral obligation, we do not pretend to declare void: We are only by this bill to declare, that it shall have no legal effects, unless made in a legal manner; and this is what is often done in many other cases, by the laws not only of this country but of every country in the world. We do not therefore by this bill pretend to dispense with any oath or vow whatever; on the contrary, if a simple ignorant woman should be drawn in to an irregular and void marriage, and in consequence thereof should cohabit with her supposed husband, she would have a good action against him, notwithstanding this bill, in case of his refusal to marry her in a regular manner, and upon such an action the jury would certainly give her signal damages, if she was a woman of good character and he in affluent circumstances. We are therefore by this bill only to prevent any legal effect of a scandalous or infamous marriage, which a person may be deceitfully and rashly drawn into; and after many trials it has been found by experience, that this cannot be done by any method but that of declaring all marriages void, as to any legal effect, that shall not be entered into and solemnized according to the rules prescribed by this bill; which rules are no other than such as were by the original christian institution of marriage thought necessary, and regularly are still required by the laws we have now in being; and that these rules may be known by all women as well as men, particular care is taken by the bill, that the law shall be promulgated in a very extraordinary manner, by enacting, that it shall be publickly read in all parish churches and publick chapels on some Sunday in each of the four months before it begins to take place, and four times a year for two years afterwards; so that women will be less liable to be deceived by a sham marriage, after this law takes place, than they are by our law as it stands at present.

But what surprises me most, Sir, is that such exceptions should be taken to this bill, by those who cannot be ignorant of the law in this country, with regard to the administration of oaths and the punishments inflicted on perjury. Does not every gentleman know, that by our law it is highly criminal in any man to administer an oath, if he is not duly authorized to do so, and that an oath so administered is so far from being deemed an oath, that a false oath taken before a man who has no power to administer the same, is neither perjury or false-swearing, nor any way punishable as such? Is it not as necessary that no man should be allowed to administer the marriage oath or vow, but those that are lawfully authorized to do so? And is it not as consonant to reason that the marriage oath or vow, when administered by one who has no authority to do so, should have no legal effects, nor be deemed a marriage oath or vow, as that any other oath so administered should not be deemed an oath, or attended with any legal effects? Has not the legislature as much power to prescribe after what method, and by whom, the marriage oath shall be administered, as it has with respect to any other oath? And to prevent men and women from living together in a continued state of fornication, is it not necessary that every marriage should be publickly known?

Neither the power of the legislature as to the enacting part of this bill, nor the necessity of its being passed into a law, can therefore, I think, Sir, be in the least doubted; and as to the bad consequences apprehended from it, they are, in my opinion, altogether chimerical. There is not the least ground to imagine, that it will any way tend towards introducing an aristocracy; for it gives the rich no greater power than they had before, no not even over their own children after they come of age, and before that time neither man nor woman ought to be bound by any contract they make: Nay, I believe it would contribute greatly to the health and strength of our people in the next generation, if a law were made for preventing any man or woman's marrying before the age of one and twenty, even with the consent of parents or guardians; for we have the best authority for believing, that early marriages have contributed towards shortening the life of man; as from the sacred scriptures we may learn, that before the flood men were near,

ear, nay often above a hundred years of
ge, before they married, and that after-
ards the life of man was gradually
ortened, in proportion as they were
oner married. To prevent a young
ntleman or young lady's being rashly
d inconsiderately married before being
age, can be therefore of no prejudice
society, or to the health and vigour of
e next generation; and as the bill gives
power either to parents or guardians
prevent their marrying whom they
ease after the age of one and twenty,
to force them to marry before that age,
can no way add to the power of any
h man, or any set of rich men in the
ngdom.

Then, Sir, as to the lower class of peo-
e, I shall grant, that they generally
use to be married in an irregular rather
an a regular manner, and many of them,
believe, would chuse to cohabit toge-
er, if it were not scandalous, without
y marriage at all; but is this a reason
hy either should be permitted by law?
r if their living together as man and
fe, without any marriage at all, were
ce permitted by law, it would grow so
mmon that it would soon cease to be
ndalous, and so at last it would become
neral, if not universal, which, I am
rsuaded, would neither contribute to
e good of society, nor to the propaga-
n of the species, the two great ends
e should have in view when we are
aking any laws relating to marriage.
e are not therefore now to consider
at the vulgar would chuse, but what
ll most contribute to these two great
ds; and from what happens in all the
untry places in the kingdom we may
nclude, that our rendering it necessary
every one to be married in a regular
nner, would no way prevent or lessen
number of marriages amongst the
gar. In those places they have no
et parson nor Keith's chapel to repair
; and yet we find that marriages are
frequent there, in proportion to the
mbers of people, as they are in this
at city. This shews that we may for
s trust to those passions, which the Hon.
ntleman was pleased to observe, had been
planted into mankind by our Creator;
d that if we leave a poor labouring
n or woman no other way for satisfy-
those passions but by a regular mar-
ge, even the most considerate of them
ll submit to it, let the consequences be
at they will: Indeed, if we consider
t poor people have no servants, and
en few or no friends, to take care of
m in case of sickness, we must con-
de, that without any regard to these
passions, but merely from prudential considerations, a state of marriage is more necessary for them than for people of opulent fortunes; and accordingly we find, they more generally chuse it.

As to our seafaring and other itinerant sorts of men, Sir, there are few or none of them but have a residence some where or other; for a seaman's residence will always be understood to be in that parish where he usually resides when he is on shore, and a waggoner or bargeman's residence must be allowed to be at that place to which his waggon or barge belongs; and if they are to be married by licence, they can be under no difficulty, because they may be married at the parish church were the bride has resided for a month preceding. From hence therefore no objection can be raised against the bill; and as little can any objection be drawn from the consequence of an irregular and void marriage with respect to the children. We may as well say, that the incapacities which bastards are by law laid under, are punishments upon the most innocent, as to say, that the declaring of an irregular marriage void is a punishment upon the most innocent. These incapacities were introduced not as punishments upon the children, but as incentives to marriage, and for the same purpose they may and ought to be extended to children born after a clandestine and irregular marriage. Bastardy, I shall grant, is a misfortune upon a child born out of lawful wedlock; but it can no more be called a punishment than that of a child's being born without a leg or an arm; and will any one say, that in order to prevent this misfortune we ought to remove all the incapacities of bastardism, or that we ought to declare every marriage good and lawful, tho' never so irregularly or perhaps whimsically solemnized?

With regard to the law as it stands at present, I am really, Sir, surprised, that more innocent girls are not drawn in by sham marriages than we find there are, because it is now so very difficult to determine what is, or is not a good marriage, and still more difficult to convict a man of polygamy, who has been married in a clandestine manner. But if this bill should be passed into a law, it will be so easy to know all the requisites for rendering a marriage lawful and binding, that no woman can be deceived, if she is not willing to be so, and for such women the law ought not to provide any relief, because they deserve none. Therefore, should this bill be passed into a law, there will not be the least danger of a young rake's marrying several times before he

comes of age, or even ſo much as once, without the conſent of his parents or guardians; becauſe no woman can then be ignorant of the marriage's being abſolutely null and void; and ſhould he meet with a woman ſo ignorant, or one who pretended to be ſo, it would be very difficult for him to find a parſon to marry them, or a church to be married in.

I hope, I have now ſhewn, Sir, that there is no ſolid foundation for any of the objections made againſt this bill; and as the Hon. gentleman himſelf confeſſed, that our love for our children, our compaſſion for betrayed innocence, and our regard for the honour of our families, all plead ſtrongly for our paſſing it into a law, I make no doubt of obtaining even his concurrence for our ſending it to a committee; eſpecially, as that reſpect, which we ought to have for the other houſe, ſeems to require our giving it a little farther conſideration.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

☞ *As all the* SPEECHES *made in the* POLITICAL CLUB, *are not inſerted in their Journal book, any gentleman may ſend a copy or extract of what he ſaid upon any important debate, to the publiſher of this* MAGAZINE, *and it ſhall be inſerted by itſelf, or in its proper place.*

Remainder of the Extract *from Dr.* ADDINGTON's ESSAY *on the* SEA-SCURVY. (*See p.* 351.)

ANOTHER reaſon why the blood is ſo apt to putrefy at ſea is, becauſe the air there is not enriched with a due ſtock of vegetable effluvia from the earth. Every ſpecies of beings enjoys the beſt ſtate of health in its proper element. Aquaticks droop by land, as land animals do by ſea.

A third cauſe that diſpoſes the fluids to corruption, may be plenitude, to which ſailors are very ſubject, on account of their voracity, coſtiveneſs, and diminiſhed reſpiration. Their reſpiration is diminiſhed at ſea becauſe they feed on groſſer food and uſe leſs exerciſe *, and breathe a moiſter air there, than they do by land. The extraordinary moiſture of the ſea air leſſens perſpiration by relaxing the fibres of the ſkin. The more the ſkin is relaxed, the leſs matter in a given time will be diſcharged by it. And it is the nature of all animal fluids by confinement to grow foul and degenerate into a ſtate of putreſcence.

Another cauſe that promotes putrefaction in the bodies of ſeamen is the badneſs of their proviſions. Common water makes part of their proviſions. Their proviſions are bad when they are rancid, or putrid, or worm-eaten, which they often are, either from cloſe air, or moiſt warm air, or time, or negligence, or unavoidable accidents. Putrid food and water promote putrefaction, becauſe when received into our bodies, even in ſmall quantity, they have a power (which differs under different circumſtances) of diſſolving their texture, and of changing their conſtituent parts into a fetid ſanies like their own; as a ſpark of fire, falling on combuſtibles, kindles them into flame. What has been ſaid of putrid diet is true in a leſs degree of that which is mouldy, or eaten by worms and weevils; for every tendency to rancidity is a proportionable tendency to putrefaction, and the production of inſects is an actual effect of it. When putrefaction is ſo far advanced in any body, as to favour, or contribute to the production of inſects, a certain inviſible principle (very like, perhaps, if not the ſame with that ſylveſtrian poiſonous ſpirit, which is ſecretly detached, and unſeen flies from vegetables in the act of fermentation) is at the ſame time let looſe in or diſengaged from that body; which principle has the power of infecting or haſtening corruption in other bodies.

The fifth and laſt cauſe, and indeed a very material one, that gives the humours ſuch a putrid diſpoſition, as immediately produces the ſea ſcurvy, is the white and bay ſalt uſed to preſerve fleſh for the ſervice of the navy. It is true, theſe ſalts in a dry place, either hot or cold, reſiſt the corruption of fleſh, and of other corruptible bodies: But in a moiſt and warm place, like a living human body, they are juſt the reverſe. That both rock and ſea ſalt in a moiſt and warm place, like a living human body, haſten the corruption of our humours, and alſo the corruption of the ſolid parts of our bodies, even of our bones, I am ſatisfied by a multitude of experiments. The principle, by which they haſten it, is in many reſpects analogous to that poiſon already taken notice of in putrid animals and in putrid or fermenting vegetables. Let it not be inferred from hence, that the common uſe of theſe ſalts ought to

* *The want of exerciſe and great dampneſs in the air are no uncommon cauſes of the ſcurvy even among land men. To one or other of theſe cauſes we may aſcribe the ſcorbutick complaints of many ſtudents, mechanicks, and perſons living in confined marſhy places and near the ſea.*

to be forbid; ſince a moderate degree of putrefaction ſeems as neceſſary to the ſupport, as to the production of all created life. The true inference is, that where it can be avoided, they ſhould never be eaten in ſuch large quantities, as to occaſion a greater diſſolution in the body, than the welfare of it requires; or, where A that cannot be avoided, that a ſafe and effectual corrector *, if there be any ſuch thing, ſhould be frequently given to counteract their diſſolving or purifying quality.

The cure of the ſea ſcurvy may be undertaken with great probability of ſucceſs in all caſes except where the internal B parts are unſound, or the external much mortified. The grand intentions certainly are, to remove what is redundant; and correct or remove what is putreſcent or putrid. If the patient then be on ſhore, the circumambient air and the fruits of the ground will prove the beſt remedies. The acid exhalations and juices, with which they are fraught, con- C tinually mixing with the blood, become at once the purgers of ſuperfluities and the oppoſers of corruption. They purge ſuperfluities, becauſe being eagerly attracted by, and ſoon ſaturated with, the volatile alcaline ſalts, which ever in a putrid ſcurvy abound in the body, they readily form neutral ſalts; all which, whether natural or artificial, are purging. D

But if the patient be far out at ſea, where he cannot have the benefit of thoſe medicines which ſucceed ſo well by land, another method of cure, not leſs efficacious perhaps, though leſs quick, may be ſafely adviſed. In the firſt place, if he has any marks of fulneſs, from whatever cauſe, let blood, to prevent E internal hæmorrhages and other accidents. To leſſen the quantity of redundant blood ſtill more, I would farther adviſe a gentle daily purgation with ſea-water; which is now very juſtly eſteemed as a cleanſer of the inteſtines, and indeed of the whole glandular ſyſtem. It might be well for ſailors, if, when they F are free from the ſcurvy, but have ſome other complaint that indicates gentle purging, or are in perfect health, they would now and then in the morning early, perhaps twice a week, have recourſe to a draught or two of ſea-water; by the timely help of which moſt of the bodily evils to which they are liable, e- G ſpecially their coſtiveneſs and its conſequences, may be either cured or prevented. Common ſalt and brackiſh ſprings are either the cauſe of, or are hurtful in the ſcurvy, becauſe, being ſlow purgatives, they are apt to be confined in the body many days before they will paſs it, and by ſuch confinement will corrupt the body; but ſea-water, given in a proper quantity, being a quick purgative, is impatient of the like confinement, and will therefore paſs haſtily, and carry with it its own ſalts before they can corrupt any humours which they meet in their courſe, and likewiſe part of thoſe putrid humours from which alone that terrible train of ſymptoms is derived, which are the uſual concomitants of the ſcurvy.

Salt-water is alſo uſeful as an antiſeptick. But, it muſt be owned, its antiſeptick power is ſo weak, that it is to be looked upon rather as a retarder of the putrefaction of ſound humours, than as a corrector or ſweetner of humours already putrid. But if in conjunction with the ſalt-water we make a prudent uſe of the ſpirit of ſea-ſalt, we ſhall but ſeldom be diſappointed in our hopes of a cure. I have often reſtored ſtinking water, blood, bile, fleſh, and many other putrid bodies to ſweetneſs by this wonderful acid ſpirit. This is that ſafe and effectual corrector, which will counteract the putrifying quality of rock and bay ſalt, when they have been taken in ſuch large quantities as to occaſion a greater diſſolution in the body than the welfare of it requires. Twenty drops of this ſpirit taken every day in a proper vehicle will probably ſucceed with moſt patients; and the expence will not amount to 4d. a year for each man. Any quantity of ſalt will yield about a third part of ſpirit.

If the patient ſhould have ulcers on his gums, legs, or any other outward parts, or rottenneſs in his bones, it may be of ſervice to apply ſea-water externally too, with a ſmall quantity of ſpirit of ſalt added to it.

The laſt, but not the leaſt advantage of ſea-water in the ſcurvy is to be gained by uſing it as a cold bath. Frequent immerſion in the ſea corrects or waſhes away thoſe innumerable putrid particles on the ſurface of the body, which being abſorbed into the blood, would aggravate its corruption.

The moſt proper diet for ſeamen, much afflicted with the ſcurvy, is the vegetable part of their proviſions, ſuch as biſcuit, flour, oatmeal, peaſe, rice, all which, if they are good of their kind, conceal an acid that oppoſes putrefaction. Fleſh and fiſh of every ſort, whether they have or have not been ſalted, will, in human bodies infected with ſcurvy, by an eaſy and natural tranſition, in a few hours degenerate into a ſtate of corruption.

Of all ſimple liquors the beſt in the ſcurvy is freſh water, as it promotes di-

* *This corrector, the doctor tells us afterwards, is the ſpirit of ſea ſalt.*

geſtion, and dilutes and ſoftens the blood more than any other ſimple fluid whatever. Let every man then have ſix pints a day. Four pints in five of ſweet water may be diſtilled without much trouble or expence from ſea-water after it has putrefied, and one in three before it has putrefied. But pure water will receive great improvement, as an antiſcorbutick, from the addition of ſome acid, either vegetable or foſſil. As the vegetable tribe is hardly ever to be got at ſea in any abundance, we muſt generally be obliged to uſe there one of the foſſil kind; of which the ſpirit of ſea-ſalt is to be recommended far before the reſt, becauſe it is leſs ſtyptic, leſs corroſive, more volatile, more ſubtile, more penetrating. If water be moderately impregnated with this acid, only in the proportion of five drops to a wine quart, and each patient has a full allowance every day, it may be found to exceed the virtues of the Roman Poſca, and to equal thoſe of whey, butter-milk, and the other celebrated drinks againſt the ſcurvy. Add to this, that the ſame proportion of ſpirit of ſalt (which is about an ounce and half of ſpirit of ſalt to a tun of water) will actually preſerve water * in wooden caſks from ſtinking or corrupting in the hotteſt climates, for many months together, even a year and longer, as I have been convinced by repeated experiments. Nay farther, when it is thus preſerved, it may be found an excellent and an adequate ſuccedaneum for that moſt ſubtle aerial acid, which inſenſibly and unavoidably, and without intermiſſion, is infuſed into the blood in vaſt plenty by land, but which cannot in ſuch plenty be infuſed into it by ſea.

While this regimen is purſued, it will be proper that the patient, if he be able, ſhould be employed almoſt every day in ſome bodily labour or diverſion. It will ever be neceſſary to keep him clean, and alſo his ſhip and her crew. The patient and crew are kept clean by frequent combing, ſhaving, waſhing, bathing, under certain circumſtances, change of linen, airing of hammocks, and proper dreſſing of wounds, ulcers, and carious bones. The ſhip is kept clean by a quick removal of dead men and tainted proviſions, by frequent pumping, ſcraping, ſweeping, ſcowering, waſhing with ſea-water, ſprinkling with vinegar or ſpirits of wine, and admiſſion of freſh air. This laſt is done by opening the ports, and by means of a ventilator, which every ſhip, eſpecially tranſport, Palatine, and Guiney-ſlave ſhips, ought to be provided with, no leſs than with a rudder, or with maſts and ſails.

The MONITOR. No. 35.

From the LONDON DAILY ADVERTISER.

And remnants of Latin to welcome the vicar.

IT was ſuppoſed at one time neceſſary to a gentleman's education, that he ſhould underſtand Latin: But among many other abſurd and ridiculous cuſtoms of our anceſtors, this is now grown into diſuſe. The world continually improves; and it is fit that one after another, the idle opinions eſtabliſhed in times of leſs diſcernment ſhould be ſet aſide.

The character of a gentleman is to be idle, and extravagant, and weak, and wicked; and all this may be done without any language beſide our own. The common method of conveying this uſeleſs language into a boy's head, tended only to break his ſpirit; and we find univerſally at this time, that thoſe young people who have the moſt learning are the awkardeſt fellows in nature; and that among your men of the beſt breeding, it is not one in fifty who can ſpell.

Cuſtoms ought to vary when thoſe things change which gave them origin: At one time Latin was the univerſal language; it was then neceſſary that every man ſhould know ſomething of it, ſince he might by ſhipwreck, or ſome other chance, be thrown upon the ſhore of a foreign country. In this caſe Latin was as neceſſary to be provided as the jubilee beau's ſwimming girdle: But that great occaſion is at an end, for the French have uſurped this privilege. A *Comment vous portez vous*, or a *Je ſuis votre ſerviteur tres humble*, may be picked up in every ſtreet, and it is the idleſt thing in the world to be at the plague of any other language.

In common life Latin is therefore no longer neceſſary; nor have the improvements of the late ages left it any great place in the ſciences; or will it long retain that little ground it has. It is true, this language was once neceſſary in law, but *lex murderavit Latinum* a great while ago: And even while it retained its place in the courts, law Latin was like law French,

* *The Rev. Dr.* Stepen Hales *has diſcovered, that three drops of oil of ſulphur will preſerve a wine quart of water. Mr.* Boyle Godfrey *obſerves, that three drops of true ſpirit of vitriol, or one drop of oil of vitriol, will do the ſame. I have been informed (ſays Dr.* Addington) *by a ſenſible diſtiller, that rectified proof ſpirit, in the proportion of one part ſpirit to ſeven of water, will keep water from corrupting in any climate for ſeveral years.*

French, a language by itſelf; and had very little connection with what was elſe called by that name.

The doctors ſtruggle hard to keep upon ſome terms with it; and they have reaſon; for what is medicine without myſtery? Ignorance, however, is ſo reſolute and ſo obſtinate, that ſhe is diſputing inch by inch this ground with her arch-enemy; and if it be poſſible to get over thoſe college examinations in this antiquitated tongue, the next ſtep will be to preſcribe in Engliſh. It is hard there ſhould be ſo much oppoſition to this ſmall remainder of the language; for it has been a long time allowed that ſixty-ſix words were ſufficient for all the purpoſes of preſcription: Nay, we find apothecaries who make a very good figure in their ſhops, aye, and talk like apothecaries out of them, who do not know the odd ſix.

The clergy will perhaps be the laſt to give up this part of erudition, for a ſentence of Latin in a ſermon is always found to edify more than ten pages of dull Engliſh: Beſide, it may concern them alſo in their temporal affairs. The ſtory is famous of a diſpute between a certain parſon and his pariſhioners, whether he or they were to pave the chancel: The matter was about to have been left to the deciſion of law; when at length the good prieſt quoted St. Paul upon them, *paveant illi, non paveam ego*: And none dared to diſpute the words of ſcripture.

There is but one ſort of men who can be ſuppoſed to have any connection with this dull language: Theſe are gentlemen whom it is decent to name with great reverence, the authors; but they have at preſent diſclaimed the neceſſity of its acquaintance; and in half a century we need not doubt but we ſhall ſee the man condemned for oſtentation and pedantry, who dares to put three words of it as the motto of an eſſay. At one time theſe perſons uſed to communicate their thoughts in this language, that all the world might read them: But at preſent their ambition is confined within narrower limits. The laſt who attempted a publication of this kind is ſaid to have been haunted nightly with the ghoſt of the good old Priſcian, mangled like poor Deiphobus; and threatning to ſhew his Banquo ſpectre to the whole world if he did not burn his papers.

Under theſe terrors and theſe prepoſſeſſions is Latin diſcountenanced among thoſe of liberal education; and it ſeems for the good and repoſe of his majeſty's more opulent ſubjects, that it ſhould be baniſhed entirely from among them. Notwithſtanding which, however, it does not ſeem neceſſary or even adviſable to drive it entirely out of the kingdom. It has been long ſince obſerved, that an univerſity education was very well for a footman, that it was too pedantick for a man of faſhion. Perhaps it may be proper to keep up ſome remains of Latin among the men of this rank, that they may write their maſters cards with decency.

Nor are theſe all the perſons to whom Latin will be uſeful; there are theſe three other claſſes of people to whom it may be of eminent advantage. Theſe are the trades-people, the alehouſe men, and poſture-maſters: Nor is this theory or chimera; but it is warranted by ſufficient experience. A Latin ſentence has as ſtrong a tendency to call people out of the ſtreet, as to draw up their eyes to a pulpit.

In a ſtreet going to the city I have obſerved over the door-way of a certain ſhop, VIRTUS SUA LAUDET. The habitation has gone thro' ſeveral changes in my memory: I think I can in the compaſs of a few years remember it a hatter's, a ſtationers', a hoſier's, and a ſnuff-ſhop: But under all theſe revolutions, the inſcription has held its place; and beyond a doubt has called in as many to buy paper as hats, or ſtockings as tobacco. Very near the Royal Exchange an optician has written over his door-way in ſeſquipedalian capitals, VIDEO MELIORA, and his cuſtomers as well as himſelf underſtand by it, they may ſee better with ſpectacles than without them. In my way to a ſummer retreat I have at Paddington, I can ſcarce leave Tottenham road, before I ſee over an alehouſe-door, EN CALOTECHNI PRÆMIUM. This fellow goes beyond the common cuſtom, but he can tell you the meaning; I have a ſnug-houſe, and here's the benefit of the convenience.

In Cheapſide there is a printſhop, which carries away the trade from all in the neighbourhood, not becauſe Mr. Hogarth's head is the ſign, but the man has had the ingenuity to write about it SOLUS ADEST. Whether he means that this is the only man, the only painter, or the only Mr. Hogarth in the world, the reader is left to gueſs. This I am afraid however is but borrowed from a device of Mahomet Caratha. The rope-dancer in the bills of his entertainment had a figure of himſelf, and of the ſun, with this inſcription SICUT SOLUS EGO SOLO. The conſequence is ſufficiently known; nor does there need more evidence, that howſoever this deſolate language ought to be diſcountenanced among people of diſtinction, there are ſtill ſome to whom it may be uſeful.

The WORLD, N°. 36, Sept. 6.

I WAS formerly acquainted with an old gentleman, who, as often as he was asked at the tavern how his wife did, never failed to assure us, "that he did not come abroad to be put in mind of his wife." I could wish with all my heart, that those persons who are married to the town for at least 8 months in the year, would upon their removal into the country, forget the amusements of it, and attach themselves to those pleasures which are to be found in groves and gardens, in exercise and temperance. But as fond as we are of variety, and as pleasing as the changes of the seasons are generally acknowledged to be, it is observable, that in all the large villages near London, the summer seems only to be endured, as it is made to resemble the winter in town. Routs, visits, assemblies, and meetings for drinking, are all the pleasures that are attended to; while the meadows and corn-fields

(Where the milk-maid singeth blithe,
And the mower whets his sythe)

are neglected and despised.

I have received a letter upon this subject, which, for its candour and good sense, I shall lay before my readers.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

SIR,

IN this season of universal migration, when the fireworks of Marybone, and the fin-works at Vaux hall are deserted for the salutary springs of Tunbridge, Cheltenham and Scarborough; it would not be amiss, methinks, if you were to give us your opinion of those seats of idleness and pleasure, health and gaiety. Or suppose you should extend your views still farther, and tell us what you think in general of summer amusements, and the fashionable employments of rural life. To supply in some measure this defect, give me leave to acquaint you with the principal occurrences that engaged my attention very lately, in a ten days retirement in the country.

As the friend I visited was a man who had seen much of the world; as his wife and daughters were adorned with all the accomplishments of genteel life; and as they were no less admired for their understandings than their persons; my expectation was raised and flattered with the pleasing, yet reasonable thought, of passing my time with no less improvement than delight, in a situation where art and nature conspired to indulge my utmost wishes. But how grievously disappointed was I to find, that when ever I walked out I must walk alone; and even then was sure to be reproached, in the afternoon, for rising before the bottle was out; and in the evening, for breaking a set at cards! The former part of my conduct disobliged the men, and the latter offended the ladies. Scarce could I reach the end of the avenue before my friend, with a gentle rebuke, summoned me back to give a toast; and hardly could I contemplate the view from the terrass, before Miss Kitty would come running to tell me that the *rubbers* was *up*, and that it was my turn to *cut in*. This, I doubt, is too general a complaint to be soon redressed; yet it is not less a grievance. That persons so well qualified for giving and receiving the pleasures of conversation should thus agree to banish thought (at least, all subjects that are worth the thinking of) must be almost incredible to those who are unacquainted with polite life. That a season, in which all the beauties of nature appear to such advantage, should be thus thrown away, and as much disregarded as the depth of winter, seems utterly inexcusable, and in some degree immoral. "How, thought I to myself, can talents designed for the noblest purposes be thus perverted to the meanest? Is it the sole province of wit to give toasts, and of beauty to shuffle cards? How are the faculties of reason suspended, while those of passion alone prevail! since it is no less certain that the sweetest temper may be destroyed by cards, than that the best constitution may be ruined by wine." These were my usual reflections as I returned to my company, chagrined and disappointed at the loss of a walk, which, tho' a solitary one, I should always prefer to the pleasures of the bottle, or a party of whist by daylight, in the best assembly in England.

Be so good, Mr. Fitz-Adam, as to espouse the cause of injured nature, and remonstrate loudly against this enormous barbarity of killing the summer. Let cards prevail in the winter, and in cities only; Too much of them do we see in this great town to desire them elsewhere. Let drinking be confined to election dinners, and corporation feasts, and not continue (as it too much does) imperceptibly to make havock of our private families. Assure the ladies, the young ones I mean, that however their mothers may instruct them by example, or whatever they themselves may think, anxiety and disappointment, hope and fear, are no improvers of their beauty: That Venus never kept her court at a rout; and that the arrows of Cupid

Cupid are not winged with cards. Let them take but one walk, and the milk-maid that gives them a ſyllabub at the end of it will convince them that air and exerciſe are the true preſervatives of health and beauty, and will add more lively bloom and freſher roſes to their cheeks, than all the *rouge* of French art, or all the puſh of Engliſh avarice. Inform the men, if they know it not already, that tho' they may eſteem themſelves ſober when they are not dead drunk, and poſſibly may never be in a ſtate of intoxication, yet drinking to any degree of exceſs will certainly hurt, if not totally ruin their conſtitutions, and be the ſure, tho', perhaps, ſlow occaſion of rheumatiſms, gouts, dropſies and death itſelf. Many inſtances of this will occur in the ſphere of every one's acquaintance; and if ſome of the deceaſed have lived 50 or 60 years, it is hardly to be doubted, that had this barbarous cuſtom never prevailed, their lives might have been extended to at leaſt 70 or 80.

In ſhort, while theſe practices continue, by which every rural delight is entirely loſt, country ſeats may be eſteemed an idle expence, and an uſeleſs burden. London is certainly the fitteſt place for either the bottle or cards; it is there that the gentlemen may purſue the one, and the ladies the other, without being interrupted by ſuch troubleſome gueſts as myſelf, who may be now and then deſirous of picking a noſegay, or of liſtening to the nightingale. For in vain does nature laviſh her charms, if they are thus neglected; in vain do the birds ſing if no one hears them, and in vain do the flowers blow, if

——they blow unſeen,
And waſte their ſweetneſs on the deſart air.

But if theſe polite perſons will continue to reſide in the ſummer at their country ſeats, merely becauſe it is the faſhion, it would be no unfriendly office to ſpare them the mortification of continually gazing upon unwelcome objects. In order therefore to fix their attention to the moſt important concerns, I would humbly propoſe (and I doubt not but the propoſal will meet with their approbation) that immediately after dinner the windows be cloſed, and the light of the ſun exchanged for that of wax candles; by which means the gentlemen over their bottle in one room, may uninterruptedly harangue on hounds and horſes, while the ladies in another may be ſhut up till midnight with cards and counters. And that the latter may be ſpared the diſquiet of having recourſe on a Sunday to fields and gardens (I mean, if their mamma's or huſbands ſhould happen to be ſo enthuſiaſtically rigid as to forbid gaming upon that day) let it be lawful for them to lie abed and ſtudy Mr. Hoyle.

I am,
SIR, &c.
RUSTICUS.

SOLUTION *to the* QUESTION *in the* Mag. *for* June, 1753. *p.* 279. *By* A. Liquier, *of* Ripon *School.* (*See p.* 367, 373.)

PUT x=BC=DE (ſee the propoſer's figure.) C. L.

y=AE=DC, and let a=11, 58 per Gunter.

Then $y-a$=PE, and PD=$\frac{yx-ax}{a}$ =AB.

For as BD : BC :: PE : PD. Now,

EQUATION I.

$$x^2-y^2+2ya-aa=\frac{y^2x^2-2yax^2+a^2x^2}{a^2}$$

$$xx=\frac{a^4+y^2a^2-2ya^3}{2ya-y^2}$$

EQUATION II.

$$yy-xx=aa$$
$$xx=yy-aa$$

EQUATION III.

$$\frac{a^4+y^2a^2-2ya^3}{2ya-y^2}=yy-aa$$
$$a^4+y^2a^2-2ya^3=2ya^3-y^4-2ya^3+y^2a^2$$
$$a^4+2ya^3+y^4-2y^3a=0.$$

This equation being reduced by the univerſal method of converging ſeries, will diſcover

y=21,647, &c. and conſequently
x=18, 29, &c.

Whence all the ſides, and areas, will eaſily be found, and the angles alſo. (*Vide* Hawney's Common Meaſurer, and his Trigonometry.)

A QUESTION *in* NAVIGATION. *By* A. Liquier.

A SHIP ſailed from latitude north, in a direct courſe, between north and eaſt 50 miles, and met a ſhip, that had alſo ſailed from the ſame degree of lat. north on a direct courſe between north and weſt 27 miles; he ſailed on, and met another ſhip coming alſo from the ſame degree of lat. north full betwixt north and weſt; and the place of departure of this latter was 28 miles diſtant from that of the ſecond. Now I demand, 1. The diſtance run by the third ſhip. 2. The diſtance from the place of departure of the firſt ſhip to that of the ſecond. And, 3. The diſtance ſailed by the firſt ſhip, to the third, after he had met the ſecond.

Mr.

Mr. TODD's Queſtion *in* London Magazine *for* Auguſt, 1753, p. 368, *anſwered.*

THE whole ſtock was £. 100,000
Remainder at 4 years end 80,000 } p. queſ.

Stock advanced muſt be 20,000 £.

But
per queſtion he advanced
£. 639,63125 per month.
12

7675,57500
4

The amount of the
ſtock and intereſt 30702,300 £.

So that the £. 20,000 in 4 years amounted to £. 30702,3.

Now
By a known theorem $\frac{A}{P} = R^T$ or $\frac{30702,3}{20000}$ = 1,535115 the biquadrate of the rates, or of the amount of 1l. and its intereſt for 1 year, the root being extracted gives 1,11310268, deduct the principal, viz. 1l. the remainder is ,11310268, the intereſt of 1l. per ann. So that 11,310268 is the rate per cent. per ann. Q. E. D.

Bromley, near Bow. EDWARD PAGE.

A DESCRIPTION, *and beautiful* VIEW, *of the City of* YORK.

YORK, the Eboracum of the Romans, was of ſuch account in their time, that no leſs than three military ways paſſed thro' it: And it was not only a Roman colony, but ſome of the principal generals reſided here, and the emperors Severus and Conſtantius Chlorus, father of Conſtantine the Great, kept their courts, and are ſaid to have died here. And here alſo have been found many Roman altars, inſcriptions, urn, coins, &c.

York, in regard to its dignity, is generally eſteemed the ſecond city in England, as Briſtol is on account of its trade and commerce. It is ſituate on a plain on both ſides the river Ouſe, over which it has a ſtately ſtone bridge, conſiſting of five arches: The diameter of the middle arch, which was the largeſt in the kingdom before that at Blenheim houſe was built, is 81 feet, and its height 51. It was owing to an accident that it was built ſo wide; for upon a ſudden thaw, which occaſioned a great flood, a prodigious weight of ice broke down two arches of the old bridge, by which 12 houſes were demoliſhed, and ſeveral perſons drowned.

This city is ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, kept in good repair, in which are four gates and five poſterns. It is a county of itſelf, extending over all the Wapentake, called Ainſty, containing 30 villages and hamlets, and is governed by a mayor, who is ſtiled lord-mayor, as at London, a recorder, 12 aldermen, who are juſtices of the peace, two ſheriffs, 24 prime common-council men, eight chamberlains, 72 common-council men, a town-clerk, ſword-bearer, and common-ſerjeant. It ſends two members to parliament, who at preſent are George Fox, and William Thornton, Eſqrs. The lord-mayor and aldermen have conſervation of the rivers Ouſe, Humber, Wherſe, Derwent, Air and Dun, within certain limits of each.

York has often given title of duke to the princes of the blood royal, but to none elſe. The two citizens they return to parliament, have the privilege of taking their places in the houſe of commons, next to the citizens of London, upon what is called the privy counſellors bench; a privilege, which, if neglected to be claimed, ought to be made known, as it appertains to the citizens of London and York only, and is by thoſe of London exerciſed the firſt day of the meeting of every new parliament.

The archbiſhop of York formerly contended for the primacy with the archbiſhop of Canterbury, till the controverſy was determined by pope Alexander in favour of the latter. Here are four plentiful markets weekly, viz. on Tueſday, Thurſday, Friday and Saturday. It is 150 computed, and 192 meaſured miles diſtant from London.

This city was formerly very populous, and had a great trade, which is now very much declined. In Henry Vth's time there were 41 pariſhes, 17 chapels, 16 hoſpitals, and 9 abbeys, beſides the cathedral; but now there are only 17 churches in uſe. The preſent ſupport of the city is chiefly owing to the gentry, who make it their winter reſidence, as there is great plenty of proviſions of all kinds to furniſh an elegant table at a ſmall expence. The inhabitants have of late pretty much given into diverſions, there being plays, aſſemblies, muſick meetings, and ſome entertainment or other, every night in the week.

The city of York ſtands upon more ground, perhaps, than any in England, except London and Norwich; but then the buildings are not ſo cloſe as at Briſtol or


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or Durham, nor is it ſo populous as either Briſtol or Norwich: But as York is full of gentry and perſons of diſtinction, ſo they have houſes proportioned to their quality, which makes the city lie ſo far extended on both ſides of the river. Upon the whole, it is a fair, large and beautiful city, adorned with many ſplendid buildings, both publick and private.

The famous bridge over the Ouſe we have already taken notice of, and ſhall here add, that the great council-chamber for the city, near which the records are kept, as alſo the exchequer and courts of the ſheriffs, and, beneath them, the two city priſons for debtors and felons, are all upon this bridge.

The caſtle, which ſtands at the confluence of the Ouſe, and the Foſſe, was built by William the Conqueror, anno 1069. The face it now wears, and the uſe made of it, are very different from that which was the primitive ſtate of this fortreſs. However, the mentioning of it has led us to give an account of that tragical ſcene of bloodſhed perpetrated on the Jews, within its walls, on March 11, 1189; which we the rather do at this time to caution people againſt any approaches towards ſuch barbarity. For tho' we cannot approve of even the moſt diſtant proſpect of admitting them to any ſhare in our government, or any influence in the affairs either of church or ſtate, yet to treat them with any degree of inhumanity is certainly very criminal; but there is not that danger of any ſuch proceedings now, as there was in the dark times of Popery, when the mild and benevolent ſpirit of Chriſtianity was not at all underſtood. The narrative is as follows.

The Jews, from their firſt introduction into England, growing immenſely rich by uſury, never failed to become the objects of envy and hatred, both to prince and people, and the ſlighteſt pretences were always eagerly laid hold on to plunder them; ſo that, on every new acceſſion, or turn of affairs, they were forced to compound for their ſafety, by large preſents to the prince.

At the acceſſion of Richard I. though the prince gave them no diſturbance, yet he iſſued out an order, that no Jew ſhould be preſent at the ceremony of his coronation, either at church, or at dinner.

However, the chief of the Jews, from all parts, being ſummoned to London by their brethren there, in order to agree upon a rich gift to the new king to obtain his favour and protection, many of them, notwithſtanding the injunction, had the curioſity to ſee the ceremony; but being diſcovered among the croud by the guards, they were beat, abuſed, and ſome of them killed.

The people hereupon, being poſſeſſed with a notion, that the king had given orders, that the Jews ſhould be deſtroyed, began a maſſacre of them in London, and plundered and burnt their houſes, and in them many of their wives and children.

And tho' the king immediately ordered a proclamation to ſtop theſe proceedings; yet the example at London was followed at Norwich, Lynn, and Stamford, and with ſtill greater fury at York, notwithſtanding the king, at his departure to the Holy Land, left orders for the protection of the Jews, and the puniſhment of ſuch as ſhould moleſt them; for, being inflamed by a wicked prieſt, certain bloody wretches, who had reſolved upon the deſtruction of the Jews, and to enrich themſelves with their pillage, ſet fire to a part of the city of York; and while the citizens were buſy in extinguiſhing the flames, broke into the houſe of a principal Jew, who had been murdered at London, and whoſe wife had ſtrengthened it for her defence; and murdering the whole family, and all who had taken refuge there, burnt the houſe to the ground.

The Jews hereupon, in the utmoſt terror, got leave to convey all their wealth into the caſtle, and obtained ſhelter there for their own perſons, and for their wives and children, except ſome few who were ſacrificed to the rage of the populace; who burnt all the houſes of the Jews throughout the city.

It unluckily happened, that the governor of the caſtle having buſineſs in the town, the poor Jews, being afraid he went out to agree upon delivering them up to their enemies, refuſed him admittance into it; which incenſing him, he applied to the high ſheriff, who, raiſing the *poſſe comitatus*, beſieged the caſtle, and reduced the Jews to ſo great extremity, that, being refuſed mercy, tho' they offered to buy it at the expence of immenſe ſums, they took the dreadful advice of one of their rabbies, come lately among them from abroad; and firſt having burnt all their rich goods, and ſo damnified even their plate, that their barbarous enemies could not be much the better for their ſpoils, they ſet fire to all the towers of the caſtle, and ſell each man to cutting of the throats of his own family, till they had deſtroyed all who came into this dreadful ſcheme of their rabbi's, who, in the laſt place, followed the advice he had given.

In the mean time, the fire of the caſtle increaſing, a number of unhappy

Jews, who would not come into this bloody action, (in vain endeavouring to extinguiſh it) from the walls beſought the mercy of the beſiegers, acquainting them with what had happened; and threw over the dead bodies of their brethren, in confirmation of the truth of what they ſaid; and, offering to become Chriſtians, had hopes given them of their lives; but no ſooner did their mercileſs enemies gain admittance, than they butchered every one of the Jews, calling aloud for baptiſm, in hopes of eſcaping their worſe than Paganiſh cruelty.

Not ſatisfied with this, the barbarous robbers, as well as murderers, ran next to the cathedral, where were depoſited the bonds and other ſecurities of the money owing to the Jews by the Chriſtians, broke open the cheſts, and deſtroyed them all.

There were 500 men who took ſhelter in the caſtle, beſides women and children. So that the whole number of Jews thus miſerably ſlaughtered, muſt be between 1000 and 1500, beſides thoſe who were maſſacred in the city.

We muſt do this juſtice to the king, who was then in the Holy-Land, that, as ſoon as he heard of this unparalleled proceeding, he was highly incenſed, and ſent orders to the biſhop of Ely, his chancellor and regent, to go down in perſon to York, and execute ſtrict juſtice, without favour or affection, on all offenders. The biſhop came to the city, but the chief author of the riot had fled to Scotland. However, the citizens were laid under a large fine, and the ſheriff and governor of the caſtle were removed from their places, and committed to priſon; and the ſoldiers concerned in the fray were puniſhed, and turned out of ſervice; but not one man, either then or afterwards, was executed for the unheard-of villainy.

To return to the preſent ſtate of the caſtle. It is now made uſe of for a priſon, but a priſon the moſt ſtately and compleat of any in the kingdom, if not in Europe. The preſent edifice was erected in 1701. In the left wing is a handſome chapel, neatly adorned with ſuitable furniture, and an allowance of 40l. a year is ſettled on a miniſter, for performing divine ſervice, and preaching to the priſoners weekly; and ſuch of the debtors as attend at ſermons, are allowed each a large loaf of fine bread. The juſtices of the peace take great care, that the goal ſhall be kept as neat withinſide as it is noble without. The felons are allowed ſtraw, and their beds are now raiſed from the ground; and there is an infirmary apart from the common priſon, to which the ſick are conveyed, and a ſurgeon has an appointed ſalary to attend them. The caſtle-yard is larger than the areas of the Fleet or King's-Bench in London; and the ſituation is ſo high, pleaſant, and airy, that it is ſurprizing any priſoners ſhould remove themſelves by *habeas-corpus* to either of thoſe priſons, unleſs it be with a view of purchaſing the liberty of the rules, becauſe here they are never permitted to go without the walls.

The aſſembly room, for the entertainment of the nobility and gentry, who reſide at York during the races, was deſigned by the earl of Burlington. That part which is the Egyptian hall, taken from a draught of Palladio, is in length 123 feet, 40 broad, and rather more in height: If we except the banquetting houſe at Whitehall, it may undoubtedly claim the preference of any room in the kingdom, if not in Europe. This hall communicates with the common hall-room, in length 66 feet, in height and breadth 22 feet, beſides other rooms for cards and tea, all richly decorated and illuminated. The front to the ſtreet is an exceeding fine piece of architecture.

In 1728, a very elegant manſion-houſe was erected for the lord-mayor. Here is a large room, the length of the front 40 feet by 29. So that this city has had the honour to begin a precedent to the city of London to copy after.

In Auguſt, 1738, a ſubſcription was ſet on foot for an infirmary in this city, like thoſe of London, Wincheſter, &c. and this excellent charity has met with much encouragement and ſupport.

Among the antiquities of York, we had almoſt forgot the arch at Micklegate-bar, and the multangular tower and wall near a place called the Mint-yard, both built in the time of the Romans. But whether the two ſtatues now proſtrate on the wall of St. Laurence church-yard be Roman or Saxon, is hard to determine: Certain it is, that the ſepulchral monument of the ſtandard-bearer to the ninth legion of the Roman army, was dug up near Micklegate.

The Guildhall is a building very well deſerving notice, as likewiſe are ſeveral other publick edifices, equally uſeful and ornamental to this antient city.

But what exceeds all others in it, is the cathedral church, commonly called the Minſter, which, for magnificence of ſtructure, challenges the pre-eminence of all other Gothick churches, not only in this kingdom, but throughout Europe, according to the opinion of a gentleman who had ſeen the churches at Stra[illegible]

Milan, and Notre Dame in Paris. It has certainly two remarkable beauties not to be found in any other Gothick edifice; which are, that the height and breadth of the net and ſide iſles of the church, and of all the arches and windows, come very near the dimenſions laid down by the eſtabliſhed rules of Roman architecture; that the ſpan of the roof, from eaſt to weſt, riſes very near equal to the modern proportion; the exceſſive height of the roofs being the chief blemiſhes in moſt cathedrals, as may be ſeen at Lincoln, Saliſbury, Weſtminſter, and particularly Wincheſter. The plan of the whole church is uniform, as well as the ſuperſtructure, eſpecially from eaſt to weſt; the windows are of a ſize and diſtance proper to the magnitude of the ſtructure, and are admirable for their workmanſhip; neither is it crouded or incumbered on the out-ſide by its buttreſſes, but every part is enriched with ornaments, which receive an additional beauty from the colour of the ſtone, as it retains almoſt its original whiteneſs. The weſt end, which is 124 feet in breadth, ſhews a grandeur inexpreſſible: This front contains two uniform towers, in one of which hangs a deep peal of 12 bells. Between theſe towers, over the principal entrance into the church, is a large window, whoſe tracery in maſons work is of a figure ſo beautiful, that it cannot be equalled any where. The eaſt front is exceeding noble, and has the fineſt window in the world, being 30 feet 9 inches broad, and 75 feet high, but the tracery at top not ſo beautiful as that at the weſt end. Below the tracery are 117 partitions, wherein is repreſented, in fine painted glaſs, moſt of the hiſtory of the bible: And indeed all the windows of the church, except one or two, are adorned with painted glaſs, repreſenting the ſacred hiſtory, and the portraitures of eminent perſons. In entering the church at the weſt door, which opens into the middle net, we paſs under the largeſt Gothick arch in Europe, which binds and ſupports the two towers. The net is the moſt ſpacious of any in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome; it exceeds the dimenſions of the net at St. Paul's four feet ſix inches in width, and 11 feet in height, and that of Weſtminſter-abbey 16 feet 6 inches in breadth, but its height is two feet leſs.—But the bare mentioning all the particulars relating to this magnificent edifice would carry us to too great a length: We ſhall therefore conclude with taking ſome notice of the Chapter-houſe, a building which for a Gothick piece, has no equal. 'Tis an octagon of 63 feet diameter: The height to the middle knot of the roof is 67 feet 10 inches, unſupported by any pillars, and entirely dependent upon one pin geometrically placed in the centre. The whole roof has been richly painted, and the knots of carved work gilt; but is now defaced and ſullied by time. Over the roof is a ſpire of timber-work, covered with lead, admired as a maſterly piece of work in the carpenters art. The eight ſquares of the octagon have each a window beautifully adorned, and embelliſhed with painted glaſs.

EXPLANATION *of the* VIEW.

1 Severus's hill.—2 Mickle-gate bar.—3 Old Baile hill.—4 Road to Biſhopſthorp.—5 River Ouſe.—6 The terraſs walk by the river ſide near a mile in length.—7 St. George's cloſe.—8 Skelder gate poſtern.—9 The craine.—10 St. Mary's church the elder.—11 St. Mary's church the younger.—12 Trinity church.—13 Caſtle Mills.—14 Moore Monkton church.—15 St. Martin's church.—16 The caſtle.—17 Fiſher Gate poſtern.—18 Clifford's tower.—19 Town-hall.—20 All-hallows church.—21 St. Michael's church.—22 St. Mary's church.—23 St. Martin's church.—24 All-hallows.—25 St. Olave's.—26 St. Hellen's.—27 The aſſembly room.—28 City wall.—29 St. Dynas's church.—30 St. Sampſon's church.—31 St. Crux's church.—32 Chriſt's church.—33 St. Michael's church.—34 The cathedral.

A Summary *of the moſt important Affairs in the laſt* Seſſion *of* PARLIAMENT. *Continued from p.* 377.

FEB. 27, a motion was made and leave given to bring in a bill, for permitting the exportation of wool and woollen or bay yarn from any port in Ireland, to any port in Great-Britain; and that Mr. Neale, Mr. Nugent, Sir James Lowther, Sir William Yonge, Mr. Horatio Walpole, ſen. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Gray, the lord Hillſborough, and the lord George Sackville, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. March 2, it was preſented to the houſe, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. In every ſtage it met with ſome oppoſition, eſpecially with regard to yarn, but the chief debate was upon the third reading, March 26; for a petition having been preſented on the 20th, from the high ſheriff, and grand jury of Lincolnſhire, ſetting forth, that the petitioners had been for ſeveral years paſt, not only encouraged by a tolerable ſale for wool,

but alſo neceſſitated by the diſtemper of the cattle, (not then ceaſed) to ſtock their lands extraordinarily with ſheep, in ſo much that at that time there was not only much more wool than uſual growing, but great quantities of laſt year lying upon the hands of the farmers unſold, and that if ſtill more was wanted, more would naturally be produced; and alledging the importation of wool from Ireland to be prejudicial; and that they had been informed, that the cauſes of our late ſuppoſed flouriſhing trade for woollen goods were accidental, and were in a great meaſure ceaſed, therefore they judged the ſaid bill to be moſt unſeaſonable, at this juncture eſpecially; and therefore they prayed, that either the importation of wool, or woollen yarn, from Ireland, might be totally inhibited for the preſent, or ſuch other relief granted, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem reaſonable.

This petition having been preſented as aforeſaid, and after being read ordered to lie on the table, until the third reading of the bill, the ſame was again read, and a motion made, that the bill do paſs, whereupon a debate enſued, in which the principal ſpeakers for the bill were the lord Hobart, Sir William Yonge, Horatio Walpole, ſen. Eſq; the lord Hillſborough, Charles Gray, Eſq; and Humphry Sydenham, Eſq; and the principal ſpeakers againſt it were, Robert Viner, Eſq; Thomas Whichcot, Eſq; John Thornhaugh, Eſq; Andrew Wilkinſon, Eſq; and lieut. gen. Oglethorpe. At laſt a motion was made and the queſtion put for adjourning the debate to that day two months, but a negative being put upon this motion, the queſtion was put for paſſing this bill, and carried in the affirmative; whereupon it was carried to the lords, and being there paſſed without any amendment, it received the royal aſſent, April 17.

March 2, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the provoſt, magiſtrates, and council of Edinburgh, repreſenting the confined ſituation of that city, and the inconveniencies and dangers reſulting therefrom; and that a very conſiderable number of noblemen, gentlemen, burgeſſes, &c. had opened a voluntary ſubſcription, for contributing certain large ſums, and had appointed managers or truſtees to overſee and direct the application thereof, towards opening and improving the avenues to the ſaid city, enlarging and adorning the ſtreets and other places of publick reſort, erecting proper edifices for the preſervation of the records, and other publick uſes, according to a plan which had been concerted; but that the ſame could not be carried into execution without the aid of an act of parliament; therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſes under conſideration, and to grant leave to bring in a bill for the purpoſes abovementioned, and to grant ſuch other relief in the premiſes, as ſhould ſeem reaſonable and juſt.

This petition was referred to the conſideration of a committee, and upon their report, March 12, leave was given for bringing in a bill for erecting ſeveral publick buildings in the city of Edinburgh, and to empower the truſtees therein to be mentioned to purchaſe lands for that purpoſe, and alſo for widening and enlarging the ſtreets of the ſaid city, and certain avenues leading thereunto; and that Mr. Ker, Mr. Oſwald, and Mr. Fletcher ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. Accordingly the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Ker on the 23d, paſſed both houſes without oppoſition, and received the royal aſſent, May 15. But, like moſt of our late new laws, we ſuppoſe it muſt next ſeſſion be explained and amended; for as it ſtands at preſent it does not ſeem clear how the commiſſioners can act, unleſs thoſe preſent at any meeting be unanimous in their reſolutions.

March 5, a motion was made and leave given to bring in a bill for regulating the number of alehouſes in England, and for the more eaſy convicting perſons ſelling ale and other liquors, without licence; and Mr. Bathurſt, Mr. Prowſe, Mr. Wilkinſon, and Mr. Nugent, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. This bill was paſſed in the ordinary courſe without oppoſition, and enacted, amongſt other things, 1. That upon granting licences by juſtices to keep an alehouſe, inn, victualling-houſe, or to ſell ale, beer, and other liquors by retail, the perſon to whom the ſame was to be granted ſhould enter into a recognizance in the ſum of 10l. with two ſufficient ſureties, each in the ſum of 5l. or one ſufficient ſurety in the ſum of 10l. under the uſual condition, for maintenance of good order and rule within his houſe; or if he ſhould be hindred from attending in perſon, through ſickneſs, infirmity, or any other reaſonable cauſe, to be allowed by the ſaid juſtices, ſuch licence might be granted upon two ſufficient ſureties entering into recognizance, each in the penalty of 10l. for the performance of the ſaid condition. 2. That no licence ſhould be granted to any perſon not licenſed the year preceding, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhould produce, at the general meeting of the juſtices in September, a certificate under the hands of the parſon, vicar, or curate, and the major part of the church-wardens and overſeers, or elſe

ſe of three or four reputable and ſub-
ſtantial houſeholders and inhabitants, of
is good fame, and ſober life and conver-
ation; the producing of which certifi-
ate to be mentioned in the licence, other-
wiſe the ſame to be void. 3. That if a
licenſed perſon ſhould die or remove, the
perſon ſucceeding might keep on ſuch ale- A
houſe during the reſidue of the term of
the licence; on condition that within 30
days after ſuch death or removal, he
ſhould obtain a certificate as aforeſaid, to
be ſigned by ſome neighbouring juſtice,
in order to its being produced at the next
general meeting in September; and that
if ſuch certificate ſhould not be obtained B
within the ſaid 30 days, then immediate-
ly from and after the expiration thereof,
ſuch licence ſhould be void; and that no
licence ſhould intitle a perſon to keep an
alehouſe in any other place than that in
which it was firſt kept, by virtue of ſuch
licence. 4. That no licence ſhould be
granted but at a general meeting of the
juſtices, acting in the diviſion wherein C
the perſon to be licenſed dwelt, to be held
on Sept. 1, yearly, or within 20 days af-
ter; and every ſuch licence to be made
for one year only, to commence Sept. 29;
and that the day and place for granting
ſuch licences ſhould be appointed by war-
rant of two or more juſtices, 10 days at
leaſt before ſuch meeting, directed to the D
high-conſtable of the diviſion, requiring
him to order the reſpective petty conſta-
bles, to give notice to the ſeveral alehouſe
and inn keepers within their conſtable-
wicks, of the day and place of ſuch meet-
ing. And, 5. It was provided, that this
act ſhould not alter the times of granting
licences for keeping of common inns or
alehouſes; or oblige perſons not licenſed E
the year preceding to produce certificates
in any city or town corporate.

These are the clauſes moſt material for
all alehouſe and inn keepers to know;
for as to juſtices, &c. it is to be ſuppoſed
that each of them will always have a co-
py of this act by him, as they muſt ſo
often have recourſe to it, and are to be ſo F
well paid for their trouble; therefore we
can hardly ſuppoſe that they will leſſen
the number of alehouſes, tho' their
number is now certainly ſuch a publick
nuiſance as deſerves the attention of the
legiſlature.

March 14, a motion was made, and
leave given to bring in a bill for the
amendment and preſervation of the pub- G
lick roads of this kingdom, and for the
more effectual execution of the laws re-
lating thereto; and the lord Strange, Mr.
Northey, Mr. Fazakerly, Mr. Thornton,
Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Wilkinſon, and Mr.
Hay, were ordered to prepare and bring
in the ſame. Accordingly on the 22d, the
bill was preſented to the houſe by the
lord Strange, read a firſt time, and order-
ed to be read a ſecond time. The 24th,
there was preſented to the houſe and read,
a petition of William Wrightſon, Eſq;
chairman, Sir Rowland Winn, Bart.
Godfrey Wentworth, John Battie, Fran-
cis Wood, and John Lyſter, Eſqrs. juſ-
tices of the peace for the Weſt-riding of
Yorkſhire, aſſembled at the general quar-
ter ſeſſions of the peace, held by adjourn-
ment at Doncaſter, in and for the ſaid
riding, January 17, 1753, and of the
gentry, merchants, freeholders, trades-
men, farmers, and others, of the ſaid
riding, whoſe names were thereunto ſub-
ſcribed, ſetting forth, That the highways
within the ſaid riding in general were in
great decay, altho' the inhabitants of
pariſhes and places liable to repair the
ſame had done the ſtatute work, and
raiſed great ſums of money upon them-
ſelves by aſſeſſment from time to time,
and notwithſtanding the aids received
from turnpikes; and alledging, that the
laws in being for preſervation of the high-
ways of this kingdom were not ſufficient
for the purpoſe, and that it would be im-
poſſible to bring the ſame into good con-
dition, whilſt ſuch heavy carriages as
then paſſed upon the ſame were allowed,
unleſs the wheels and tire of ſuch carri-
ages were made broader than they were
then required to be; and therefore pray-
ing that leave might be given to bring in
a bill for better preſerving the high roads
of this kingdom, by enlarging the breadth
and tire of the wheels of waggons, carts,
and other carriages, in ſuch manner as
to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie on the
table until the ſaid bill ſhould be read a
ſecond time; which it was April 4, and
committed; and on the 6th, upon a mo-
tion made by Sir William Beauchamp
Proctor, the committee were inſtructed
and impowered to make proviſion in the
ſaid bill, more effectually to prevent the
drivers of carts and other carriages, from
riding upon ſuch carts or carriages, in
the city of London, or within ten miles
thereof. After which the bill was paſſed
according to the uſual forms, and amongſt
other things it enacts, 1. That after the
29th of Sept. 1754, no waggon or other
wheel carriage ſhall be drawn upon any
turnpike road, unleſs the fellies of the
wheels thereof be of the breadth of 9
inches from ſide to ſide, at the leaſt, un-
der the penalty of 5l. to be paid by the
owner of ſuch carriage; or of forfeiting
any one of the horſes, with all his ac-

coutrements,

coutrements, not being the ſhaft or thill-horſe, to the ſole uſe and benefit of the perſon who ſhall ſeize or diſtrain the ſame; ſuch ſeizure to be delivered to the conſtable, or other pariſh officer of the place, who ſhall keep the ſame, till proof be made of the offence on oath before ſome juſtice, who ſhall thereupon iſſue his precept for delivering up ſuch diſtreſs to the ſaid party for his own uſe and benefit, upon his paying ſuch reaſonable charges for the conſtable's keeping and ſecuring the ſame, as the juſtice ſhall direct; but if no proof ſhall be made within three days, the horſe, &c. ſhall be returned back to the owner, he paying reaſonable charges for keeping the ſame. 2. This act not to extend to any chaiſe-marine*, nor to any coach, landau, berlin, chaiſe or calaſh; nor to any waggon drawn by leſs than five horſes or beaſts of draught; nor to any other two wheel carriages drawn by leſs than four horſes, &c. nor to any carriage drawn by oxen or neat cattle only. 3. Immediately after paſſing this act, any carriage loaden with one tree or piece of timber, or one ſtone or block of marble only, having the felloes of the wheels thereof, of the breadth of 9 inches, may be drawn upon any turnpike road, with any number of horſes or beaſts of draught; and waggons or other four-wheel carriages with like broad wheels, with any number not exceeding eight; and two-wheel carriages with any number not exceeding five; without being liable to be weighed, or ſubject to an additional toll of 20s. or without being liable to forfeit any horſes, by the 24th of George II. chap. 43; or the 6th of George I. chap. 6. Nor to any penalties for travelling with a greater number of horſes than are now allowed by law. 4. That no greater toll be taken for ſuch carriages than is directed by the turnpike acts to be taken for waggons, &c. drawn by five or four horſes. 5. That the turnpike truſtees ſhall by writing order the fellies of the wheels of all carriages which ought to be of the breadth before preſcribed, to be gauged at any turnpike through which ſuch carriages ſhall paſs; and if it ſhall appear to the ſatisfaction of the ſurveyor or gate-keeper that the fellies were originally 9 inches broad, but by wearing had become leſs, ſo as not to be above 8, ſuch carriage ſhall paſs, without being liable to any of the ſaid penalties. 6. Whoever ſhall hinder or attempt to prevent the meaſuring, or the ſeizing of any horſe, &c. forfeited, ſhall forfeit 10l. for every ſuch offence. 7. The conſtable, tything-man, ſurveyor of the highways or turnpikes, or perſon appointed by the truſtees, or any other inhabitant, may, after the ſaid Sept. 29, 1754, apprehend the driver of any waggon, &c. paſſing on any turnpike road not having the wheels as this act directs, or which ſhall be drawn with a greater number of horſes than reſpectively appointed, except as before excepted, and carry him before any juſtice for the county, &c. and upon conviction, either by ſelf-confeſſion, or the oath of one or more credible witneſſes, he ſhall forfeit 5l. or if no goods to be diſtrained, he ſhall be committed to the houſe of correction for one month, or until payment of the ſaid ſum. And, 8. The owner of every waggon to have his name and place of abode in legible letters written or painted upon the tilt or ſome other conſpicuous place of his waggon, under the penalty of 5l. and if a falſe or fictitious name, the penalty of 50l. for every ſuch offence.

April 16, a bill, which had been paſſed without any great oppoſition in the houſe of lords, intitled, *An act to permit perſons profeſſing the Jewiſh religion to be naturalized by parliament, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned*, was ſent down to the commons, where it was next day read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. The 19th, it was ordered to be printed; and, May 7, it was read a ſecond time, and a motion made for its being committed, and tho' there are no clergymen in the houſe of commons, yet upon this motion a long debate enſued, in which the principle ſpeakers were William Northey, Eſq; Sir Edmund Iſham, Sir John Barnard, Charles Cholmondeley, Eſq; and Nicholas Fazakerley, Eſq; againſt committing the bill; and the lord Dupplin, Robert Nugent, Eſq; the lord Barrington, and Henry Pelham, Eſq; for committing it; and the queſtion being at laſt put, and carried in the affirmative, it was reſolved, that the bill ſhould be committed to a committee of the whole houſe, and that the houſe would reſolve itſelf into the ſaid committee on Tueſday, May 15, when the bill was again ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, but it paſſed through the committee, and the report was agreed to without any amendment. The next day, it was ordered to be read a third time on Tueſday the 21ſt; and previous thereto, viz. on the 21ſt, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the ſeveral merchants and traders, in the city of London, whoſe names where thereunto ſubſcribed, alledging, that the petitioners were of opinion, that the paſſing of this bill into a law, might encourage perſons of wealth and ſubſtance to remove with their effects from foreign parts into

this

this kingdom, and encreaſe the commerce and credit of this nation; and therefore praying that the bill might paſs into a law; and that the houſe might ſee what ſort of men the petitioners were, ſeveral of their names were upon motion read to the houſe. But as merchants and traders, as well as all other ſorts of men, are often of different opinions, there was the ſame day preſented by the ſheriffs of London, a petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the ſaid city, in common-council aſſembled, which petition, being read, expreſſed the apprehenſions of the petitioners, that ſhould the ſaid bill be paſſed into a law, the ſame would tend greatly to the diſhonour of the chriſtian religion, endanger our excellent conſtitution, and be highly prejudicial to the intereſt and trade of the kingdom in general, and the ſaid city in particular; and therefore praying that it might not be paſſed into a law. Both which petitions were ordered to lie on the table until the bill ſhould be read a third time; and next day, after reading the order for this purpoſe, a petition was preſented to the houſe and read, of the ſubſcribing merchants and traders of the city of London, in behalf of themſelves, and all other merchants and traders of Great-Britain, alledging their being apprehenſive, that the ſaid bill, if paſſed into a law, would in its conſequences greatly affect our trade and commerce with foreign nations, and particularly with Spain and Portugal, and would alſo be attended with many other very bad effects to the kingdom; and therefore praying, that they might have leave, by themſelves or council, to offer their reaſons againſt paſſing the ſame into a law. Which petition was ordered to lie on the table until the bill ſhould be read a third time, and that the petitioners might then be heard by themſelves againſt the ſaid bill, if they thought fit; immediately after which, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the ſeveral merchants, traders, and manufacturers, ſhip-wrights and commanders of ſhips, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, in behalf of themſelves, and many other perſons concerned in ſhipping, and in the woollen and other manufactures of this kingdom, alledging, that the petitioners were of opinion, that the paſſing this bill into a law might encourage many perſons of wealth and ſubſtance to remove with their effects from foreign parts into this kingdom, the greateſt part of which, agreeable to the experience of former times, would be employed by them in foreign trade and commerce, and in the encreaſing the ſhipping and encouraging the exportation of the woollen and other manufactures of this kingdom, of which the perſons who profeſs the Jewiſh religion had, for many years laſt paſt, exported great quantities; and therefore praying, that the ſaid bill might paſs into a law. This petition was likewiſe ordered to lie upon the table, until the bill ſhould be read a third time, which it immediately was, after ſome of the laſt petitioners againſt it had been called in, and their petition being again read, they were heard, and they examined ſeveral witneſſes in ſupport of their petition; after which they being withdrawn, and the bill opened by Mr. Speaker, a motion was made, that the bill do paſs. Upon this there enſued another long debate, and a motion being made, that the debate ſhould be adjourned until that day month, the queſtion was put thereupon, and carried in the negative; whereupon the queſtion for the bill's paſſing was put and carried in the affirmative; and Mr. *Hume*, was ordered to carry the bill to the lords, and acquaint them, that the houſe had agreed to the ſame without any amendment. This famous and important bill having thus paſſed both houſes, ſome of the moſt zealous advocates againſt it without doors, began to talk of petitioning his majeſty not to give it the royal aſſent; but as it was a queſtion, whether this would have been agreeable to our conſtitution, the deſign was either laid aſide, or they had not time to carry it into execution; for as the ſeſſion ended June 7, the bill then received the royal aſſent: Tho', from what has ſince appeared, it muſt be preſumed, that the crown could never have had a better or more popular opportunity for exerting that prerogative which is like to fall into deſuetude; and indeed it was perhaps the firſt time that it could ever have been exerted with any view to popularity *.

As to the next bill we are to take notice of, we ſhall obſerve, that a cauſe having been laſt ſeſſion brought before the houſe of lords by appeal, which was founded upon an alledged clandeſtine marriage, it ſet the bad conſequences of ſuch marriages in ſo ſtrong a light, that their lordſhips ordered the judges to prepare and bring in *a bill for the better preventing of clandeſtine marriages*; which they accordingly did; but the bill met with ſo many alterations and amendments in that houſe, that it was not ſent down to the commons till May 7. Next day it was read a firſt time in that houſe, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and to be printed. The 14th it was read a ſecond time, and a motion made for its being committed, which occaſioned a debate,

* *See before*, p. 254, 257, 305, 353, 401.

debate, Mr. Attorney General and the lord Barrington having ſpoke for the motion, and Robert Nugent, Eſq; againſt it; but upon a diviſion the queſtion was carried in the affirmative by 116 to 55! Whereupon it was committed to a committee of the whole houſe, for that day ſevennight, and all the members in and about town were ordered to attend. Accordingly May 21, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the ſaid houſe upon the ſaid bill, as it likewiſe did, on the 23d, the 25th, the 28th, the 30th, and the 31ſt, in which there were many long debates, that of the 28th having held till three o'clock next morning, and the bill almoſt entirely altered, both by the addition of new clauſes, and the alteration of every one of the old. June 1, the lord Dupplin according to order made the report, when ſome of the amendments were diſagreed to, and the reſt were, with amendments to ſome of them, agreed to; and ſeveral clauſes were added, and ſeveral amendments were made to the bill. The 4th, the bill was read a third time, and a motion made, that the bill with the amendments do paſs. Upon this there was a new and a long debate, the principal ſpeakers for the bill being John Bond, Eſq; the lord Hillſborough and Mr. Sollicitor General; and thoſe againſt it were, col. Haldane, Charles Townſhend, Eſq; Henry Fox, Eſq; Mr. alderman Beckford, and Humphry Sydenham, Eſq; but the queſtion was upon a diviſion carried by 125 to 56; and the lord Dupplin having by order carried the bill to the lords, the amendments were there, after ſome debate, all agreed to the 6th, and the bill received next day the royal aſſent *.

An Account of Mr. CUFF'S *new-conſtructed* DOUBLE MICROSCOPE, *with a curious* PLATE *of the ſame.*

ALL parts of this inſtrument are braſs.

—The body A, being firmly ſupported in a broad circular collar at the end of the arm *a a*, which projects from the top of the pillar C, may be taken out or put in at pleaſure.

A ſquare box *b b*, ſcrewed down to the wooden pedeſtal I I ſupports the whole machine, by the aſſiſtance of the long flat ſquare pillar B, which is fixed within the ſaid box.

The moveable pillar C, which is ſhorter than the pillar B tho' of the ſame ſhape, by ſliding up or down againſt the broad flat ſide of the ſaid pillar, raiſes or lowers the body of the microſcope as occaſion may require.—Both pillars ſtand in the box *b b*.

The ſquare collar D holds the two pillars B and C together, and ſlides up or down upon them, carrying with it the body of the microſcope.—The ſcrew-button 3 is intended to fix the pillar C, when the upper edge of the collar D being ſet at the ſame number as that of the magnifier employed, its focal diſtance is brought nearly right.

When the pillar C is faſtened, the microſcope (by the fine-threaded adjuſting ſcrew E) may be moved ſo gently up or down, without jerks or ſlips, that the true focus may be found with great readineſs and exactneſs.

The horizontal plate or ſtage F, having in the middle thereof a circular hole 4, directly over which the body of the microſcope is ſuſpended, is exceedingly convenient to place objects on for obſervation, being freed entirely from the legs which incumber other double microſcopes.

The concave looking-glaſs G, turning on two ſmall ſcrews in the arch *d* (at the bottom of which a pin goes down into the hole *e* in the pedeſtal) reflects the light of a candle or the ſky directly upwards on the object, by moving the looking-glaſs horizontally or vertically.

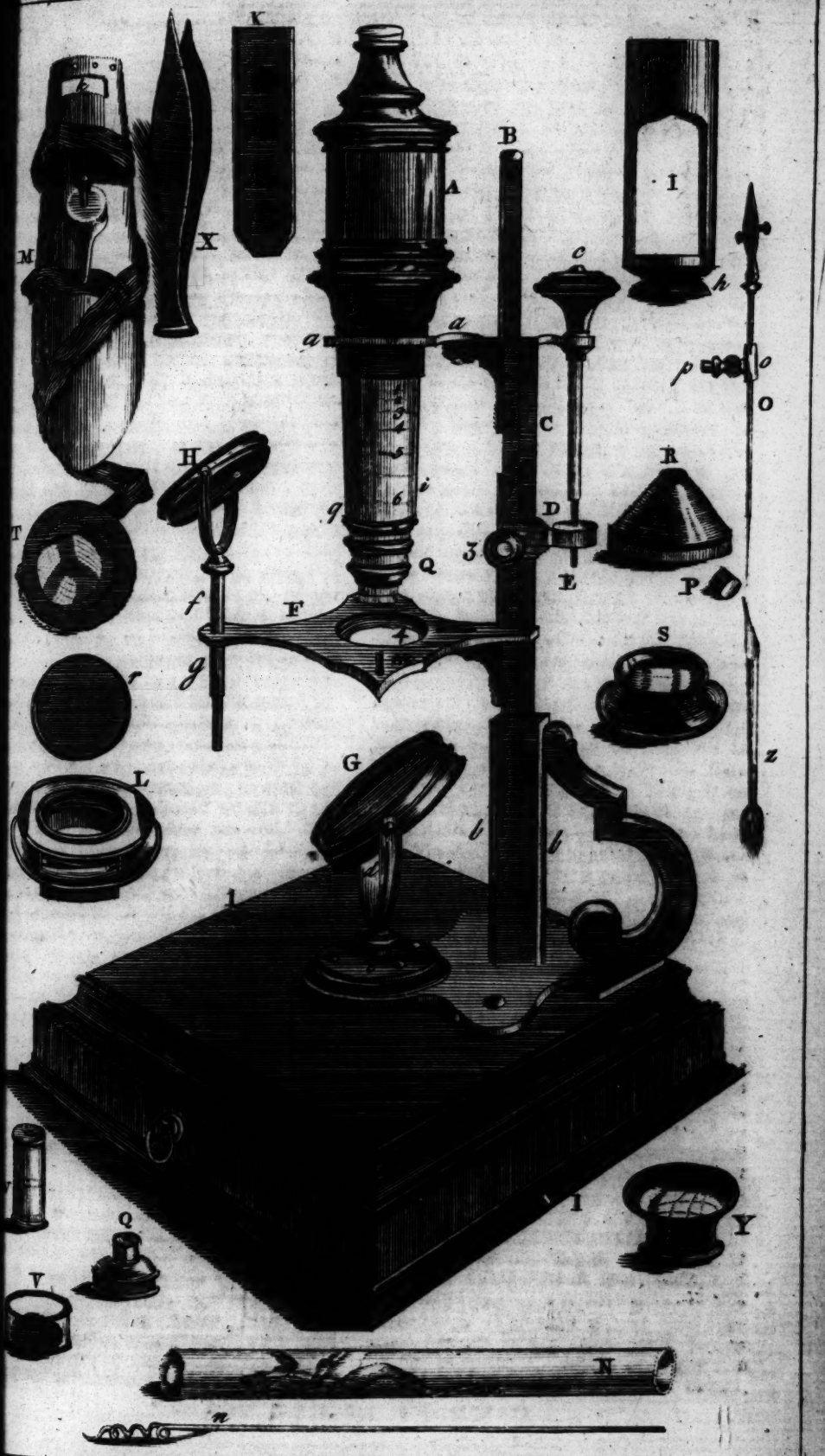
A double convex lens H, turns on two ſcrews, for tranſmitting light to aſſiſt in illuminating opake objects, when the long round wire *f* is placed in the ſpring-tube *g*, at the corner of the ſtage F.

I—is a hollow cylinder whoſe ſides are open, and at whoſe end a concave ſilver ſpeculum *h*, having a round hole in the midſt thereof, is ſcrewed. This cylinder ſlips over the ſnout *i* of the microſcope, and when ſet to the figure there marked, and correſpondent to the number of the magnifier made uſe of, the ſilver ſpeculum reflects light on the opake object to be examined; which object muſt either be held in the ſpring-tongs at one end of the wire O, placed in the ſlit *m* on the ſtage F; or be put on the ivory block P, ſtuck on the pointed end of the ſaid wire. The third or fourth magnifiers are fitteſt to be uſed with a ſilver ſpeculum.

K. L. M. N. Q Q. R. S. T. V. W. X. Y. Z. are different parts of the apparatus, which it is needleſs to deſcribe, as all who are acquainted with microſcopes will know them at firſt ſight.

In the year 1747 a micrometer for this inſtrument was alſo contrived by Mr. Cuff, being a lattice of fine wires, placed (when made uſe of) in the focus of the eye-glaſs, by unſcrewing the body of the inſtrument. The readineſs wherewith the real ſize of objects may be calculated by this micrometer muſt render it valuable to the curious.

* See *before*, p. 337, 356, 407.



The New constructed double Microscope, &c
Invented & made by John Cuff.

PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
10 45
FEB

As any new Diſcovery that but ſeems to have a Tendency towards the Cure of that terrible Diſtemper called a CANCER, *ought to be made as publick as poſſible, we ſhall give our Readers the following Extract from a Letter written by Mr.* WILLIAM NORFORD, *Surgeon and Man-Midwife, to Mr.* JOHN FREKE, *Surgeon to St.* Bartholomew's *Hoſpital, and publiſhed at the End of Mr.* NORFORD'S *Eſſay on* CANCEROUS TUMOURS.

MR. Norford, after a preface, which ſhews him to be a gentleman of a true publick ſpirit, ſays, that he had made trial of the juices of divers kinds of plants on ulcerated cancers, and then goes on thus:

'I ſhall not, at preſent, trouble you with an account of all the plants I have made trial of: That which, I think, deſerves our immediate notice, is, the ſharp-pointed ſpurge, or *cataputia*, which I have growing in my garden.—The milky juice of this plant is ſomewhat acrimonious, as may be diſcovered by the taſte of it; but it makes no change on the blue paper.

'As I do not, now, intend to give a detail of the methods made uſe of to diſcover the nature of this plant, and what firſt induced me to make trial of it, I ſhall only, in general terms, tell you in what manner I have uſed it, and the ſucceſs I have had with it in one caſe; at the ſame time ingenuouſly relating what I mixed with it, and what internal medicines my patient took at the time of its application.

'After I had got about a pint of the juice of the *cataputia* (partly by wounding a number of plants in ſeveral places, and partly by expreſſion) I placed it in the ſun, in a leaden-diſh, where it ſtood till it had acquired almoſt the conſiſtence of an ointment.—To every ounce of this inſpiſſated juice, I mixed of *mercur. dulcis præcipit.* * and finely levigated black-lead, of each one ſcruple: The unguent, thus prepared, was kept in gallypots cloſe tied down with a bladder, for uſe.

'The caſe in which I uſed the above unguent is as follows.

'A young woman, about thirty years old, (ſometimes ſubject to cutaneous ulcers on her legs, which were healed by ordinary applications and mild mercurial purgatives) had the misfortune to be brought to bed of an illegitimate child; which at firſt ſhe ſuckled.

'In a few weeks after her delivery, her right breaſt ſwelled and inflamed, ſo that the child could not ſuck of it: But to prevent its coming to ſuppuration, ſhe had it, twice in a day, fomented with very hot *ſpir. vin. rect.* which, indeed, abated the ſwelling, in ſome meaſure, and the inflammation; but reduced the whole breaſt to a very hard ſchirrhous tumour.—The uneaſineſs which ſhe ſuffered from the pains in her breaſt, and other circumſtances, going contrary to her wiſhes, threw her into a fever, for which ſhe kept her bed three weeks.—During this diſorder the milk in her other breaſt ſo much leſſened, that ſhe was obliged to wean the infant.

'Almoſt four months elapſed in the uſe of various applications, as poultices, &c. preſcribed by her female acquaintance, to reſolve the induration of the breaſt; but with ſo little ſucceſs, that both the pain and hardneſs rather increaſed; although there was a partial ſuppuration of a very large knot in the interior inferior ſide of the breaſt near its baſis.—The matter diſcharged was thin and ichorous.——Soon after this an ill-conditioned fungus thruſt out at the orifice of the ſore, which her female attendant endeavoured often to reduce, by clipping off the top with her ſciſſars, afterwards rubbing it with the vitriol ſtone, and then covering the ulcer with an ointment of her own making.—Theſe applications gave her great pain, the fungus, in a day or two, growing up as large as ever, and bleeding ſome ounces every time it was cut, made her, at length, ſo miſerable, that ſhe was deſirous I ſhould attend her.

'I found the whole breaſt indurated, as before obſerved, and much enlarged, ſo that it could with difficulty be moved upon the ribs; the ſkin a little inflamed, and the cutaneous veins turgid.—The fungus was near an inch higher than the ſkin, and as large as an ordinary man's thumb, the roots of which ſeemed to grow out of the middle of the tumour, which could with much difficulty be felt from the other parts of the breaſt, and was of the ſize of a large hen's egg.—This was the tumour, in which there had been an ichorous ſuppuration, as above-mentioned.—From this fungus there iſſued a very thin and fetid ſanies.

'The whole breaſt, and particularly the knot, from whence the fungus grew, were attended with ſuch lancinating pains, that ſhe,

* *What I call* Mercur. dulcis præcipit. *is ſweet mercury precipitated in* aq. calcis, *and is prepared as follows. Take of ſtrong* aq. calcis *one pound; of* mercur. dulcis *well levigated, half an ounce; mix, and let them ſtand together a day or two till the mercury is precipitated in a very black powder at the bottom of the glaſs; then ſeparate it from the water, by filtering the latter* per chartam: *The remaining powder in the paper is to be dry'd, and kept in a vial cloſe ſtopped for uſe.*

ſhe, frequently, for ſome weeks paſt, had laid whole nights without ſleep.—Except a little feveriſh indiſpoſition, conſequently ariſing from the trouble and fatigue of this breaſt, ſhe was otherwiſe in pretty good health, tho' ſhe had had no appearance of her menſes for three months paſt.

I paſſed my probe near two inches into ſeveral parts of the fungous maſs, without giving her much pain; but the blood immediately followed the withdrawing the probe, to the quantity of an ounce or two.

From theſe circumſtances I was apprehenſive the breaſt was become cancerous; and, although I concealed my ſentiments from her concerning it, I judged there could be no cure, unleſs the breaſt was amputated.

However, being deſirous to ſee what I could do with it, before I propoſed the extirpation; I bled and purged her, twice in a week, with *argent. viv. gr. xij. pilul. ex colocynthide cum aloe gr. xx.* made into pills; directed cooling lotions to the inflamed integuments; applied *ung. nutrit. cum pulver. gall.* to the fungus; and, laſtly, covered the whole breaſt with a mercurial ſaturnine cerate. I likewiſe preſcribed her a ſuitable diet.

Five weeks were ſpent in attempting to reſolve the induration of the breaſt, with this ſucceſs, that the hardneſs diſperſed, and it became very moveable on the ribs; but the tumour and fungus remained much as uſual; daily diſcharging a thin watery ichor, but leſs fœtid.—I then endeavour'd to deſtroy the fungus with ſome præcipitate, but by this means the diſorder was greatly itritated; the tumour, in a few days, enlarged; the whole breaſt ſwelled, and grew again very painful. Upon this, I immediately deſiſted from any farther uſe of the præcipitate; applied *ung. nutrit. ut antea*, continuing the application of the ſaturnine cerate; repeated bleeding and purging as before.—In little better than a week's time, the ſwelling was again ſubſided, and the pains almoſt gone, ſo that I could feel diſtinctly the tumour, which was, indeed, harder than uſual, as well as the fungous fleſh.——In a few days after this, the breaſt coming to its natural ſoftneſs, I then, with my patient's conſent, was determined to diſſect out the knot and fungus together; which accordingly I did.—Five days after the operation, the wound began to digeſt, and ſeemed to go on as well as we could wiſh; but in the ſpace of a week more, at the bottom of the wound, I diſcovered a hardiſh fungous excreſcence ariſing, attended with ſome pain.

This greatly alarmed me, being apprehenſive of a return of the diſeaſe, owing, as I ſuppoſed, to ſome affected part being left behind, which ſhould have been extirpated.

I attempted reducing this excreſcence with red mercury præcipitate; but this did not agree; it ſeemed to harden the excreſcence, although it cropt the top of it, while the baſis daily encreaſed, and the other parts of the wound began to diſcharge a very thin matter.

I endeavoured to excite a gentle ſalivation after the operation, according to the directions in my eſſay, but in vain; the mercury always ran through her.—Theſe methods proving unſucceſsful, I applied the following cataplaſm, and made her drink daily five pints of the *decoct. lign. guaiac.* as directed in the medical eſſays.

℞ *Raſur. lign. guaiac.* ℔ ſs. *flor. chamæmel. m. vj. M. coq. ex aq. font. q. s. ad colat.* ℔iv. *p. fotu.*

℞ *hujuſque colatur.* ℔ ſs. *farin. ſem. lini* ℥iv. *coq. ad conſiſtent. cataplaſm.*

After a week's uſe of theſe things, I found they would anſwer neither mine, nor my patient's expectations; for altho' ſhe ſweat conſiderably, and part of the breaſt continued in good order, yet the fungous excreſcence encreaſed, and the ſore daily grew more crude.

I then covered the whole ſore, with thin pledgets of lint ſpread with the unguent of the *cataputia* before deſcribed; over this I applied the cataplaſm, and continued the decoction as before.—The ſecond day after the application of the *cataputia*, the lips of the ſore grew turgid and inflamed; and the affected ſide of the breaſt, on the third day, was ſomewhat tumified, but attended with no great degree of pain.—In ſhort, in about ten days, there followed ſeveral ſmall ſuppurations in the lips of the ſore, the fungous ſubſtance daily waſted, and was caſt off, and in fifteen days after the uſe of the *cataputia*, the ulcer became well digeſted, and appeared in a healing ſtate.—I then ordered her to drink leſs of the decoction, and left off the uſe of ointment of the *cataputia*.—I dreſſed the ulcer with ſuch ordinary applications, as are commonly uſed to wounds in an incarning ſtate; but continued the uſe of the cataplaſm to the end of the cure; which was compleated in two months after the application of the *cataputia*.

Two months after her cure, her menſes returned, and continued their regular periods; and ſince that ſhe is grown healthy and ſtrong, having no ſymptom of her former complaint.

Theſe

There being ſome Things very remarkable in M. Voltaire's Letter to his Niece, we ſhall firſt give the Original, and then an Engliſh Tranſlation, for the ſake of thoſe of our Readers who do not underſtand the French.

Lettre de Monſieur VOLTAIRE à Madame DENIS.

De *Mayence*, le 9me *Juillet*, 1753.

IL y avoit trois ou quatre ans que je n'avois pleuré, et je comptois bien que mes pruneles ne connoitroient plus cette foibleſſe juſqué à ce qu'elles ſe fermaſſent pour jamais! Hier le ſecretaire du comte de Stadian me trouva fondant en larmes; je pleurois vôtre départ et vôtre ſejour. L'atrocité de ce que vous avez ſouffert perdoit de ſon horreur quand vous étiez avec moi; vôtre patience et vôtre courage m'en donnoient; mais aprés vôtre départ je n'ai plus été ſoutenu. Je crois que, (c'eſt un reve) je crois que tout cela s'eſt paſſé du tems de Dennis de Siracuſe. Je me demande, s'il eſt bien vrai qu'une dame de Paris, voyageant avec un paſſport du roi ſon maitre, ait été trainée dans les ruës de Francfort par des ſoldats, conduite en priſon ſans aucune forme de procés, ſans femme de chambre, ſans domeſtique, ayant a ſa porte quatre ſoldats la bayonette au bout du fuſil, et contrainte de ſouffrir qu'un commis de ce Freytag, un ſcelerat de la plus vile eſpecé, paſſe ſeul la nuit dans ſa chambre? Quand la Brinvilliers fut arretée le bourreau ne fut jamais ſeul avec elle: Il n'y a point d'exemple d'une indécence ſi barbare; et quel étoit vôtre crime? D'avoir couru 200 lieues pour venir conduire aux eaux de Plumbieres un oncle mourant, que vous regardez comme vôtre pere. Il eſt triſte ſans doute pour le roi de Pruſſe, qu'il n'ait pas encore reparé une pareille indignité comiſe en ſon nom par un homme qui ſe dit ſon miniſtre.

Paſſe encore pour moi; il m'avoit fait arreter pour n'avoir ſon livre imprime de poëſies, dont il m'avoit gratifié, et auquel j'avois quelque droit. Il ne l'avoit laiſſé comme un gage de ſes bontés, et comme la recompenſe de mes ſoins; il a voulu reprendre ce bienfait; il n'avoit qu'a dire un mot, ce n'etoit pas la peine de faire empriſonner un vieillard qui va prendre les eaux; il auroit pû ſe ſouvenir que depuis plus de 15 ans il m'avoit prevenu par ſes bontés ſeduiſantes; qu'il m'avoit dans ma vieilleſſe tiré de ma patrie; que j'avois travaillé avec lui deux ans de ſuite à perfectioner ſes talens; que je l'ai bien ſervi, et ne lui ai manqué en rien; qu'enfin il eſt bien au deſſous de ſon rang et de ſa gloire, de prendre parti dans une querelle academique, et de finir, pour toute recompenſe, en ne faiſant demander ſes dettes par des ſoldats. J'eſpere qu'il connoitra tôt ou tard qu'il a été trop loin; que mon ami l'a trompé, et que ni l'auteur ni le roi ne devoient pas jetter tant d'amertume ſur la fin de ma vie. Il a pris conſeil de ſa colére, il le prendra de ſa raiſon et de ſa bonté; mais que fera-t-il pour reparer l'outrage abominable qu'on vous a fait en ſon nom? My lord mareſhall ſera ſans doute chargé de vous faire oublier, s'il eſt poſſible, les horreurs où un Freytag vous a plongée.

On vient de m'envoyer ici des lettres pour vous, il y en a une de madame Fontaine qui n'eſt pas conſolante; on pretend toujours que j'ai été Pruſſie, ſi on entend par là que j'ai repondu par de l'attachement, et de l'enthouſiaſme aux avances ſingulieres que le roi de Pruſſe m'a faites 15 ans de ſuite on a grande raiſon; mais ſi on entend que j'ai été non ſujet, et que j'ai ceſſé un ſeul moment d'être François, on ſe trompe: Le roi de Pruſſe ne l'a jamais preteſé, il ne m'a donné la clef de chambellan que comme une marque de bonté que lui-même appelle frivole dans les vers qu'il fit pour moi en me donnant cette clef et cette croix que j'ai remiſes à ſes pieds; cela n'exigeoit ni ſerment, ni fonction, ni naturalization. On n'eſt point ſujet d'un roi pour porter ſon ordre. Monſieur D'Ecoville, qui eſt en Normandie, a encore la clef de chambellan du roi de Pruſſe, qu'il porte avec la croix de St. Loüis. Il y auroit bien de l'injuſtice á ne me pas regarder comme François pendant que j'ai toujours conſervé ma maiſon a Paris, et que j'ai payé la capitation. Peut on pretendre ſerieuſement que l'auteur du Siecle de Loüis XIV. L'oſeroit on dire devant les ſtatues de Henri IV? J'ajouterois de Loüis XV. puis que je ſuis le ſeul academicien qui fit ſon panegirique quand il nous donna la paix, et que lui-méme a ce panegerique traduit en ſix langues. Il ſe peut faire que ſa majeſté Pruſſienne, trompée par mon ennemi et par un mouvement de colere, ait irrité le roi mon maitre contre moi; mais tout cede à ſa juſtice et à ſa grandeur d'ame; il ſera le premier à demander au roi mon maitre qu'on me laiſſe finir mes jours da ma patrie; il ſe ſouviendra qu'il a été mon diſciple, et que je n'emporte rien d'auprés de lui, que l'honneur de l'avoir mis en état d'écrire mieux que moi; il ſe contentera de cette ſuperiorité, et ne voudra pas ſe ſervir de celle que lui donne ſa place pour accabler un etranger, qui l'a enſeigné quelquefois, qui l'a cheri et reſpecté toujours. Je ne ſaurois lui imputer les lettres qui courent contre moi ſous ſon nom; il eſt trop elevé et trop grand pour outrager un particulier dans ſes lettres; il ſait trop comment un roi doit écrire, et il connoit le prix des bienſéances; il eſt né ſur tout pour faire connoitre celui de la bonté et de la clemence. C'etoit le caractere de nôtre bon roi Henri IV. il étoit prompt et colere, mais il revenoit, l'humeur n'avoit chez lui que des momens, et l'humanité l'inſpira toute ſa vie.

Veila, ma chere enfant, ce qu'un oncle, ou plûtét un pere malade, dicte pour ſa fille; je ſerois un peu conſolé ſi vous arriviez en bonne

ſante. Mes complimens a vôtre frere et a vôtre ſoeur. A dieu, puiſſai-je venir mourir dans vos bras, ignoré des hommes et des rois.

V. V.

A LETTER *from Monſieur* VOLTAIRE *to Madam* DENIS, *his Niece.*

Mayence, July 9, 1753.

THREE or four years have elapſed ſince I have ſhed a tear, and I flattered myſelf that my eyes would not again be ſuſceptible of this weakneſs till the time when they ſhould be for ever cloſed.

Count de Stadian, the ſecretary, found me yeſterday, overwhelmed in grief; I was lamenting your departure and preſent ſituation. The atrociouſneſs of your ſufferings appeared leſs horrible to me when you was with me: Your patience and courage inſpired me with the like; but after your departure I had no longer any ſupport: I cannot help thinking (but it is only an imagination) I ſay I cannot help thinking, that all this muſt have happened in the time of Dionyſius of Syracuſe. I put the queſtion to myſelf, whether it is poſſible, that a lady of Paris, travelling with a paſſport from the king her maſter, can have been dragged through the ſtreets of Frankfort by ſoldiers, impriſoned without any form of trial, denied the convenience of a waiting woman or any domeſtick, the door of her priſon guarded by four ſoldiers, with their bayonets fixed to their muſquets, and compelled to ſuffer one of the creatures of this Freytag, a wretch of the vileſt ſort, to paſs the night alone in her apartment? When Brinvilliers was confined the executioner was never left alone with her. There is no example of ſo barbarous an indecency. And what was your crime? The having travelled 100 leagues to conduct to the waters of Plombieres a dying uncle whom you regard as your father. It is certainly a diſhonour to the king of Pruſſia that he has not yet made reparation for ſuch an indignity, committed in his name, by a man who calls himſelf his miniſter.

This is a freſh wound to me, whom he had before cauſed to be impriſoned, to regain his printed book of poems, with which he had favoured me, and to which I had ſome claim. He had committed it to me as the pledge of his favour, and as the reward of my toils. He was deſirous to take back this favour. He needed only to have intimated this deſire; it was not worth the while to impriſon an old man who was going to drink the waters. He might have conſidered, that for upwards of fifteen years, he had attached me to him by his engaging favours, that he had drawn me out of my own country in my old age, that I had laboured with him for two years together to perfect his talents, that I have ſerved him faithfully, and had never failed in any part of my duty; and that, finally, it was much beneath his rank and glory, to intereſt himſelf in an academical quarrel, and for my only recompence, to end all, by ordering ſoldiers to demand his poems of me. I hope that he will, ſoon or late, confeſs that he has been in the wrong, that my enemy has deceived him, and that neither the author nor the king, ought ſo greatly to have imbittered the laſt days of my life. He has acted from the impulſe of his paſſion; I hope he will alſo act from that of his reaſon and goodneſs. But what can he do to repair that abominable outrage which has been committed againſt you in his name? My lord Marſhal will, no doubt, be ordered to make you forget, if poſſible, the horrors into which you have been plunged by a Freytag.

Letters have been ſent me hither for you. One of them is from madam Fontaine, and is not very conſolatory. They have always pretended that I was a Pruſſian; if they mean by this that I have returned the ſingular advances which have been made me by the king of Pruſſia for theſe 15 years together, by attachment and enthuſiaſm, they are very much in the right; but if they mean that I have not been a ſubject, and that I have ceaſed one ſingle moment to be a Frenchman, they are miſtaken. The king of Pruſſia never propoſed any ſuch thing, and gave me the key of chamberlain only as a mark of his goodneſs which he himſelf calls frivolous in the verſes which he wrote to me when he gave me this key and the croſs, both which I have laid at his feet. Theſe required neither oath, function, nor naturalization. No man is a ſubject to a king merely by wearing his order. Monſieur D'Ecouville, who is in Normandy, has alſo the key of chamberlain to the king of Pruſſia, which he wears with the croſs of the order of St. Lewis. It would be highly unjuſt not to regard me as a Frenchman, though I have all the time kept my houſe at Paris and have payed the capitation. Can this be ſeriouſly pretended of the author of the Siecle de Louis XIV? Would any one dare to ſay this before the ſtatues of Henry IV? I may add, of Lewis XV. ſince I am the only academician who wrote his panegyrick when he gave us peace, and ſince he has himſelf this panegyrick tranſlated into ſix languages. His Pruſſian majeſty, being deceived by my enemy, and from an impulſe of paſſion, may have irritated

* Can
iſters;

the king my maſter againſt me. But every thing muſt ſubmit to his juſtice and greatneſs of ſoul, and he will be the firſt to deſire the king my maſter would permit me to end my days in my own country. He will call to mind that he has been my diſciple, and that I have gained nothing from him but the honour of enabling him to write better than myſelf. He will be contented with this ſuperiority, and will not make uſe of that which his rank gives him to ruin a foreigner, who has ſometimes inſtructed him, and by whom he has always been cheriſhed and reſpected.

I cannot attribute to him the letters which have been written againſt me and diſperſed under his name. He is too elevated and too great to commit an outrage upon a private perſon in his letters. He knows too well how a king ought to write, and what regard is to be paid to good manners and decency of behaviour. He is more eſpecially born to know the value of goodneſs and clemency. This was the character of our good and glorious king Henry IV. He was haſty and paſſionate; but it was over in a moment, and he was actuated by the dictates of humanity all his life.

This, my dear child, is what an uncle, or rather a ſick father, dictates to his daughter. I ſhall be a little conſoled if you arrive in good health. My compliments to your brother and ſiſter. Pray God I may be able to come and die in your arms, unknown to men and kings.

V. V.

An exact ACCOUNT *of the Manner in which* GAMBLERS *and other* SHARPERS *impoſe upon People at Fairs and other Places, having been lately written and publiſhed by* JOHN POULTER *alias* BAXTER, *the famous Gambler and Highwayman, we ſhall give our Readers ſome Parts of it, in order to prevent their being impoſed on or ſuffering by ſuch ſharping Methods for the future.*

1. *To caution all Shopkeepers and Saleſmen againſt Shoplifters of both Sexes, the beſt Way to prevent their Villanies is as follows:*

THERE ſhall be generally three perſons together, called in *cant* *, *prigers, lifts,* or *files*. They ſhall go by a ſhop or ſtanding to ſee if there are any goods down on the counter; if not, one of them ſhall go to the ſhop or ſtanding, and call for goods of different ſorts to be ſhown him or her, and then comes in the other two, who take no notice of the other that went in before; he or ſhe buying ſomething, the counter being covered with goods, one of the two ſhall look over the goods, while the other ſhall *plant* a piece under the reſt, not opened, although one or more perſons be behind the counter at the ſame time, who ſhall not ſee them, by reaſon they will open a piece of ſtuff and hold it up between the owner and their partner that ſits down with her petticoats half up, ready for the word *nap* it; then ſhe puts it between her *carriers*, (that is a cant word for thighs) and then gets up and lets her cloaths drop, agreeing and paying for what they like, and ſo walks off, and can walk very well without putting their hands to hold it; then going into a yard or entry, their partner takes it from them: Some in the ſame manner ſecrete goods under their cloaks, and if ſmall pieces, in their under petticoats, half tucked up: If it be a box of ribbons, they will *pame* a piece or two in one hand, while the ſhopkeeper meaſures a yard or two on the counter; they have a handkerchief on purpoſe, when taking it up to wipe their noſe, they put it with the ribbons into their pockets; but you muſt obſerve if they do not *prig* any goods, they will not buy any; but to prevent them, you muſt obſerve at fairs and markets, that thoſe ſort of people call for a great many goods, till the counter is full, on purpoſe, they ſeeming difficult to be pleaſed. All ſhopkeepers, to prevent this, ſhould put by one ſort of goods before they take down another.

2. *The deceiving* Art, *called* Maſoning.

MASONERS are a ſet of people that give paper for goods; there is generally three or four of them goes to a fair or market together, where one appears like a farmer or grazier, and the other two as vouchers: One is to look out for a farmer that has any kind of beaſt to ſell, and if he thinks he is a likely fellow to be took in, the other perſon is to aſk the price of the ſaid cattle, where they come from, what market towns the farmer keeps, and the houſes and peoples names in ſuch towns; when he finds out theſe he goes and tells the *maſoner* the ſtory: The farmer is then brought into the houſe, where the *maſoner* is fitting paying money for cattle, as the farmer thinks; and the *maſoner*'s man tells him what money he has offered the farmer, and they begin to talk about the loweſt price: The *maſoner* then goes out, that

* Cant *is the thieves language*; prigers *are thieves*; files *are pick pockets*; lifts *are ſhoplifters*; plant *is to ſecrete*; nap *is take*; pame *is to hand away*; prig *is to ſteal.*

that they may have an opportunity of telling the farmer what a topping dealer he is, and where he lives, (but it muſt be in ſome country place) and that his note is worth five hundred pounds: The *maſoner* ſoon returns, and ſays, I cannot find the gentleman I have a draft upon, and do not know what to do for money to pay for the goods I have bought to-day; I muſt order them to meet me at ſuch a place, and the perſon's name where he knows the farmer uſes; the farmer hearing this, ſays, I know them very well; the *maſoner* then aſks him whether he comes that way, and the farmer telling him he does, he ſays, that is right then; tell me the loweſt price of your cattle, I cannot pay you now, but I will pay you next market day, at the place as before mentioned, I ſuppoſe that will not be any difference to you farmer; no, anſwers the perſon that brought him in, your note is worth a thouſand pound, you will give your promiſſory note for the money, and any dealer in the fair will take it paying a ſmall diſcount, for it is as good as the Bank of England. This generally makes the agreement, the note is taken, and the cattle drove away, and ſold directly to another dealer, toll free. There are dealers waiting on purpoſe to buy ſuch goods, for they buy them cheap, becauſe they know them to coſt no money but paper. The poor farmer goes to the place appointed, thinking to receive the money, but to his grief finds himſelf bit.

3. Ringing Tuggs, *and* Seats, *that is, changing* Great-coats *and* Saddles.

PEOPLE in fairs or markets in the ſummer, are apt to give their great coats to the maid, and put their names on it with a piece of paper; the ſervant cannot remember every coat, and the ſharper comes in and writes his name on his coat that is worth but little, but changes his note to another coat; he then goes out, and comes in preſently and calls for the coat with ſuch a note on it, and the ſervant delivers it without diſpute, and they ſend another to fetch their old coat; they often get ſix or ſeven coats in a day with that old one: To prevent this, the landlord or ſervant ought to write two notes, both in one hand, and to deliver one to the owner, and pin the other on the coat, and if the perſon that comes for the coat cannot produce the note as above, let him not have the coat without good proof, and that will prevent many diſorders.

Changing ſaddles is done by the ſame ſort of people, their horſe having a rug or horſe cloth on it for that purpoſe, they watch an opportunity of taking off their own ſaddle, and changing it for a good one, putting it on their own horſe, and tying the cloth over it with a ſarſanet, and then take their horſe away, and put him to another inn.

4. Milling *of* Kens, *that is,* Breaking *of* Houſes.

HOUSE-breaking is always done in the night; the perſons concerned take a view of the houſe or ſhop the day before to ſee what is to be taken, and where to make entrance; it is generally done at midnight, and if there is any ſcouts, that is, watchmen, one of the gang takes him away, under pretence to light him home, or ſhow him ſome diſtant houſe, and in the mean time the work goes on. If they get entrance they have a dark lanthorn, and fall to rifling the houſe, for which purpoſe they carry ſacks, and always know where to ſell the goods before they take them; the world may be ſure if there was no receivers there would be no thieves, for they are the whole encouragers of vice. To prevent ſuch robberies, I beg leave to acquaint all ſhopkeepers, and houſekeepers, to put the fore lock of the bolt faſt with a good ſpring, and to have good inſide bolts to their doors, or a chain acroſs them, and a ſmall bell to their doors and windows, and to keep a little dog that will bark; you may be aſſured if ſuch things as theſe be done, of not being robbed, becauſe if a dog barks, or bell rings, they will not attempt any further.

A little Diſſertation *having been lately publiſhed, intitled, An* Explanation *of ſome* PROPHECIES *in the* BOOK *of* DANIEL, *by a Preſbyter of the Church of* England, *as it is upon a very curious ſubject, and ſeems to be more ingenious than uſual, we ſhall give our Readers the following Extract from it.*

THE author, after ſhewing that the little horn mentioned in the 8th chapter of Daniel cannot be underſtood to mean either Antiochus Epiphanes, or Titus, goes on thus: But let us underſtand the little horn to mean the Mahometan kingdom, and the explanation of this viſion may very fairly be accounted for. For whereas Herod was, in order of time, prior to Mahomet; whereas he was mighty, not by his own power, but by the decree of the Roman ſenate; by making his peace with the Romans did deſtroy many; appeared in the latter end of thoſe kingdoms into which Alexander's was divided; and attempted to deſtroy the Prince of princes, the Lord

life and glory, and was at last broken without hand; it was very proper to speak of him in this place, to characterize one of the greatest tyrants that ever plagued mankind.

Again, the manner in which this kingdom spread, as well as the exceeding extent of it, will exactly agree with the description of it in Daniel. Toward the east it waxed exceeding great, when those east countries, Persia and India, were subdued. In the south, the Æthiopians were at its steps, received its yoke. Nothing now is wanting to compleat the description, but the conquest of Judæa, and the neighbouring countries. But it is well known, that those regions soon submitted to Mahometan arms. Now I suppose, that, if a particular application of Daniel's and St. John's numbers can be made to this kingdom, this will be no small confirmation, that the Mahometan kingdom is described to us under the name of the little horn.

1. Daniel wanting to know how long should be the vision concerning the daily sacrifice, was told, that it should be until 2300 days, at the expiration of which time the sanctuary is to be cleansed. Now the only difficulty here is to fix upon a proper æra at which to begin our computation. Now nothing can be more probable, than that the æra of this vision begins with the first remarkable event which the vision is designed to inform us of. Now this was the destruction of the ram by the he-goat; and this happened in the year before Christ 329. For, though Darius was slain in the year before Christ 330, yet, as Bessus was retired with some forces in hopes to regain the kingdom, the Persian kingdom cannot be said to be destroyed till this design was brought to nought; which was not till the year after, viz. the year 329. To this number add 2300, and we shall come to the year of Christ 1971; the year in which the sanctuary shall be cleansed, or the restoration of Israel compleated.

2. *Blessed*, says Daniel, (Chap. xii. 12.) *is he who waiteth and cometh to the thousand three hundred and five and thirty days*; viz. from the time when the daily sacrifice was taken away; that is, from the year 636; for then Jerusalem was taken by the Saracens, and then also was the daily sacrifice taken away. To the year then 636 add 1335, and we shall come to the year of Christ 1971, as before.

The reasons upon which these calculations are founded are these: I considered the 12th chapter of Daniel as a comment upon the 8th chap. I consequently interpreted the blessedness in the one place, to mean the cleansing of the sanctuary mentioned in the other place. I considered farther, that whereas the particular event from which the 1335 days were to be computed was expressly mentioned by Daniel, if from the time of that event we added 1335 days, and from the year so found out should reckon backward 2300, and should come to the very year in which the first remarkable event happened, which is prophesied of in the vision mentioned in the 8th chap. this would make it more than probable that we had discovered what daily sacrifice it was that should be taken away by the little horn.

3. To the end of the wonders revealed to Daniel, that is, the beast's making war with the saints, and overcoming them, was to be a time, times, and a half; that is $3\frac{1}{2}$, or 1260 years. St. John likewise says (Rev. xi. 2.) that the Holy City should be trodden under foot 42 months, which is the same period as before, 1260 years. *Now here is wisdom, let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: For it is the number of a man*, (or a way of reckoning usual among men) and his number is 666 (Rev. xiii. 18.) Now I suppose that this number denotes the year from whence we are to compute the time of the Holy City's being trodden under foot. To this number then add 1260, and we shall come to the year of Christ 1926. And from this year I suppose the Mahometan kingdom will decline apace.

4. From the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away shall be, says Daniel, 1290 days, that is, years. Now Jerusalem, as we have before observed, was taken by the Saracens, A. D. 636. To this number add 1290, and we shall come to the year of Christ 1926, as we did also in the last article.

The conclusions to be drawn from these premises are these.

First, that the sacrifice prophesied by Daniel is a christian sacrifice *, which therefore ought to be offered day by day continually. And, secondly,

That our Jesus is the promised Messiah. For if, as we have proved, the sacrifice spoken of by Daniel was to be taken away by Mahometans, and has accordingly been taken away by them, the sacrifice can be no other than that which was instituted by Jesus Christ. Now, since Daniel every where speaks of the taking away of this sacrifice as of some prodigious and unparalleled misfortune, this proves that it was not the institution of an impostor, and consequently that Jesus Christ was indeed the ὁ ἐρχόμενος, he that was to come; and therefore in vain do the Jews still look for another.

The

* *By this the author understands the Eucharist, which the first christians celebrated daily.*

Sung by Mr. LOWE, *at* VAUXHALL.



2.

With looks as fair as ſummer flow'rs,
Soft words like honey ſweet,
And tears that fall in gentle ſhow'rs,
Your pity they'll intreat.
Mere common arts to catch your hearts,
Each foible to deſcry.
Young maids beware, &c.

3.

The honeſt clown that plows the land,
In love is all a cheat;
And monarchs born to high command,
well know the dear deceit.
In love's ſly tricks and politicks,
A promiſe is a lye.
Young maids beware, &c.

4.

Were clods of earth all animate,
Each blade of graſs a tongue,
'Twou'd waſte their moiſture to relate
The miſchiefs men have done;
Then guard your hearts from Cupid's darts,
And all the ſex defy.
Young maids beware, men fiſh enſnare
With artificial fly.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

PRETTY SALLY.



The firſt and ſecond couple right and left half round, and the firſt couple hands acroſs with the third couple ⅛ ; lead up to the top, foot it, and caſt off ⅛ ; the firſt man back to back with the ſecond woman, and his partner do the ſame with the third man, both meet in the middle, and turn the firſt man, back to back with the third woman, his partner with the ſecond man ⅛, meet and turn into the ſecond places ⅛.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* SEPTEMBER, 1753.

MONIMIA *to* PHILOCLES.

Written by the late Lord H——Y.

SINCE language never can deſcribe my pain,
How can I hope to move when I complain?
Yet ſuch is woman's phrenzy in diſtreſs,
We love to plead, tho' hopeleſs of redreſs.
Perhaps, affecting ignorance, thou'lt ſay,
From whence theſe lines? Whoſe meſſage to convey? [demand,
Mock not my grief with that feign'd cold
Too well you know the hapleſs writer's hand;
But if you force me to avow my ſhame,
Behold them preſac'd with Monimia's name.
Loſt to the world, abandon'd, and forlorn,
Expos'd to infamy, reproach, and ſcorn,
To mirth, or comfort loſt, and all for you,
Yet loſt perhaps to your remembrance too;
How hard my lot! What refuge can I try,
Weary of life, and yet afraid to die?
Of hope, the wretch's laſt reſort, bereſt,
By friends, by kindred, by my lover left.
Oh! frail dependence of confiding fools!
Or lover's oaths, or friendſhip's ſacred rules,
How weak in modern hearts too late I find;
Belinda's falſe, and Philocles unkind.
To theſe reflections each ſlow wearing day,
And each revolving night, a conſtant prey.
Think what I ſuffer—nor ungentle hear,
What madneſs dictates in my fond deſpair;
Grudge not this ſhort relief (too faſt it flies)
Nor chide that weakneſs I myſelf deſpiſe:
For ſure one moment is at leaſt her due,
Who ſacrific'd her all of life to you:
Without a frown this farewel then receive,
For 'tis the laſt my fatal love ſhall give;
Nor this I would, if reaſon could command,
But what reſtriction reins a lover's hand?
Nor prudence, ſhame, nor pride, nor int'reſt ſways,
The hand implicitly the heart obeys;
Too well this maxim has my conduct ſhown, [known.
Too well that conduct to the world is
Oft have I writ, and often to the flame
Condemn'd this after-witneſs of my ſhame;
Oft in my cooler, recollected thought,
Thy beauties and my fondneſs half forgot,
(How ſhort thoſe intervals for reaſon's aid!)
Thus to myſelf in anguiſh have I ſaid,
"Thy vain remonſtrance (fooliſh maid!) give o'er, [deplore."
"Who act the wrong can ne'er that wrong
Then ſanguine hopes again deluſive reign,
I form thee melting as I tell my pain.
If not of rock thy flinted heart was made,
Nor tigers nurs'd thee in the deſert ſhade,
Let me at leaſt thy cold compaſſion prove,
That ſlender ſuſtenance to greedy love:
Tho' no return my warmer wiſhes find,
Be to the wretch tho' not the miſtreſs kind;
Nor whilſt I count my melancholy ſtate,
Forget 'twas love and thee that wrought my fate.
Without reſtraint, habituated to range
The paths of pleaſure, can I bear this change?
Doom'd from the world unwilling to retire,
In bloom of life and warm with young deſire:

In lieu of roofs with regal ſplendors gay,
Condemn'd in diſtant wilds to drag the day;
Where beaſts of prey maintain their ſavage court,
Or human brutes, the worſt of brutes, reſort;
Yes, yes, this change I could unſighing ſee,
For none I mourn but what I find in thee;
There center all my woes, thy heart eſtrang'd,
I weep my lover, and my fortune chang'd,
Bleſt with thy preſence I could all forget,
Nor gilded palaces in huts regret;
But exil'd thence, ſuperfluous is the reſt,
Each place the ſame, my hell is in my breaſt,
To pleaſure dead and living but to pain,
My only ſenſe to ſuffer and complain.
As all my wrongs diſtreſsful I repeat,
Say, can thy pulſe with equal cadence beat?
Canſt thou know peace? Is conſcience mute within?
That upright delegate for ſecret ſin.
Is nature ſo extinguiſh'd in thy heart,
That not one ſpark remains to take my part?
Not one repentant throb? one grateful ſigh?
Thy breaſt unruffled, and unwet thy eye?
Thou cool betrayer! temperate in ill,
Thou nor remorſe, nor thought humane canſt feel:
Nature has form'd thee of the rougher kind,
And education more debas'd thy mind;
Born in an age, when fraud, and guilt prevail,
When juſtice ſleeps, and int'reſt holds her ſcale;
Thy looſe companions, a licentious crew,
Moſt to each other, all to us untrue;
Whom chance, or habit mix, but rarely choice,
Nor leagu'd in friendſhip but in ſocial vice:
Who indigent of honour, or of ſhame,
Glory in crimes, which others bluſh to name;
By right or wrong diſdaining to be mov'd,
Unprincipl'd, unloving, and unlov'd.
The fair who truſts their proſtituted vows,
If not their falſhood, ſtill their boaſts expoſe,
Nor knows the wiſeſt to elude the harm,
Ev'n ſhe whoſe prudence ſpurns the tinſel charm,
They know to ſlander, tho' they fail to warm;
They make her languiſh in fictitious flame,
Affix ſome ſpecious ſcandal on her name,
And baffled by her virtue, triumph o'er her fame.
Theſe are the leaders of thy blinded youth,
'Twas theſe ſeducers laugh'd thee out of truth,
Whoſe ſcurril mirth all ſolemn tyes profane,
Or friendſhip's band, or Hymen's ſacred chain.
Morality as weakneſs they upbraid,
Nor even revere religion's hallow'd head;
Alike they ſpurn divine and human laws,
And treat the honeſt like the chriſtian cauſe.
Curſe on that tongue, whoſe vile pernicious art
Delights the ear, but to corrupt the heart;
That takes advantage of the chearful hour,
When weaken'd virtue bends to nature's pow'r,
And would the goddeſs in thy ſoul deface,
To ſubſtitute diſhonour in her place.
With ſuch you loſe the day in falſe delight,
In lewd debauch you revel out the night;
(Oh! fatal commerce to Monimia's peace)
Their arguments convince becauſe they pleaſe:
Whilſt you for reaſon, ſophiſtry admit,
And wander dazzl'd by the glare of wit;
Wit, that on ill a ſpecious luſtre throws,
And in falſe colours every object ſhows;
That gilds the wrong, depreciating the right,
And hurts the judgment whilſt it feaſts the ſight:
Thus in a priſm to the cheated eye,
Each pictured trifle takes a rainbow-dye;
With borrow'd charms the gaudy proſpect glows,
But truth revers'd the faithleſs mirror ſhows,
Inverted ſcenes in bright confuſion lie,
The lawns impending o'er the nether ſky,
No juſt, no real images we meet,
But all the ſhining viſion is deceit.
Oft I revolve in this diſtracted mind,
Each word, each look, that ſpoke my charmer kind;
But oh! how dear their memory I pay!
What pleaſure paſt can preſent cares allay?
Of all I love for ever diſpoſſeſt,
Ah! what avails to think I once was bleſt!
Hard diſpoſition of unequal fate!
Mixt are our joys, and tranſient is their date,
Nor can reflection bring their taſte again,
Yet gives an after ſting to every pain:
Thy fatal letters, (oh! immoral youth!)
Thoſe perjur'd pledges of fictitious truth,
Dear as they were, no ſecond joy afford;
My cred'lous heart once leap'd at ev'ry word,
My glowing boſom throb'd with thick-heav'd ſighs;
And floods of rapture ruſh'd into my eyes;
When now repeated, (for thy theft was vain,
Each treaſur'd ſyllable my thoughts retain)
Far other paſſions rule, and different care,
My tears are grief, my tranſports are deſpair.
Why doſt thou mock all tyes of conſtant love?
But half his joys the faithleſs ever prove;
They only taſte the pleaſures they receive,
When ſure the nobleſt is in thoſe we give;
Acceptance is the heav'n which mortals know,
But 'tis the bliſs of angels to beſtow!

Ob

Oh! emulate (my love!) that taſk divine!
Be thou that angel, and that heav'n be mine.
Yet, yet, relent, yet intercept my fate!
Alas! I rave, and ſue for new deceit:
As ſoon the dead ſhall from the grave return,
As love extinguiſh'd, with new ardor burn.
Oh! that I dar'd to act a Roman part!
And ſtab thy image in this faithful heart,
Where, rivetted to life, ſecure you reign,
(A cruel inmate) ſharpning ev'ry pain;
But, coward-like, irreſolute, I wait
Time's tardy aid, nor dare to ruſh on fate;
Perhaps may linger on life's lateſt ſtage,
Survive thy cruelties, and fall by age.
No; grief ſhall ſwell my ſails, and ſpeed me o'er
(Deſpair my pilot) to that quiet ſhore,
Where I can truſt and thou betray no more.
Might I but once again behold thoſe charms,
Might I but breathe my laſt in thoſe dear arms;
On that lov'd face but fix my cloſing eye,
Permitted, where I might not live, to die:
My ſoftn'd fate I would accuſe no more,
But fate has no ſuch happineſs in ſtore:
'Tis paſt; 'tis done; what gleam of hope behind,
When I can ne'er be falſe nor thou be kind?
Why then this care? 'tis weak; 'tis vain;
—farewel—
At that laſt word what agonies I feel?
I faint; I die;—remember I was true:—
'Tis all I aſk:—eternally adieu.

Written on the firſt Leaf of Milton's Paradice Loſt, *that was ſent to a* LADY.

YE gentle fair, whom love of virtue warms,
Who ſeek by worthieſt deeds t'improve your charms,
Heedful attend to Milton's ſacred ſong,
To you the dictates of his muſe belong:
He for your uſe this well-wrought piece deſign'd;
To pleaſe and cultivate the human mind:
Let then the poet your affection ſhare,
Your juſt regard will well reward his care.
Let Eve's unhappy fate the virgin warn,
Who makes the guidance of mankind her ſcorn,
Who vainly fearful of a ſtate unknown,
Ventures to paſs thro' life's vaſt wild alone.
How wretched was our general mother made?
Soon as from Adam's faithful ſide ſhe ſtray'd!
Oh! think on this, ye fair, and haſte to prove
The joy and ſafety of connubial love.
The path of life's a dark and dangerous way;
Alone who dare to tread it often ſtray:
But man, wiſe man, ſhall all your ſteps direct,
Guide you in doubts and in diſtreſs protect.
Fix then your choice; but let that choice be wiſe,
Let Eve's example teach you to deſpiſe
The glozing ſerpent's tongue, the outward ſhow,
Of the pert coxcomb and the gaudy beau.
The one like Satan, vers'd in treacherous wiles,
By folly, dreſs'd in wiſdom's garb beguiles:
The other with fair form and ſpecious mein,
At firſt with wonder and delight is ſeen;
But taſted, like the fatal fruit is found,
Deceitful, hurtful, bitter and unſound:
Such for our ſakes avoid, if not your own,
For by our poet's tale, 'tis clearly ſhown,
That man muſt be, when woman is, undone.
But let the wiſe, the brave, the generous ſhare
Your tendereſt love, and moſt aſſiduous care;
Theſe ſhall thro' life their happy conſorts pleaſe,
Give nights of joy, and crown their days with eaſe.
Then ſhall fall'n man reſume his priſtine ſtate,
And Providence reverſe his wretched fate;
Then woman ſhall her firſt form'd grace maintain,
And man, that Paradiſe he loſt, regain!

A SPRING EVENING.

THE weſtern ſkies with Phœbus' car are bright,
And lengthning ſhadows ſhow th' approach of night:
Fir'd with the love of Thetis, ſwift he ſpeeds,
And urges on with haſte his foaming ſteeds.
From ev'ry ſpray, from ev'ry new-blown buſh,
The lark, the linnet, nightingale and thruſh,
With voices ſweet, the ſongſters of the air,
To ſing their great Creator's praiſe prepare.
The new mown hay delightful fragrance yields,
And nature decks with ſmiling green the fields.
The orchards gay, Pomona's rural care,
With bloſſoms ſweet perfume the neighbouring air;
The earneſt of a coming plenteous year.
Expectant of the ruddy milk-maid's hand,
The willing cows with ſtretch'd out udders ſtand;
With juice nectareous fill the flowing pail,
Strain'd from the herbs of yonder flow'ry dale.
The whiſtling ſwain from work returning ſpies,
With pleaſing hope, his future harveſt riſe;
Deſcending dews the growing blade refreſh,
And all things wear a face of chearfulneſs.

Monthly Chronologer.

Copy of a Letter *from the ingenious Dr.* JOHN LINING, *of* Charles-Town, South-Carolina, *dated* May 15.

I HAVE ſeveral times this ſeaſon, when there was an appearance of a thunder ſtorm, ſucceeded in making Mr. Franklin's experiment with a kite for drawing the lightning from clouds *, and laſt Monday I repeated the ſame with remarkable ſucceſs before many ſpectators. The flow of the electrical fluid, or of the matter of lightning, was ſo rapid and copious down the line near ſeven hundred feet long, to the key appended at the lower end of the line, that from thence I obtained ſparks of lightning as thick and long as the firſt two joints of a man's little finger, and theſe as quick one after another as I could bring the loop of a wire, which I uſed for that purpoſe, within about two inches of the key: And the ſnappings from the key were ſo ſmart and loud, that they were heard at the diſtance of at leaſt two hundred yards. A ten ounce phial coated was then properly ſuſpended by the key that it might be charged, but the flux of the electrical matter down the line was ſo copious, that the phial was charged almoſt as ſoon as it was hung to the key, and the ſurcharge continued flying off for a conſiderable time, from the end of the phial's hoop, making a very loud hiſſing noiſe. I then endeavoured, without taking the phial off the key, to diſcharge it in the uſual manner; but as ſoon as I brought the loop of the wire towards the coating of the phial, I received ſuch a ſhock up to my ſhoulder that I failed in the attempt; and before I could be furniſhed with a longer wire to diſcharge the phial without receiving a ſhock, all the electrical fluid, or lightning in the cloud, was drawn from thence and diſcharged in the air, with a hiſſing noiſe from the extremity of the phial's hook. A greater degree of ſerenity ſoon ſucceeded, and no more of the awful noiſe of thunder, before expected, was heard.

To this it may be proper to add the following extract of a letter from Peterſbourg, dated Aug. 7, to ſhew what caution ought to be uſed in theſe experiments.

"We had an odd accident happened here yeſterday: A profeſſor was making electrical experiments, when it thundered and lightened, in his garden, and was ſtruck dead by a flaſh of fire that came from the iron. A man who ſtood quite cloſe to him got ſeveral ſtrokes with the wires, which made ſeveral deep cuts in his back croſs one another. I am juſt come from ſeeing the profeſſor's body: He has got a large red ſpot on the top of his head, another on the left breaſt, and a black one on his foot."

The total account of the ſucceſs of the Britiſh veſſels this ſeaſon at Greenland is as follows, viz.

	Sh.	Wh.		Sh.	Wh.
London	15	64	Barrowſtouneſs	1	5
Whitby	1	3	Dunbar	2	8
Newcaſtle	3	5	Aberdeen	2	7
Liverpool	1	6	Dundee	1	4
Briſtol	1	5	Glaſgow	3	12
Leith	6	25½			
			Total	36	144½

It is remarkable, that out of 48 ſhips, the whole number upon the Greenland fiſhing from Britain, not one has been loſt. (See p. 386.)

A Liſt of the important Differences depending between the Courts of Europe.

1. Hanover's ſquabble with Pruſſia about Eaſt-Frizeland. 2. Affair of the Sileſia loan. 3. Limits between England and France in North-America, and the affair of the neutral iſlands. 4. A free navigation in the Weſt-Indies, without ſearch or viſit, to be obtained from Spain. 5. Boundaries of Finland to be ſettled between Ruſſia and Sweden. 6. Dutchy of Courland to be provided with a new ſovereign. 7. Quarrel between Spain and Denmark about treaties with the African ſtates. 8. Affairs of the Eaſt-Indies to be ſettled between the Engliſh and the French. 9. Reſtitution or ſatisfaction to be made to France for ſhips taken by the Engliſh during the war with Spain. Of all which matters, ſome may poſſibly be adjuſted by treaty, and ſome decided by the ſword.

A fine monument has been put up, on the north ſide of Batterſea church, to the memory of the late lord viſcount Bolingbroke, done by Roubilliac, with this inſcription:

Here

* *See our* Mag. *for laſt year, p.* 607.

Here lies
HENRY St. JOHN;
In the reign of queen Anne
Secretary of war, ſecretary of ſtate, and
viſcount Bolingbroke.
In the days of king George I. and king
George II.
Something more and better.
His attachment to queen Anne
Expoſed him to a long and ſevere perſe-
cution;
He bore it with firmneſs of mind.
He paſſed the latter part of his life at home,
The enemy of no national party;
The friend of no faction.
Diſtinguiſh'd under the cloud of a proſcrip-
tion,
Which had not been entirely taken off,
By zeal to maintain the liberty,
And to reſtore the antient proſperity
Of Great Britain.

In the ſame vault
Are interr'd, the remains of
Mary Clara das Champs de Marſilly,
Marchioneſs of Villette, and viſcounteſs
Bolingbroke,
Born of a noble family,
Bred in the court of Lewis XIV.
She reflected a luſtre on the former,
By the ſuperior accompliſhments of her
mind;
She was an ornament to the latter,
By the amiable dignity and grace of her
behaviour.
She lived
The honour of her own ſex,
The delight and admiration of ours.
She died
An object of imitation to both,
With all the firmneſs that reaſon,
With all the reſignation that religion
Can inſpire.

Mary Clara das Champs de Marſilly, marchioneſs de Villette, and viſcounteſs Bolingbroke, whoſe character is given in the above inſcription, was relict of the marquis de Villette, and niece to the celebrated madam de Maintenon, wife of Lewis XIV. Her fortune, according to Voltaire, was "ſcarcely any thing; ſhe had little elſe, ſays the author, beſides expectations; and has often told me, that ſhe reproached her aunt for doing ſo little for her family." Her uncommon underſtanding, however, made up for this deficiency, and madam de Maintenon, in her letters lately publiſhed, accordingly ſtiles her "the moſt ſenſible perſon among her female relations."

SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

The grand jury for the county of Surrey found a bill of indictment againſt the keepers of Richmond park, for refuſing certain perſons admittance therein. Seventeen of the jury were for the bill and ſeven againſt it. (See our Mag. for laſt year, p. 358.)

MONDAY, 3.

Suſanna Bruford, of Mounton near Taunton, was burnt at Cure-Green near Wells, for poiſoning her huſband, who was a farmer of good repute. A little before her execution, ſhe declared that the beginning of her misfortune was a too near intimacy with an attorney's clerk, who ſeduced her when ſhe had been to ſee ſome fire-works at Taunton. She behaved very penitently, and acknowledged the juſtice of her ſentence.

The Haſſenmere cauſe, at Kingſton aſſizes, between Mr. Burrell and general Oglethorpe, on one ſide, and Mr. Molineux and Mr. Webb, on the other, laſted 13 hours, when a verdict was given for the bailiff in the intereſt of the two former gentlemen, except in one point, which was, whether he had qualified himſelf conformable to the corporation and teſt acts, and that point, by agreement of both parties, was found ſpecial.

MONDAY, 10.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, when the 5 following malefactors received ſentence of death, viz. John Harris and Philip Wilſon, for a burglary: Hannah Wilſon, for ſtripping and robbing an infant in Whitechapel-road: Edward Johnſon, for a burglary: And Mary Rimas, for ſtealing a guinea privately from the perſon of Anne Wheately.

Thomas Grevil, John Gibbon and William Clark, the three Abbotſbury men, who ſwore in favour of the gipſey on her trial about Canning's affair, were acquitted of the perjury for which they had been indicted.

The three Iriſhmen for the rape on the oyſter-woman were diſcharged. (See p. 387.)

MONDAY, 17.

This night, about nine o'clock, as Mr. Crouch, cook to the earl of Harrington, was riding to town from Peterſham, he was ſtopt by the Gravel pits on the king's roads near Bloody-Bridge, by two foot-pads, who pulled him off his horſe, and on his reſiſtance fired two piſtols at him; he drew a large knife he had in his pocket and very much wounded one of them, the blood running on him: After he was down, they wreſted the knife from him, and almoſt ripped his belly up, and cut and wounded him in ſeveral parts of his body; but ſome perſons coming by, he was carried to St. George's hoſpital, where his wounds were dreſſed, and he ſent home to his houſe in Green-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare: The villains took his watch and money, and jumped ſeveral times on his body. The next day he died of his

wounds; and two ſoldiers were taken up and committed on account of the ſaid murder and robbery.

THURSDAY, 20.

At a general court of the governor and company of the Bank of England, a dividend of 2 ½ per cent. was declared for the half year ending the 10th of October next.

Whitehall, Sept. 22. A convocation or parliament of tinners met at Truro in the county of Cornwall, on Tueſday the 11th inſtant, in order to confirm the ancient laws, rights and privileges of the ſtannaries, and to paſs ſeveral new laws which were prepared in July, 1752.

All theſe laws were accordingly ſigned by John Hearle, Eſq; vice-warden of his majeſty's ſtannaries in Cornwall, and by twenty-three ſtannators then preſent.

After which an humble addreſs of thanks to his majeſty was unanimouſly agreed upon; which addreſs being tranſmitted to the earl of Waldegrave, warden of the ſtannaries, was by him preſented to his majeſty.

THURSDAY, 27.

Both houſes of parliament met, according to their laſt prorogation, when a proclamation was ordered to be iſſued for their meeting on the 15th of November for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

The ſame day, at a court of common-council at Guildhall, it was ordered, That the town-clerk do wait upon the members of parliament for this city, and acquaint them, that it is the earneſt requeſt of the ſaid court, that they would ſeverally uſe their beſt endeavours to obtain a repeal of the late act in favour of the Jews.

FRIDAY, 28.

Thomas Chitty, Eſq; alderman of Tower ward, and Matthew Blackiſton, Eſq; alderman of Biſhopſgate ward, the two new ſheriffs, were this day ſworn in at Guildhall, with the uſual formality; and on the Monday following they were ſworn in at Weſtminſter. (See p. 292.)

SATURDAY, 29.

Edward Ironſide, Eſq; alderman of Cordwainers ward, was elected lord-mayor of London for the year enſuing.

At the aſſizes at Maidſtone 3 received ſentence of death, at Norfolk aſſizes 2, at Warwick 2, at Hereford 2, at Glouceſter 4, at Kingſton upon Thames 3, at Wells 4, among whom were James Poulter, alias Baxter, for a highway robbery, (ſee p. 429.) and Suſannah Bruford for poiſoning her huſband, who was executed as above-mentioned; at Newcaſtle upon Tine 3, for a rape and murder; at Carliſle 4, at Briſtol 2, and bills of indictment for high-treaſon were found againſt two of the late rioters; at Appleby, one Hodgſon, a taylor, was condemned and executed, for poiſoning a ſoldier's wife near Kendal; at Shrewſbury 2 were capitally convicted, at Durham 2.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Aug. 27. RT. Hon. Charles Areſkine of Alva, lord juſtice clerk, to Mrs. Maxwell of Preſton.

William Wild, Eſq; of Langley, Bucks, to Miſs Iſabella Cruden, of the ſame place.

30. Hon. Robert Butler, brother to lord viſc. Lanesborough, in Ireland, to Mrs. Stoyte, daughter of Dr. Howard, late biſhop of Elphin.

Thomas Knox, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Veſey, daughter of lord Knapton, in Ireland.

Sept. 4. Major Campbell Dalrymple, of gen. Cholmondely's reg. of dragoons, to Miſs Dowglaſs.

7. Mr. Gregorie, of Campvere in Zealand, merchant, to Miſs Macaulay, daughter of Archibald Macaulay, Eſq; conſervator of the Scotch privileges in the Netherlands.

John Marſh, Eſq; of Darlington in the county of Durham, barriſter at law, to Miſs Betty Smart of the ſame place, a 15,000 fortune.

10 William Richards, of the Inner-Temple, Eſq; to Miſs Margaret Glaves, of Smedmore in Dorſetſhire.

18. Francis Wheeler, Eſq; of the Inner-Temple, to Miſs Jenny Smith, daughter of Abel Smith, Eſq; of Nottingham.

23. Robert Gibſon, Eſq; of the Inner-Temple, to Miſs Hartley of Reading in Berks.

25. Mr. Derby, apothecary in Holbourn to Miſs Kitty Owen, of Clay hill.

Aug. 30. The lady of Daniel Matthews, Eſq; delivered of a daughter.

Sept. 2. The lady of John Borlace Warren, Eſq; of a ſon.

Counteſs of Berkely, of a ſon.

7. Lady Charlotte Conyers, daughter of the late earl of Pomfret, of a ſon.

The lady of Sir Francis Seabright, Bart. of a ſon.

The lady of Sir Rowland Stanley, Bart. of Hooton in Cheſhire, of a ſon and heir.

12. The lady of col. Thomas, and ſiſter to the earl of Albemarle, of a ſon.

20. Counteſs of Powis, of a daughter.

The lady of Sir Edward Hawke, knight of the bath, of a ſon.

22. Counteſs of Scarborough, of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

Aug. 26. RT. Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arniſton, lord preſident of the court of ſeſſion in Scotland.

30. Mr. deputy Thomas Northey, an eminent apothecary on Bread-ſtreet hill.

31.

31. Lord viſcount Coke, member of parliament for Harwich, and only ſon of the earl of Leiceſter, joint poſt-maſter-general with Sir Everard Faukener.

John Oliver, Eſq; deputy-governor of Windſor-caſtle for 30 years paſt.

Mr. John Holland, ſilverſmith, without Biſhopſgate, many years dep. of that ward.

William Gwynn Vaughan, Eſq; at his ſeat in Breconſhire, which county he repreſented in three ſeveral parliaments.

Sept. 2. Sir Henry Bacon, Bart. at Beccles in Suffolk.

Hon. John Tomlinſon, Eſq; deputy-governor of Antigua.

4. Richard Bulkley, Eſq; at his houſe on Winifrid-plain, near Windſor, ſome time ſince a great brewer in Old ſtreet.

Hon. Sir Andrew Fontaine, Knt. vice-chamberlain to her late majeſty queen Caroline, warden of his majeſty's mint, and a great antiquary.

The lady of count Steinberg, by an account from Hanover, ſiſter to the Rt. Hon. the counteſs of Yarmouth.

10. Rev. Dr. Steward, miniſter of a diſſenting congregation at Bury St. Edmund's, in the 84th year of his age.

11. The worſhipful William Stratford, Eſq; LL. D. commiſſary of the archdeaconry of Richmond.

12. Thomas Le Gendre, Eſq; of Walthamſtow, a gentleman of a large fortune.

19. Mr. John Woodbridge, a wine-merchant, and one of the common-council-men of Tower ward.

Eccleſiastical Preferments.

From the London Gazette.

THE king has appointed John Morgan, clerk, to be chaplain to the governor and commander in chief in the iſland of Minorca.

From the other Papers.

Mr. Thomas Darkin, preſented by earl Fitzwilliams, to the living of Odſon-Moor in Lincolnſhire. — Mr. Thomas Bateman, to the rectory of Winch-Monkton in Cumberland.—Dr. Webber, and Mr. Wilkes, by the dean and chapter of Exeter, the former to the vicarage of Mynhinnet, and the latter to the vicarage of St. Conſtantia, both in Cornwall.—Dr. Townſhend, brother to lord viſcount Townſhend, made a prebendary of Weſtminſter-abbey.—Henry Dawes, M. A. preſented by the earl of Pembroke, to the rectory of Wilton St. Mary in Wiltſhire.——— Stanley, M. A. by the earl of Derby, to the rectory of Eccleton in Lancaſhire, a living worth 600l. per Ann. —Mr. Fox, choſen lecturer of the united pariſhes of St. Swithin London ſtone and St. Mary Bothaw. — Richard Samſon, M. A. to the rectory of Thame-Ditton in Yorkſhire.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 1. The king has appointed the Rt. Hon. the earl of Aſhburnham to be ranger and keeper of St. James's-park. — Robert Grylls, Eſq; to be governor of Dartmouth caſtles and block-houſes.—John Wells, Eſq; to be capt. of a company in the third reg. of foot-guards, Montagu Blomer, Eſq; to be capt. lieut. to another comp. of the ſaid reg. John Smith, Eſq; to be lieut. and ——— Johnſton, to be enſign in the ſaid reg.—George Eyre, Eſq; to be capt. of a troop in the royal reg. of horſe-guards, George Newton, Eſq; to be capt. lieut. to another troop in the ſaid reg. Hungerford Bland, gent. to be lieut. and Harvey Smith, gent. to be cornet in the ſaid reg.—Nehemiah Donellan, Eſq; to be major to the king's own reg. of foot, commanded by lieut. gen. Wolfe, and likewiſe to be a capt. of a company in the ſaid reg. Francis Wilkinſon, Eſq; to be capt. of another company in the ſaid reg. John Corrance, Eſq; to be a capt. lieut. Thomas Backhouſe, gent. lieut. and —— Adams, gent. to be enſign in the ſaid regiment.

Whitehall, Sept. 8. Henry Conyngham, of Mount-Charles, Eſq; created baron of Mount-Charles in Ireland.—Sir John Saville, knight of the Bath, created baron Pollington of Longford in Ireland.—William Yorke, Eſq; made chief juſtice of the common-pleas in Ireland.

Whitehall, Sept. 25. The king has appointed Sir James Gray, Bart. to be his majeſty's envoy extraordinary to the king of the Two Sicilies.

From the other Papers.

Earl of Rothes made governor of Duncannon-caſtle.—Lieut. col. Thomas Brudenell, appointed lieut. governor of Windſor-caſtle, by the earl of Cardigan who is governor.—William Arundel, Eſq; made a capt. in col. Leighton's reg. of foot.

B—kr—ts.

AMBROSE Marſhall, of London-bridge, ribbon-weaver.—John Saxon, late of Sunderland in the county of Durham, mercer.—Thomas Grubb, of the pariſh of St. Clement-Danes, victualler.—James Bainbrigg, of Leeds in Yorkſhire, tobacconiſt.—Paul Savignac and Judith Savignac, of Carſhalton in Surrey, leather-dreſſers and partners.—Joſias Johannot, of Deptford in Kent, paper-maker.—Thomas Bagnall, of Uppingham in Rutlandſhire, grocer.—William Stafford, of Whiſton in Yorkſhire, grocer and flaxdreſſer.—John Terrey, of Aylſham in Norfolk, grocer, mercer, and draper.

Prices

[*Foreign affairs, and Catalogue of books, in our next.*]

	3 per Cent.	3 per C.	3 per C.	Annuities.	Ann. new	Ox. B. Ann.	B. Annu.	3 per Cent.	Ind. Ann.	Bank Stock	l. s. d.	Weather.	London.
1	Sunday			107 ¼	107	107 ⅛	105 ⅛	104 ½	105	71. 6s	3 10 0	N. E.	fair
3				107 ⅜	107	107 ⅛	105 ⅛	104 ⅜	105	71. 6s	3 10 0	S.W.byW.	fair
4		192 ¼ ⅜		107 ⅜	107 ⅛	107 ⅛	105 ⅛	104 ⅜	105 ⅛	71. 6s	3 10 0	S. W.	fair
5	137 ⅞			107 ½	106 ¼	107 ⅛ ¼	105 ⅜	104 ⅜	105 ⅛	71. 6s	3 10 0	W.	fair
6		192 ½		107 ½	106 ¼	107 ⅛	105 ⅜	104 ⅜	105 ⅛	71. 6s	3 10 0	N. W.	fair
7				107 ½	106 ¼	107 ¼	105 ⅜	104 ⅜	105 ⅛	71. 6s	3 15 0	N. N. W.	fair
8					106 ¼	107 ¼	105 ⅜	104 ⅜	105 ⅛	71. 5s	3 15 0	E. N. E.	rain
9	Sunday									71. 4s	3 17 6	N.E. byN.	fair
10				107 ⅛	106 ¼	107 ¼	105 ⅜	104 ⅜	105 ⅛	71. 5s	3 17 6	S. W.	fair
11	138	192	120 ¼	107 ⅛	106 ⅛	107 ¼	104 ⅜	104 ⅜	105 ⅛	71. 6s	3 17 6	N. N. W.	fair
12	138	192	120 ¼	107 ⅛	106 ⅛	107 ¼	104 ⅜	104 ⅜	105 ¼	71. 6s	3 17 6	N. E. by E.	fair
13	138	192	120 ¼	107 ⅛	106 ⅛	107 ¼	104 ⅜	104 ⅜		71. 6s	3 17 6	N. E.	fair
14	137 ¾			107 ⅛		107 ⅛	104 ⅜	104 ⅜		71. 6s	3 17 6	S. S. E.	fair hot
15				107 ⅛		107 ⅛	104 ⅜	104 ⅜		71. 6s	3 17 6	S. E.	fair hot
16	Sunday									71. 6s	3 17 6	N. E.	fair hot
17	137 ¾			107 ⅛ ⅝		107 ⅛ ¾	104 ⅜ ¾	104 ⅛ ⅜				S.	fair hot
18	137 ⅝	191 ½	120 ½	107 ⅛		107 ⅛	104 ⅜	104 ⅛		71. 6s	3 17 6	N.W.byN.	fair
19	137 ⅝	192				107	104 ⅜	104 ⅛		71. 6s	3 17 6	S. W.	fair
20		192		107 ⅛	106 ⅛	107	104 ⅜	104 ⅛		71. 5s	3 17 6	W. S. W.	fair
21		192	120 ¼	107 ⅛ ⅝	106 ⅛	107 ⅛	104 ⅜	104 ⅛		71. 5s	3 17 6	N. E. byE.	fair
22				107 ⅛ ⅜	106 ⅛	107 ⅛	104 ⅜	104 ⅛		71. 5s	3 17 6	E. N. E.	fair
23	Sunday									71. 5s	3 17 6	N. W.	fair
24		192 ½	120 ⅜	107 ⅛ ⅜	106 ⅛ ⅛	107 ⅛	104 ⅜	104 ⅛ ⅛				S. W.	fair
25		192 ¼		107 ⅛	106 ⅛ ⅛		104 ⅜	104 ⅛		71. 5s	3 17 6	W. by N.	rain
26				107 ⅛	106 ⅛	106⅞ 107	104 ⅜	104 ⅛		71. 4s	3 17 6	N. by E.	cold fair
27					106 ⅛	107	104 ⅜	104 ⅛		71. 4s	3 17 6	E. S. E.	fair
28				107 ⅛	106 ⅛	106 ⅞	104 ⅜	104 ⅛		71. 4s	3 17 6	S. E.	fair
29					106 ⅛	107	104 ⅜	104 ⅛		71. 4s	3 17 6	S. S. E.	rain wind
30	Sunday									71. 4s	3 17 6	N. by E.	cloudy
												N. E.	cloudy

Price of corn	Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Birmingham.	Oxford.	Abingdon.
	Wheat 30s to 34s qr	10l. 15s load	11l. 11s load	10l. 10s load	11l. 15s load	10l. 12s load	4s 8d to 5s 0d	29l. to 30l. 10s. per load.	10l. 10s. to 10l. 17s. p. l.
	Barley 18s to 20s od.	00s to 00 qr	00s to 00 qr	15s to 18 qr	00s to 00 qr	00s to 00	2s 9d to 3s 0d	17s. to 18s. per quarter.	17s. to 19s.
	Oats 10s to 15s od	14s to 17 6d	18s to 19	14s to 16s	13s to 15	14s to 13 6d	1s 10d to 2s 0d	14s. 06d. to 15s. 06d. p. q.	15s. 06d. to 16s. 00d.
	Beans 23s to 24s od	25s to 27 0d	24s to 26	23s to 25s	21s to 26	28s to 32	3s 4d to 3s 6d	19s. 6d. to 20s.	19s. 06d. to 20s. 06d. per q.

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August 28. to Sept. 25.

Christ.	Males 594	Femal. 561	1155
Buried	Males 682	Femal. 709	1391
Died under 2 Years old			645
Between	2 and 5		79
	5 and 10		31
	10 and 20		26
	20 and 30		80
	30 and 40		123
	40 and 50		121
	50 and 60		102
	60 and 70		81
	70 and 80		65
	80 and 90		33
	90 and 100		5
			1391

Buried	Within the Walls	100
	Without the Walls	320
	In Mid. and Surrey	685
	City & Sub. West.	286
		1391

Weekly Sept.	4	307
	11	348
	18	401
	25	335
		1391

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 0d.
Peafe 23s. to 25s. 0d. p. Quar.
Tares 24s. to 27s. per Quar.

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Anſwer to the By-ſtander on the Jews Act.
The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of T. Herminius and L. Bellienus on the Marriage Bill.
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The *Proteſter*, concerning Peers, and the famous Peerage Bill.
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Of obtaining Flowers in Winter.
A Deſcription of Richmond in Yorkſhire.
Mathematical Queſtions and Solutions.
Cirenceſter Addreſs, &c.
Powers of the human Mind.
Projectors vindicated.
Treaty with the Fantee Nation.
Duke of Dorſet's Speech at the Opening of the Iriſh Parliament.
POETRY: The Diamond, a Fable; Hymn to Contentment; to a Lady paying a Viſit in the Character of a Beggar for a Convent; to Mr. Foote, on his new Comedy; to the Author of the Receipt on modern Dreſs; Monſ. A-la-mode, by a Lady; on Diſcontent; Weſton Muſes, a Song; Epiſtle to the Lord Mayor; Prologue written by Mr. Garrick, and ſpoke by Mr. Foote; from an Antiquary in Town to a Brother Antiquary in the Country; a Diſtich on the Empreſs Queen, tranſlated, and paraphraſed; a new Song, ſet to Muſick, &c.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Seſſions at the Old Bailey; Malefactors executed, &c. &c.
Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
Prices of Stocks for each Day.
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An anſwer to the queſtion in navigation ſhall be in our next; as alſo the epiſtle to a friend at Bath, &c. &c. We will conſider of Mr. Rh—'s verſes, but deſire for the future he would write more like a gentleman, and not be ſo very angry.

ADVERTISEMENT.

All Sorts of ALMANACKS for the Year 1754, will be publiſhed together at STATIONERS-HALL, on *Tueſday, November* 20, 1753.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1753.

To the Author of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

If you please to insert in your useful Collection the following Discourse, to the Honour of St. GEORGE, *our noble* English *Patron, it may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to your Readers.*

HONI. SOIT. QUI. MAL. Y. PENSE.

SOME of our modern Antiquaries seem very fond of what they call *striking out new lights* (the *ignis fatuus* of ingenious brains) merely to amuse the world, and shew their wit and learning; such an one has lately appeared under the title of *A dissertation upon the equestrian figure of St. George and the Garter*, ensigns of our most noble English order, wherein we are told, that what (for many ages) has been taken for the figure of St. George on horseback, is nothing else but an Egyptian hieroglyphick.

The learned author of this happy discovery, it seems, is a member of the late incorporated society of Antiquaries of London, by whose charter St. George's day is appointed the anniversary of the society, and *from this connection*, says the author, *St. George's day may seem to have a right to the notice of the society:* Hence the dissertation may likewise seem to have their publick sanction, which, however, I hope it has not. Another reason the author gives, for writing upon a subject that, he says, *may perhaps be thought of no great importance*, is, *the relation it bears to the English history, and to the noblest military order in the world.* From this connection, and this relation, he has very judiciously dedicated the work to his Majesty, as sovereign of the most noble order of St. George, and founder and patron of the society of Antiquaries; considering, no doubt, that a work, tending so eminently to promote the honour of St. George, must proportionably be an honour to the nation, his sovereign, and the society, and gain him the universal applause of all Englishmen. This will best appear by the work itself, wherein it is asserted—That *there never was such a person as St. George*—That *the figure of St. George was no more than an amulet, founded upon the principles of the Egyptian theology—A portable saint, embraced by the weakness and superstition of mankind*—That *his Majesty's royal ancestors put themselves, especially in their military affairs, under the protection of the ensigns of the Image of St. George, fondly supposing, that it derived some propitious influence from the saint it related to.* Let us now examine these new principles of St. George, which our author has so dogmatically asserted.

The first foundation our learned author builds upon, is, That *there is not sufficient grounds to believe there ever was such a person as St. George.* Yet, he admits *the memory of St. George was very early, and much regarded in the East.* This notion he seems to have conceived from an opinion, that our St. George, a knight of Cappadocia, was no other than the Arian heretick, George bishop of Alexandria: But these are both stale objections, long ago refuted by the learned Selden, who by a cloud of witnesses, and by many testimonies, both of the eastern and western churches, has proved the identity of our St. George: nor is there (says he) any warrant, but mere fancy, for supposing that our St. George was the Arian George; that the Arian was a Cilician, not a Cappadocian, and that nothing deduced out of the story of George the Arian, doth in the least degree, if rightly considered, impeach the truth of the martyrdom of our St. George, which is placed under Diocletian, 70 years before the other: Nor doth it appear, says he, that the Arian was ever worshipped as a saint; nor doth the place brought to prove it so much out of Epiphanius, warrant, with any colour, any such matter. Why should we now (continues he) begin

lo to confound into one theſe two, who for above 1300 years time have been remembred, the one as a ſaint and martyr, the other as a wicked heretick? And here our ingenious author of the Diſſertation appears inconſiſtent with himſelf, by ſuppoſing a ſuperſtitious regard to a ſaint, whom he will not allow to have exiſted; he muſt therefore admit the ſaint or diſclaim the amulet.

Another objection he makes, is to the equeſtrian figure of St. George. It *does not appear*, ſays he, *St. George had any command in the cavalry; and there is no reaſon to be given why a ſoldier ſhould be repreſented rather on horſeback than on foot.* I ſuppoſe he does not think it abſolutely neceſſary to be aſcertained, whether he was a general, lieutenant, major, or brigadier-general; but that he was a ſoldier and a knight, is acknowledged by all the writers that mention him; and as ſuch he could not be properly repreſented but on horſeback: And our author himſelf obſerves, from St Ambroſe and Baronius (ſpeaking of the Equeſtrian figure of St. George) *that no other one could be made of him, being ſuppoſed a ſoldier and a commander*; and it is ſaid, he was not only a knight and commander, but a count at the time of his martyrdom.

He is not leſs miſtaken in his definition of an order. *A military order*, ſays he, *is no other than a ſodality of men, who put themſelves under the protection of an angel or ſaint, by whoſe powerful interpoſition they expect victory over their enemies*: But a military order is ſomething more than this. All military orders conſiſt of two parts, the military and the religious: the military is the principal part, and muſt conſiſt of a ſovereign, and a certain number of knights, governed by ſtatutes, and continued by a regular ſucceſſion; theſe are eſſentials to every order, by which it appears, an order is a ſodality of *knights*, and not under the protection of a *ſaint* but a *ſovereign*; the religious part is acceſſary only: In the Saxon times, churchmen aſſumed the power of conferring knighthood, from whence many ſuperſtitious ceremonies are derived; but this practice was reſtrained ſoon after the conqueſt: Nevertheleſs, military orders being conſidered as chriſtian inſtitutions, and partly for the defence of chriſtianity, there was a concurrence of military and religious (ſays Aſhmole) of divine aſſiſtance and military induſtry; the one to fight, and the other to pray for ſucceſs upon their arms. All chriſtian ſocieties, as well as churches, were anciently dedicated to ſome ſaint. It was a chriſtian rather than a ſuperſtitious cuſtom. The ſociety of the garter was inſtituted *to the honour of God, the Virgin Mary, and St. George patron of the [illegible] of England*, and for that reaſon made patron of the order. *God and St. George* was the uſual word with our victorious armies; but I never heard, that by this invocation any ſupernatural aſſiſtance was attributed to the ſaint: Nor does it appear that the image of St. George was antiently worn by military men: They did indeed bear *St. George's croſs*, upon their *ſtandards* and their *habits*, to diſtinguiſh them, as Engliſh men, from all other nations: This was the only *amulet*, the only part *of the taliſmanick apparatus of St. George*, which they uſed; a *ſign* given us at our *baptiſm*, in token of our chriſtian profeſſion. Nor do I find our clergy object to this, to the religious ceremonies of the garter, or to any other, that ſerve either to ſupport the church hierarchy, or bring advantage to them, becauſe they are derived from popery.

Another motive with our author for thinking the George an amulet, is, that *the Egyptians*, he ſays, *uſed upon their amulets, the expreſs figure which we now call St. George ſlaying the dragon*, and to prove it gives draughts of both; by which oculer demonſtration, there appears to be as much difference as well can, between men and horſes, a ſerpent and a dragon, or, as in fact it is, between an Egyptian amulet and the enſign of St. George.

But as a proof that the figure of St. George was not antiently worn by the knights of the garter, *as an amulet or taliſman, derived from the eaſtern hieroglyphicks and adopted by the ſuperſtition of our forefathers*, both Aſhmole and Anſtis agree that the figure of St. George was not antiently worn by the knights as an enſign of the order. *I do not find*, ſays Mr. Anſtis, *that inſtance of reſpect ſhewn him by our antient companions of this order*: He is of opinion, the collar of the order was not inſtituted before the latter end of king Henry 7th, and much about the ſame time, it is probable, the George came into uſe; which, nevertheleſs, was not appointed to be worn as an enſign of the order, till the 13th of king Henry the 8th, when it was decreed in chapter, *that every knight ſhould wear the image of St. George* (not as an amulet or talisman, but) *to diſtinguiſh them from others*.

The ſame hypotheſis he has purſued with reſpect to the *garter*, which he calls *part of the ſame taliſmantical apparatus*, though nothing more than an emblem of union and concord. We may with as much propriety apply the amulet to the gown and caſſock, and every thing elſe that is worn to diſtinguiſh the different orders of men from each other.

To

Two LETTERS *from the* WORLD, *Oct.* 25.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

SIR,

IF it would not be medling with religion (a ſubject which you have declared againſt touching upon) I wiſh you would recommend it to all rectors, vicars, and curates of pariſhes, to omit in the prayer, commonly uſed in the pulpit before ſermon, the petition for Jews, Turks, and Infidels. For as the Jews, ſince a late act of parliament, are juſtly deteſted by the whole nation; and as it is ſhrewdly ſuſpected that a bill is now in agitation for naturalizing the Turks, wiſe men are of opinion that it is no buſineſs of ours to be contiuually recommending ſuch people in our prayers. Indeed, as for the Infidels, who are only our own people, I ſhould make no ſcruple of praying for them, if I did not know that perſons of faſhion do not care to hear themſelves named ſo very particularly in the face of a congregation. I have the honour of an acquaintance with a lady of very fine underſtanding, who aſſures me, that the above mentioned prayer is abſolutely as terrible to her as being churched in public: for that ſhe never hears the word infidel mentioned from the pulpit, without fancying herſelf the ſtare of the whole rabble of believers.

As it is certainly the duty of a clergyman to avoid giving offence to his pariſhioners; ond as our hatred to the Jews, our alarms about the Turks, and the modeſty of perſons of quality, are not to be overcome, I beg that you will not only inſert this letter in the WORLD, but that you will alſo give it as your opinion, that the petition ſhould be omitted. I am,

SIR,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

I. M.

MR. FITZ ADAM,

NOW the theatres are open, and the town is in high expectation of ſeeing pantomimes performed to the greateſt advantage, it would not be improper if you were to give us a paper upon that ſubject. Your predeceſſor the Spectator, and the Tatler before him, uſed frequently to animadvert upon theatrical entertainments; but as thoſe gentlemen happened to have no talents for pantomime, and were partial to ſuch entertainments as themſelves were able to produce, they treated the nobler compoſitions with unwarrantable freedom. Happy is it for us, that we live in an age of *taſte*, when the dumb eloquence, and manual wit and humour of Harlequin is juſtly preferred to the whining of tragedy, or the vulgarity of comedy. But it grieves me, in an entertainment ſo near perfection, to obſerve certain indelicacies and indecorums, which, though they never fail of obtaining the approbation of the galleries, muſt be extremely offenſive to the politeneſs of the boxes. The indelicacies I mean, are, the frequent wriglings of Harlequin's tail, and the affront that Pierrot is apt to put upon the modeſty of Columbine, by ſometimes ſuppoſing, in his ſearches for her lover, that ſhe has hid him under her petticoats. That ſuch a ſuppoſition would be allowable in comedy, I am very ready to own; the celebrated Mrs. Behn having given us in reality what is here only ſuppoſed. In a play of that delicate lady's, the wife to conceal her gallant from her huſband, not only hides him under her petticoats, but, as Trulla did by Hudibras, ſtraddles over him, and holding her huſband in diſcourſe, walks backwards with her lover to the door, where with a gentle love-kick ſhe diſmiſſes him from his hiding place. But that the chaſte Columbine ſhould be ſuſpected of ſuch indelicacy, or that Pierrot ſhould be ſo audacious as to attempt the examination of premiſes ſo ſacred, is a ſoliciſm in Pantomime. Another impurity that gives me almoſt equal offence, is, Harlequin's tapping the neck or boſom of his miſtreſs, and then kiſſing his fingers. I am apprehenſive that this behaviour is a little bordering upon wantonneſs; which in the character of Harlequin, who is a foreigner, and a fine gentleman, and every thing agreeable, is as abſurd, as it is immodeſt.

When theſe reformations can be brought about, every body muſt allow that a Pantomime will be a moſt rational and inſtructive entertainment: and it is to be hoped that none but principal performers will be ſuffered to have a part in it. How pleaſed would the town be this winter to read in one of the articles of news in the Public Advertiſer, "We hear that at each of the theatres royal there is an entire new Pantomime now actually in rehearſal, and that the principal parts are to be performed by Mr. Garrick, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Moſſop, Mrs. Cibber and Mrs. Pritchard at Drury Lane; and at Covent-Garden by Mr. Quin, Mr. Lun, Mr. Barry, Miſs Noſſiter, &c." It is not to be doubted that a Pantomime ſo acted would run through the whole ſeaſon to the politeſt as well as moſt crowded audiences. Indeed, I have often wondered at the good-humour of the town, that they can bear to ſee night after night ſo elegant an entertainment, with only one performer in it of real reputation.

It was very well obſerved by a perſon of quality, "That if Mr. Addiſon, doctor Swift, and Mr. Pope, were alive, and were unitedly to write a Pantomime every winter, provided Mr. Garrick and Mrs. Cibber were to do the principal parts, he verily believed there would not be a hundred people at any one rout in town, except it was on a Sunday." If it be from no other conſideration than this, I am for having Pantomimes exhibited to the beſt advantage; and though we have no ſuch wits among us as his lordſhip was pleaſed to name, we are reckoned to have as good carpenters as any age has produced: and I take it, that the moſt ſtriking beauties of pantomimical compoſition are to be aſcribed to the carpenter, more than to the wit. I am,

SIR,

Your conſtant reader,
and moſt humble ſervant,
S. W.

To SAMUEL FOOTE, *Eſq; on his new Comedy, called the* ENGLISHMAN *in* PARIS.

WHEN brilliant merit juſtly claims applauſe,
Commands eſteem, and admiration draws;
When ev'ry action ſuits to pleaſe mankind,
Delights the ſenſe, and elevates the mind,
Each bard, enraptur'd, ſhould exalt his lays,
And gladly, pay his tributary praiſe:
Yet Britiſh wits are ſilent when they ſee
Thy laſt inimitable comedy;
In which ſuch ſpirit lives thro' ev'ry part,
That charms, that ſooths, that captivates the heart.
'Tis thine, oh FOOTE! with a peculiar eaſe,
At once to laſh, t'inſtruct us, and to pleaſe;
So ſweet, yet poignant, all your ſatires flow,
That patiently from you our faults we know;
The dunce, the fribble, the affected wit,
Chaſtis'd by you, muſt ſilently ſubmit;
Still may Britannia, with a grateful ſenſe,
Thy matchleſs labours ſtrive to recompence:
Thus ev'ry error we in time ſhall find,
And FOOTE ſtill prove a mirror to mankind.

J. C. P.

A Deſcription *of* DORSETSHIRE: *With a new and correct* MAP.

DORSETSHIRE, or the county of Dorſet, is a maritime county in the weſt of England, bounded on the eaſt by Hampſhire, on the weſt by Devonſhire, on the north by Wiltſhire and part of Somerſetſhire, and on the ſouth by the Engliſh or Britiſh channel. It lies in the dioceſe of Briſtol, is about 50 miles long from eaſt to weſt, and 25, where broadeſt, from north to ſouth, making in circumference about 150 miles. It is divided into about 30 hundreds, in which are 248 pariſhes, about 20 market-towns, 9 of which are parliamentary boroughs, ſo that it ſends 20 members to parliament, the preſent knights of the ſhire being G. Chaffin, Eſq; and G. Pitt, L. L. D. It contains about 772,000 acres, the houſes are computed at about 22,000, and the inhabitants at 132,000. The ſucceſſors of Egbert, our firſt Saxon monarch, admiring the pleaſantneſs of this county, choſe it for their reſidence; which occaſioned many very large palaces to be erected, from whence the gentry took the humour of building their houſes vaſtly large. The air here is generally good and wholeſome; in the hilly parts it is ſharp, but mild near the coaſt. The ſoil is for the moſt part fruitful, tho' ſandy; and in the north and eaſt parts, it abounds with wood, paſture, green hills, and fruitful valleys. The downs are covered with great flocks of large ſheep, and the valleys with black cattle. They have plenty of corn, flax, and hemp; and their rocks abound with ſamphire and eringo-roots. Its rivers, the chief of which are the Stour and the Frome, abound with trouts, tench, eels, craw-fiſh, &c. And they have herrings, ſoles, plaiſe, lobſters, and thornback on the coaſt. Beſides timber, here are various ſorts of white, reddiſh, and greyiſh ſtones for building, and others more ſoft for plaiſter of Paris; with many ſorts of uſeful earths, eſpecially tobacco-pipe clay, which is dug about Pool and Wareham, and ſent as far as Cheſter and London. The county gives title of duke to the family of Sackville. The boroughs, towns, and other places of note, are as follows:

1. Lime, or Lime Regis, 124 computed, and 156 meaſured miles W. from London. It is ſituate at the very entrance into this county from Devonſhire, ſtands on a high ſteep rock, and has a ſmall river running through it, over which it has a bridge. It is a famous ſea-port and borough, and has a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and ſends two members to parliament, who now are Robert Henley and Henry Fane, Eſqrs. The harbour is defended by a fort, and has a pier, lying a quarter of a mile from the town, which has ſcarce its equal in England. That part of the town next the ſea is ſo low, that at ſome tides the houſes are waſhed 10 or 12 feet high.

2. Bridport, 7 miles E. from Lime, at a little diſtance from the ſhore, between two ſmall rivers. It ſtands in a low dirty ſoil, and conſiſts principally of two ſtreets; the

the one from E. to W. in the great weſtern road, which is the chief ſupport of its trade; and the other from N. to S. in which ſtands the church. It is a borough, has a market on Saturday, is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, &c. and ſends two members to parliament, thoſe in the preſent being James Grenville and J. Frederick Pinney, Eſqrs. The adjacent country was famous for the beſt hemp, and the town for breeding the beſt artiſts in ropes, cables, and nets. The corporation has been ſince much reduced, which is imputed to the choaking up of its harbour, and to the decay of their once flouriſhing hemp manufacture.

3, 4. Bemiſter, 10 miles N. of Bridport, is a market-town, and capital of its hundred; as is alſo Everſhot, 6 miles to the N. E.

5. Abbotſbury, 8 Miles S. E. from Bridport, on the coaſt, has a ſmall market on Thurſday. The royalty of this town belongs to the family of the Strangeways, who have a noble ſwannery here, a curioſity that draws abundance of people to ſee it.

6, 7, Weymouth and Melcomb Regis, on the ſame coaſt, 7 miles S. E. from Abbotſbury, were formerly two diſtinct boroughs, but often quarrelling about their privileges, they were both deprived of them by K. Henry VI. till Q. Elizabeth reſtored them, on condition that they ſhould make but one corporation, and enjoy their privileges in common; which has cauſed both to flouriſh. They are ſituate on the banks of the Wey, and are joined by a handſome timber bridge of 17 arches. They are governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, &c. And both towns ſend each two members to parliament; the freemen of both vote for four burgeſſes, though they are returned as two for each, and the leaſt freeholder has a vote, though he be not an inhabitant. The four members in the preſent parliament for this united corporation are, Welbore Ellis, Eſq; Lord George Cavendiſh, George Doddington, and Edmund Hungate Beghan, Eſqrs. Melcomb is the largeſt town, having ſeveral ſtreets full of good houſes, and a fair market-place, where are two markets on Tueſday and Friday; though Weymouth is alſo a populous, clean, and well-built town, having many ſubſtantial inhabitants, and together they grow rich by a great ſea-faring trade continually carried on here. Weymouth gives title of viſcount to the family of Thynne.

8. Dorcheſter, 8 miles N. W. from Weymouth, and 97 computed, and 123 meaſured miles diſtant from London. It ſtands on the banks of the Frome, and is the chief or ſhire town, where the aſſizes, quarter-ſeſſions, and elections for knights of the ſhire, are held. It was almoſt totally burnt down in 1613, the loſs in houſes and goods being computed at 200,000*l*. It is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, and capital burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament, who at preſent are J. Pitt, and G. Clavell, Eſqrs. Its market, which is very conſiderable, is on Saturday, and its chief trade is in fine ſerges, ſelling ſheep, and brewing ale, which is much eſteemed. Here are three churches, a town-hall, ſhire-hall, and county-goal, a famous free-ſchool, and ſeveral almſhouſes. The town is pretty large, has three very wide ſtreets, ſtands on a riſing ground, and opens at the S. and W. ends into ſweet fields and ſpacious downs. In the time of the Romans it was one of their winter ſtations, was walled in, and had a caſtle, which were all demoliſhed afterwards by the Danes. Here are ſeveral monuments of antiquity, as an old Roman camp, called Maiden-caſtle, and an amphitheatre, called the Mambrey.

9. Wareham, 20 miles E. from Dorcheſter, formerly reckoned the largeſt town in the county, and was a noted ſea-port, but by the loſs of its haven, occaſioned by the retreat of the ſea, and its river being choaked with ſand, its trade decayed, and the town became poor, and but thinly inhabited. Great part of the eaſt and weſt ſides are turned into gardens, which yield plenty of garlick. It had once 17 churches, which are now reduced to three, and they ſupplied by one miniſter. The tower of St. Mary's is its chief ornament. It had formerly a wall, and a ſtrong caſtle, which have been long ſince demoliſhed. It conſiſts now only of two ſtreets croſſing each other, and they but meanly built. However, it has ſtill a market, is governed by a mayor, &c. and ſends two members to parliament, who now are R. Bankes Hodgkinſon, and Henry Drax, Eſqrs. The chief trade here is in tobacco-pipe clay.

10. Corfe-caſtle, about 5 miles S. E. of Wareham, in the iſle of Purbeck, is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. has a market on Saturday, and ſends two members to parliament, the preſent ones being J. Bond, and H. Banks, Eſqrs.—Though Purbeck be called an iſland, it is only a peninſula; for though it is encompaſſed, except on the W. by the ſea, yet there's no river that ſeparates it quite from the continent. It is about 10 miles long, and 6 broad. It is full of heath, woods, and foreſts; but the ſouth part is very good

land, and underneath are veins of marble, and good ſtones for building, of which large quantities are ſent to London.—Having mentioned Purbeck, we ſhall here give ſome account of Portland, which lies S. of Weymouth, and was formerly an iſland, but now joined to the continent. It is ſcarce 7 miles round, and is but thinly inhabited. It is encompaſſed by a ridge of rocks, ſo that the ſides are high, and the middle low. Here's plenty of corn and paſture, but fuel is very ſcarce. The antient inhabitants were famed for the beſt ſlingers in England. On the eaſt ſide ſtands the only church in the iſland, ſo near the ſea that they have been forced to wall the church-yard banks to an incredible height, to preſerve it from the fury of the waves. The rocks about it render it inacceſſible, except on the north ſide, where it is defended by a caſtle; and there is another on the oppoſite ſhore, called Sandford caſtle; and both of them command the road, called Portland-race, becauſe of the ſtrong current here. The iſland abounds with quarries of excellent durable ſtone, with which the churches, &c. of London, have been chiefly rebuilt ſince the great fire. It gives title of duke to the family of Bentinck.

11. Pool, 8 miles N. E. of Corſe caſtle, a conſiderable ſea port town, ſituate in a great bay or inlet of the ſea, which incloſes it on all ſides except the north, where it is walled in, and has a gate. It is a borough and county of itſelf, governed by a mayor, &c. and ſends two members to parliament, the preſent ones being Joſeph Gulſton jun. and G. Trenchard, Eſqrs. The houſes are generally low and built of ſtone. It has a good haven, carries on a conſiderable trade in fiſh, and is noted for the beſt and largeſt oyſters in Britain. It has two markets, viz. on Monday and Thurſday.

12. Winburn, 5 miles N. of Pool, a large populous town, but meanly built, ſituate at the foot of an hill, having a well-frequented market on Friday.

13 Cranborn, 12 miles N. of Winburn, has a ſmall market on Wedneſday. It is pleaſantly ſeated, and has a chace near it many miles in length.

14. Bere, or Bere Regis, 8 miles N. W. of Wareham, a ſmall town with a market on Wedneſday, tho' the inhabitants are but poor and the houſes meanly built.

15. Middleton, or Milton Abbas, about the ſame diſtance N. W. of Bere, an ancient but poor town, with a ſmall market on Monday.

16. Blandford, 9 miles N. E. of Milton, a very ancient borough, governed by two bailiffs, which formerly ſent two members to parliament, tho' now it ſends none. It is pleaſantly ſituate on the banks of the Stour, and many of the houſes are handſomely built of ſtone. It is ſurrounded with a great number of gentlemens ſeats, and has a good market on Saturday. Formerly the manufacture of Bandſtrings was carried on here, and now ſtraw hats and bone lace employ great numbers. It was burnt down in Q. Elizabeth's reign, and ſoon after rebuilt; and on June 4, 1731, it was again reduced to aſhes, with the church and other publick buildings, and alſo a village beyond the bridge: It was ſoon after rebuilt, and by act of parliament, ſeveral ſtreets and paſſages are widened, particularly the market place, and paſſages to the church, and the ſheep-market.

17. Shaftſbury, 13 miles N. W. of Blandford, and about 4 miles W of Salisbury plain, a very antient town, and ſtanding on a hill has a very fine proſpect. It is a great thorough-fare and poſt road which cauſes it to be much frequented. It has 3 churches, and the houſes are moſt of them well built with freeſtone. It has a very good market on Saturday, governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament, who now are Cuthbert Elliſon and William Beckford, Eſqrs.

18. Sherburn, 16 miles S. W. of Shaftſbury, a large, populous town, with a collegiate church, a free ſchool and an almſhouſe. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, afterwards removed to Saliſbury. It has two very conſiderable markets on Thurſday and Saturday, and the medley cloathing is carried on here. It is divided into two parts, both of which are governed by two conſtables annually choſen.

19. Sturminſter, 12 miles E. of Sherburn, a mean town, with a ſmall market on Thurſday.

20, 21, 22. Stalbridge, Wickhampton and Haſlebury are alſo market towns.

23. Frampton, 6 miles N. E. of Bridport, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Frome, where are abundance of trouts and other fiſh. It has a market on Thurſday.

24. Cerne, or Cerne Abbas, 5 miles N. E. of Frampton, which though but a mean town, has a very good market on Wedneſday for corn, ſheep, cattle, &c. It is ſituate in a dry bottom, watered with a fine rivulet, in an open champain country.

In this county is a village called Hermitage, remarkable for a large piece of ground being carried, in 1585, by an earthquake, or ſubterraneous wind, 40 rods from its place, leaving a pit, and retaining the trees and hedges on it entire.

JOUR-

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I ſhall next give you another Debate we had in our Club upon the Bill for preventing Clandeſtine Marriages, which was that we had upon what we call the third Reading of the Bill, when the uſual Motion was made, that the Bill do paſs; whereupon T. Herminius *ſtood up, and ſpoke in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

UPON the ſecond reading of this bill I was one who gave my vote for its being committed, which not out of any reſpect to the other e, for I do not think we owe them uch reſpect, as they often upon the d reading reject bills ſent up by us, me which have been very unanimouſ- deliberately agreed to in this houſe. ſo becauſe I approved of the prin- upon which the bill was pretended to unded. I always thought that clandeſ- marriages, eſpecially ſuch as are ſcan- ous or infamous with reſpect to either he contracting parties, ſhould be pre- nted, if it could be done without produ- ggreater evil, which is that of preventing arriage itſelf; therefore I was for ſend- g the bill to a committee, in order to e if it could be ſo amended as to pre- ent its producing this evil, to which t plainly appeared to be liable when it made its firſt appearance in this houſe. Accordingly it has been very much alter- d in the committee, but far, I think, from being amended; for it is ſtill liable not only to this evil, but to almoſt every bad conſequence that could at firſt be apprehended from it, of which that of its tending towards introducing an ariſtocracy is one of the moſt apparent.

It is a maxim allowed, Sir, by all the beſt writers upon government, that power or dominion will always follow property; and if we conſider how vaſtly the number of our nobility has been increaſed ſince the beginning of this century, what extenſive poſſeſſions are already veſted in that body, what new poſſeſſions may be added by the marriage of heireſſes, and the now ſo frequent nobilitating of rich commoners, and how independent of the crown all our landholders, eſpecially our nobility, have been rendered, ever ſince the aboliſhing of military tenures, and the ſuppreſſing of the court of wards and liveries: I ſay, if we conſider theſe things, Sir, we cannot avoid being apprehenſive leſt the whole power of our government ſhould ſoon center in the other houſe, or at leaſt ſo much as to ſet it above being controlled by the crown and the commons united together. But why ſhould I ſay the crown and the commons? The commons, Sir, have no power, no conſtitutional being, but what they have by their repreſentatives in this houſe; and if we conſider what a large ſhare of property the other houſe has in every county, and what a number of our cities and boroughs are become abſolutely dependent upon ſome neighbouring peer, have we not reaſon to fear, leſt the other houſe ſhould become the abſolute diſpoſers of moſt of the ſeats in this? For this purpoſe the ſole power of being the ultimate and ſupreme judges in all caſes of property, which we ſeem now to have yielded to them, muſt always be of great uſe; and from experience we know, that our ſtanding order againſt the peer's concerning himſelf in the election of members to ſerve for the commons in parliament, is an order which even now we find it impoſſible to carry into execution; much leſs will it be poſſible to carry it into execution after a majority of us have been returned by the influence of the other houſe: Nay, I do not know but I may live to ſee it put to the vote here, and carried by a great majority, to have this order eraſed out of our journals, as being diſreſpectful to the other houſe; for the reſpect due to it is already, I find, made uſe of as an argument for biaſſing the votes of gentlemen in this.

Now, Sir, if the other houſe ſhould once get into their poſſeſſion the power of electing, or rather of nominating a majority of the members of this, I ſhall ſubmit to the conſideration of gentlemen, and it deſerves the conſideration of every commoner in the kingdom, whether our conſtitution would not be entirely overturned? They might, perhaps, continue the ſhadow of a monarchy; but our king would be under the neceſſity of entirely ſubmitting to be governed by the leaders of the other houſe; and this would add to their influence at all elections of members to ſerve in this, becauſe they would thereby get the executive part of our government into their hands, and conſequently the nomination to all poſts and employments in the ſtate, in which we may ſuppoſe their ſons, their brothers,

G—— H——.

October, 1753.

and even their valets and footmen would not be forgot. Would our king in such case be any thing more than a doge of Venice? Would any commoner in England have a resource against the oppression of a neighbouring lord? And as our nobility would always take care to have some of themselves at the head of our army and navy, it would be impossible for the king or people to recover themselves out of their hands, or to restore the constitutionwithout a civil war; which, if successful on the side of the people, might probably end in subjecting us to an absolute and arbitrary monarch; and if unsuccessful, would probably end in abolishing even the shadow of what is monarchical or democratical in our form of government.

Upon this occasion, Sir, I cannot avoid observing the great difference between that assembly in which the constitutional power of our nobility is lodged, and that in which the constitutional power of the commons is lodged. The other house is a certain, fixt and unchangeable assembly, in which every one of our nobility has a seat established hereditarily in his family; whereas this house consists of a changeable, fluctuating assembly of men, no one member of which is absolutely certain of having a seat here in the next ensuing parliament. The former therefore may probably unite in augmenting the power of their assembly at the expence of our constitution; because every member of it thereby increases the power and the consequence of his family for ever; but no member of this house can well be supposed to concur in any unconstitutional design for increasing the power of this assembly, because it is so far from increasing the power or consequence of his family, that he himself may suffer by it, in case he should not be returned a member of the next ensuing parliament. And for the same reason the other house is much more capable of concerting and steadily pursuing ambitious and unconstitutional designs, than this house can ever be supposed to be; to which I must add, that by a law passed since the revolution, it is rendered much more difficult for the crown to prevent the prosecution of such designs.

When I say this, Sir, I believe every gentleman will suppose I mean the law passed in the 7th of king William, by which it is provided, that upon the trial of any peer or peeress for treason or misprision, all the peers who have a right to sit and vote in parliament, shall be duly summoned to appear at such trial, and to vote at the same. I shall readily grant that before the passing of this act, the crown had too great a power as to the summoning of those peers who were to appear and vote at such trials; but it must likewise be granted, that by this law the body of peers have got a power of protecting any one of their number, and would probably make use of this power, if they should ever form a design of incroaching both upon the crown and the commons, and ingrossing to themselves alone the whole power of our government; and such a design as this they may very probably form, if they should ever acquire such an influence over our elections, as to be able to return a majority of the members of this house; for they would probably prevail with most of the leading men in this house to concur in such a design, by promising to adopt them into the order of nobility; and they have the establishment of the present aristocratical and tyrannical form of government in Venice as a precedent for directing their method of proceeding.

Until after the end of the 13th century, Sir, every citizen of Venice of any substance had a vote in their great council, and a chance of being chosen into the highest offices of the state, as well as being protected by that council against the greatest man in their city; but a few of their richest citizens having then got too much influence in their great council, they prevailed with it to pass a law, by which it was enacted, that none but such a certain number of families should for the future have a right to appear or vote in their great council; from which time those families assumed the name of nobles, Venetians, and none but they, or such as they have since been pleased to adopt, have now any share in the government of that republick; for as to all the rest of the people, they are as great slaves as the people are in Turkey, and they are treated with more insolence by their nobles, than the Turks are by their bashaws; which would probably be our case, should our nobility be ever able to ingross the whole power of our government to themselves alone; and it is certain, that we are in more danger of it, than the Venetians were at the time this change in their form of government was established; for they had then no nobility among them, much less a body of nobility distinct from the people, acting in an assembly by themselves alone, and possessed of a negative in their legislative power, as well as the last resort in the jurisdiction.

Sir, when we consider the circumstances and condition of the state and people

of Venice when this remarkable change in their form of government was brought about, we have reaſon to be ſurpriſed how it was poſſible to concert ſuch a deſign, much more how it was poſſible to carry it into execution; and we can aſcribe it to no cauſe but that of their having allowed a few families to accumulate too great a ſhare of the wealth of their country: This therefore, as well as a great many other inſtances, muſt convince us, that there is no preſerving a form of government which has any thing of the democratical in its conſtitution, but by diſperſing, as much as poſſible, the wealth and property of the ſociety through the whole body of the people, and by preventing, as much as poſſible, every cuſtom or regulation that may enable thoſe, who have already too much, to accumulate more. That this would be one of the bad effects of the bill now under our conſideration, if paſſed into a law, I think no man can conteſt; for it is certain, that parents generally have no conſideration for the affections of their child. Let a man be but rich, he may be deformed, he may be bruti∫h in his nature, nay, he may be next degree to an ideot, yet ſtill an old miſer will think him a proper huſband for his only daughter. Let a woman be but rich, ſhe may be ugly, ſhe may be diſeaſed, ſhe may be juſtly ſuſpected as to her chaſtity, yet ſtill an old miſer will think her a fit match for his only ſon; and in both caſes the father often takes every method in his power to force a compliance with his deſire? Nay, we know, that the ſon or daughter has often no way of avoiding ſuch a deteſtable match, but by getting him or herſelf married clandeſtinely to ſome other; but this reſource will be taken away from every unfortunate child, ſhould this bill be paſſed into a law, ſo that our avaritious rich men will have an indefeaſible method of accumulating more wealth into their families; and ambition, the next governing paſſion of all rich miſers, will appropriate every rich heireſs in the kingdom to the eldeſt ſon of ſome of our nobility, which in a few years muſt greatly increaſe the property and influence of the other houſe of parliament, to the manifeſt danger of our preſent happy conſtitution.

In ſhort, Sir, I think there can be nothing more evident than that this bill muſt tend towards introducing an ariſtocratical form of government amongſt us; therefore I muſt be of opinion, that our giving our conſent to its being paſſed into a law, would be a ſort of treachery towards our conſtituents, as it is a ſtep towards reducing them to the ſame abject ſlaviſh condition, which the people of Venice were reduced to by their great council in the beginning of the 14th century. But this of its being dangerous to our conſtitution is not the only bad conſequence to be apprehended from paſſing this bill into a law; for it will really prove a ſort of prohibition of marriage with reſpect to all our poorer ſort of people, becauſe it will render the ſolemnization of that ceremony ſo tedious and troubleſome, or ſo expenſive, that many of them will either chuſe to live ſingle, or agree to live together without any marriage at all. We know how averſe our people generally are to a proclamation of banns, even in the preſent method, when in any of our holy-day weeks the whole may be performed, and the loving couple made happy by marriage in three or four days; how much more averſe then will they be to this way of marrying, when they muſt give a week's notice before the banns can be firſt proclaimed, and after that muſt wait above three weeks before the proclamation of banns can be finiſhed, and the marriage ceremony performed according to the rules preſcribed by this bill? We may therefore with great reaſon preſume, that very few even of the moſt vulgar ſort of our people will ſubmit to be married by way of proclamation of banns; and what with ſtamp-duties and fees we have made licences ſo expenſive, that very few of them can bear the expence, and if they could, there are but few of them that know how to come at a licence.

What then will be the conſequence, Sir, of paſſing this bill into a law? In my opinion, the certain conſequence will be that of rendering common whoring as frequent among the lower ſort of people, as it is now among thoſe of the better ſort; and multitudes of wenches in all parts of the country, when they find they cannot get huſbands according to law, will ſet up the trade; ſo that the bill ought really to be called, a bill for the increaſe of fornication in this kingdom. How this will ſuit with the religion or morals of our people I ſhall leave to the conſideration of our clergy, but I am ſure it will not ſuit with the happineſs of the ſociety, which muſt always depend upon increaſing the breed of the induſtrious and labouring ſort of people amongſt us; and therefore inſtead of making a law for preventing this increaſe by throwing obſtacles in the way of marriage, we ſhould conſider what is the cauſe that makes clandeſtine marriages ſo frequent amongſt us, and endeavour to remove that cauſe by ſome new regulation. I ſhall not pre-

tend to offer any ſcheme for this purpoſe, but I muſt ſay, that I can ſee no neceſſity for a proclamation of banns: I can ſee no reaſon why the pariſh ſhould be told ſo often, and in ſuch a ſolemn and publick manner, that there is a marriage intended between John the plowman and Mary the dairy-maid; and it is plain, that neither the clergy nor the promoters of this bill think a proclamation of banns abſolutely neceſſary, becauſe they admit of a marriage licence without it. I am therefore apt to ſuſpect, that this proclamation of banns was introduced, and is now to be enforced by law, in order to render licences neceſſary; and the only uſe of a licence I take to be that of putting money into the pockets of our clergymen or ſome of their officers: Whereas, if the parſon of every pariſh had a power to marry people at his church without either licence or proclamation of banns, I believe, we ſhould never have any ſuch marriage ſhop ſet up as that at Keith's chapel, or any of thoſe now kept within the rules of the Fleet or King's-bench priſons; and if there were no ſuch publick marriage ſhops kept, a young gentleman or a young lady would find it very difficult to get married to any low or infamous perſon, becauſe a ſettled clergyman would have ſome regard to his character; and as ſuch clergymen are not below the law, they might be prevented by law from marrying any but ſuch as they knew, or ſuch as were recommended to them by ſome perſon of character whom they did know, who ſhould always be preſent at the ceremony, and a ſigning witneſs to the regiſter and certificate of marriage.

I ſhall not ſay, Sir, that this would prevent a young gentleman or young lady's being ever married without the conſent of their parents or guardians; nor do I think that ſuch marriages ought to be abſolutely prohibited, becauſe it would be giving a greater power to parents, and eſpecially guardians, than they ought to have, and which, from experience we may preſume, would often be made a very bad, a very tyrannical uſe of. But it would, I am perſuaded, prevent infamous or ſcandalous marriages, becauſe there would then be no ſhop for the ſolemnization of ſuch a marriage, as their only ſupport now ariſes from the multitude of vulgar marriages ſolemnized at ſuch ſhops, becauſe they cannot be ſo conveniently, or at ſo cheap a rate, ſolemnized any where elſe. Whereas, if a marriage could be ſolemnized as conveniently, and for as little expence, at the pariſh church, and by a regular clergyman, even the moſt vulgar would chuſe to be married there; and I ſhould readily agree to any law you pleaſe for enforcing the keeping of a regular regiſter at every church or chapel where marriages could be ſolemnized, and for the more eaſily convicting, and more ſeverely puniſhing ſuch as ſhould be guilty of bigamy; but I cannot agree to what will be in ſome meaſure a prohibition of marriage amongſt the poor, for the ſake of preventing what we call clandeſtine marriages amongſt the rich; for marriage may be compared to the importation of ſome of the conveniences of life: If you lay heavy taxes upon ſuch importation, you of courſe introduce ſmuggling, and if by ſevere laws you prevent ſmuggling, you force the poor to make the beſt ſhift they can without the uſe of ſuch conveniencies; ſo by taxing and throwing obſtacles in the way of marriage, you of courſe introduce clandeſtine marriages, and if you prevent theſe by ſeverer laws, you will force the poor to make the beſt ſhift they can without marrying. This, I am convinced, will be the effect of the bill now before us, and as this is neither conſiſtent with the religion or morals of the people, nor with the intereſt or happineſs of the ſociety, I muſt be againſt paſſing this bill into a law.

The next that ſpoke was L. Bellienus, *whoſe Speech upon this Occaſion was to the following Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I HAVE not very long had the honour of a ſeat in this auguſt aſſembly, but, I believe, the oldeſt member amongſt us never was preſent at ſuch an extraordinary debate as what we are now upon. The real queſtion now before us is, whether we ſhall leave our young gentlemen of fortune, whilſt under age, a prey to bawds and proſtitutes, and our young ladies of fortune, whilſt under age, a prey to ſharpers and fortune-hunters, or whether we ſhall paſs a bill which alone can effectually put an end to this evil, by which ſo many of our beſt families have ſuffered, and more may ſuffer, and a bill which cannot poſſibly be attended with any inconvenience or danger to the ſociety? To hear ſuch a queſtion ſeriouſly oppoſed, and gravely debated, muſt certainly appear very ſtrange to every one, who is not well acquainted with our conſtitution; and if there were any foreigners now in our gallery, I hope there are not, they would certainly ſuppoſe, that many of us were ſharpers or fortune-hunters.

J— B——,

and

and many others of us in combination with bawds and proſtitutes.

To confirm what I ſay, Sir, I ſhall conſider this bill, firſt as to the evil which it is deſigned to put an end to, and next as to the inconveniences and dangers which, it is ſaid, may be apprehended from it. By our law, as it ſtands at preſent, a boy of 14 years of age may be ſeduced to marry a kitchen wench, or a common proſtitute, and let his quality and fortune be never ſo conſiderable, he can never by any means avoid ſuch a raſh, inconſiderate, and infamous marriage: Nay, even our king's eldeſt ſon, the heir apparent to our crown, may at this age be ſeduced to marry a creature, without poſſibility of avoiding ſuch a marriage by any law now in being. Then with regard to the female ſex, a girl juſt turned of 12 years of age, may he ſeduced to marry the loweſt, the moſt infamous wretch I can name, and let her quality or fortune be never ſo great, this marriage can never be avoided, nor can you inflict any higher puniſhment upon the man who marries ſuch a girl, than an impriſonment for five years; neither can you, I think, deprive either her or her huſband of the poſſeſſion of her fortune, if her parents were both dead at the time of ſuch marriage; and tho' it be high treaſon to violate the king's eldeſt daughter, yet it is neither treaſon nor felony to marry her, even tho' ſhe be then preſumptive heir to the crown, nor could you by any law now ſubſiſting diſannul ſuch a marriage, if ſhe was above 12 years old when the marriage was contracted, ſo that the ſon, perhaps, of a footman who had ſeduced her at that age to marry him, might come to have a legal right to the crown of theſe realms, and a right which you could not make void by any law now in being: I ſay, Sir, by any law now in being, becauſe in ſuch extraordinary caſes, I do not know what the parliament might be induced to do by a law *ex poſt facto*; but as all ſuch laws are of the moſt dangerous conſequence, ſurely the wiſdom of the nation, as our parliaments are called, ſhould have foreſight enough to prevent its being ever under a neceſſity to make any ſuch.

Sir, I ſhall readily grant, that if our clergymen were all men of eaſy circumſtances and unexceptionable characters, there would be no great danger of any ſuch infamous marriages as I have mentioned being ever contracted, becauſe no ſuch clergyman will ever ſolemnize the religious ceremony of marriage between any two perſons without knowing ſomething of their characters, and would abſolutely refuſe to do ſo, if the marriage appeared to him to be raſh, ſcandalous, or infamous, with reſpect to either of the parties. But I am ſorry to ſay, Sir, that many of our clergy are not in eaſy circumſtances, and ſome are very far from being of unexceptionable characters; for we all know that ſome of them have ſet up ſhops, as the Hon. gentleman very properly called them, where any two perſons whatſoever may be clandeſtinely married, without any inquiry into their characters, or even notwithſtanding its being known, that the marriage will be of the moſt infamous ſort, with reſpect to one of the contracting parties. This we all know, Sir, and I believe, every one of us may recollect more than one inſtance, where a young gentleman or a young lady has been betrayed, and deceitfully drawn into ſuch a marriage, to the great grief of their parents, and the utter ruin of themſelves. And as the evil is ſo glaring, and the misfortunes ariſing from it ſo notoriouſly frequent, will any gentleman ſay that a remedy ſhould not be attempted, or that any other adequate remedy can be contrived, but that of declaring the marriage void, if not celebrated according to ſuch rules as are or ſhall be preſcribed by law?

That the parliament has a power to do ſo: That there is nothing inconſiſtent with juſtice or with religion in our doing ſo, no one, I believe, Sir, will doubt, who conſiders that this bill has already paſſed the houſe of lords, where the learned biſhops have voices, and where the learned judges always attend and are ready to inform their lordſhips upon every point relating to law or right; and that our doing ſo can be no way inconſiſtent with the good of ſociety, we may learn from the practice of our neighbours the Dutch. In Holland, Sir, a regular proclamation of banns, much the ſame with what we have here, is ſo neceſſary, that a marriage without it is abſolutely void, without any decree or ſentence of any court for declaring it ſo; and this proclamation of banns muſt be made not only in the place where the parties then reſide, but alſo in the place of their former reſidence, if they have reſided but a ſhort time in the place where they then are; and even after proclamation of banns, they muſt be married in the church or chapel of the religion to which they belong; neither of which can be diſpenſed with but by the ſupreme court of Holland with reſpect to the nobility, or by the ſupreme magiſtrate of their city with reſpect to the other inhabitants; ſo that in Holland no licence can be granted, either as to the proclamation

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of banns; or as to not being married at church, by any eccleſiaſtical perſon or court whatſoever; and no ſuch licence or diſpenſation ought to be granted but upon good cauſe ſhewn to the court or magiſtrate, why one or both of theſe ſhould be diſpenſed with.

Then, Sir, with regard to the conſent of parents or guardians, the law of Holland is, that a ſon under 25, or a daughter under 20 years of age, muſt have the conſent of the father, if alive, of the mother, if he be dead, or of the next relations, if both be dead; and ſuch a power have the parents over their children under this age, that even after the banns have been regularly proclaimed, they may interpoſe and forbid the marriage, without being obliged to ſhew any cauſe for ſo doing, unleſs the proper magiſtrate ſhould ſuſpect their having a very ſelfiſh unjuſt cauſe; and if notwithſtanding their forbidding the marriage the ſame ſhould be ſolemnized, it is by their law, what they call *ipſo jure*, void, that is to ſay, without the ſentence of any court for declaring it void. Indeed, if the parents be both dead, the guardians or relations refuſing their conſent, or forbidding the marriage, are obliged to aſſign their reaſons before the proper magiſtrate, who may approve or diſapprove of them as he ſees cauſe; and if without his authority the marriage ſhould be ſolemnized, the marriage, 'tis true, is not void, but the party thus marrying a perſon under age, can reap no benefit by the marriage from the eſtate of the perſon ſo married. Nay, ſuch is the duty of children to their parents, according to the opinion of the Dutch, that even after they are above the ages I have mentioned, they are obliged to give expreſs notice to their parents of their intended marriage, who have 14 days after ſuch notice, to appear before the proper magiſtrate and give their reaſons for forbidding the marriage, and if thoſe reaſons ſhould be approved of, and the marriage nevertheleſs ſolemnized, it would be *ipſo jure* void.

I have been the more full in my account of the laws of Holland with regard to marriage, becauſe I hope it will from thence appear, that every objection againſt the bill now under our conſideration is frivolous and entirely groundleſs; and I muſt farther obſerve, Sir, that theſe laws are in force with regard to every ſubject of Holland even tho' the marriage ſhould be ſolemnized in a place not under the dominion of the ſtates, and according to the rules preſcribed by the laws of that place. I know that as every one of the ſeven provinces is a ſort of ſovereignty within itſelf, the laws of the other provinces are in ſome few reſpects different from thoſe of the province of Holland, but in general they are pretty much the ſame; and theſe laws with reſpect to all the provinces have ſubſiſted for ſeveral centuries, without adding to the power of the nobility of that country, or being any hindrance to the marriage of the poor, or any bar to the propagation of induſtrious and laborious people in that country, which, I believe, is the moſt populous ſpot of ground of any upon this globe, not even excepting China, tho' we admit all we have heard of that country to be literally true.

With reſpect to this bill's being a ſtep towards introducing an ariſtocracy amongſt us, by ſecuring all the rich heireſſes of the kingdom to the eldeſt ſons of our nobility, I am ſurpriſed, Sir, at the ſuggeſtion; for admitting that rich fathers, or guardians of rich heireſſes would always chuſe to have their daughters or wards married to peers or the eldeſt ſons of peers, and would take meaſures to compel the young ladies under their care to agree to ſuch matches, tho' contrary to their inclinations, which, experience muſt convince us, is not to be admitted, yet from the laws of this country we muſt know, that no father can abſolutely compel his daughter, much leſs can a guardian compel his ward, to marry any one he pleaſes, and if the young lady will but ſtay till ſhe is one and twenty, ſhe may as freely marry the man ſhe likes after this bill is paſſed into a law, as ſhe can do at this preſent time, becauſe neither the father nor the guardian can then forbid the banns, or prevent her having a licence, unleſs there be ſomething very infamous in the match ſhe propoſes for herſelf; and even in that caſe it could be done only by making intereſt with the proper perſons not to grant a licence or to proclaim the banns; for this bill gives no legal power to the father, or to any relation, of a gentleman or lady of full age, to prevent the granting a licence, or the proclamation of banns; and if the proper officer ſhould refuſe to grant a licence, or the proper clergyman ſhould refuſe to proclaim the banns, without a juſt cauſe, I believe, he would be liable to an action upon which very heavy damages might be recovered againſt him.

But now, Sir, ſuppoſing that by this bill's being paſſed into a law, all the rich heireſſes in the kingdom could be effectually ſecured for the eldeſt ſons of our peers, I believe the property of our nobility in general will in every age be

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as much diminiſhed by the extinction of ſome, and the extravagance of others, as it can be increaſed by the marriage of heireſſes or the creation of new peers, This has always been my way of thinking, and I am ſorry to ſay that the conduct of the preſent generation furniſhes me with reaſons for being confirmed in this way of thinking, rather than with any reaſon for altering it; from whence I am of opinion, that we have more reaſon to apprehend danger to our conſtitution from an increaſe of the number of peers, than from an increaſe of their property, for nothing can be of more dangerous conſequence to our conſtitution, than a great number of peers who cannot ſupport their dignity, without a penſion from, or ſome employment under the crown; which may very probably happen, if the number of peers ſhould be very much increaſed, as no eſtate can by our law be unalienably annexed to the title, and as the family eſtate is often ſeparated from the title, when the latter happens to devolve upon a collateral branch; therefore, if it were in our power, I think, we ſhould contribute towards a poor lord's being always ſure of matching himſelf with ſome rich heireſs, and thereby reſtoring the luſtre and the independency of his family.

Then, Sir, as to the marriage of our poor, there is nothing in this bill that can prevent any thing of that kind which ought to be encouraged, or even ſuffered; for as to all thoſe raſh and inconſiderate marriages which are entered into between two poor creatures, ſometimes before they have got cloaths to their backs, and often before they have ſaved any thing for furniſhing a lodging or cottage for themſelves, or have got into any way of providing for themſelves, much leſs for their children, I think they ought all, if it were poſſible, to be prevented; therefore to lay the poor under a neceſſity of thinking beforehand of what they are about, is in my opinion, a wiſe and neceſſary regulation, and can prevent no marriage which ought to be permitted; and as to ſuch of the poor, who have thought beforehand, and in conſequence thereof have ſaved a little money, and got into ſome way of living, if they are in a very great hurry to be married, or not willing to have the pariſh made acquainted with their intended marriage, 30 or 40 ſhillings is not ſuch a large ſum as to prevent their getting themſelves married; and this is the higheſt expence that a marriage by licence will coſt them any where in this kingdom, for in moſt places it will not coſt near ſo much, nor can any of them be at a loſs where to apply for a licence, becauſe the parſon or curate of their pariſh can always inform them.

But beſides the reaſon of the thing, Sir, the example of Holland, where the marriage is abſolutely void if entered into without proclamation of banns or a licence, muſt convince us, that ſuch a regulation in this kingdom can no way prevent or leſſen the number of marriages amongſt our poor; and from the ſame example we muſt be convinced, that it can no way impede the propagation of the induſtrious and laborious part of our people; for there is no country in the world where this ſort of people is more numerous, more frugal, or more diligent than they are in Holland, which I am apt to think is chiefly owing to their preventing thoſe raſh and inconſiderate marriages ſo frequent in this country; for if an inquiry were to be ſtrictly made, I believe it would appear, that our Fleet and May-fair marriages have very much increaſed the propagation of beggars, rogues, and the moſt abandoned ſort of proſtitutes, amongſt us, and but very little that of laborious and induſtrious poor, as moſt of this ſort here in London are ſuch as were born and brought up in the country, where they have very few clandeſtine marriages, and where their marriages do not proceed from a drunken frolick, or ſome ſudden whim, as moſt of our clandeſtine marriages here in London do, and as they are ſuddenly joined they are very often as ſuddenly parted, and each of them perhaps in a few days coupled with a freſh ſpouſe; therefore I do not at all wonder at its appearing, that vaſt multitudes have been married in a year at ſuch a place as May-fair. But this is ſuch an abuſe of the religious ceremony of marriage, that no man who thinks there is any thing ſacred in that ceremony, can in my opinion be againſt paſſing this bill into a law, as it is the only effectual method for putting an end to this abuſe, and for ſhutting up thoſe infamous marriage ſhops, which have ſo long been a ſcandal to this country and a publick nuſance in the eye of every ſober chriſtian.

I have ſaid, Sir, the only effectual method; for what the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt was pleaſed to propoſe, is rather a ſcheme for rendering all marriages clandeſtine, than for preventing any ſuch for the future; becauſe an abandoned fellow might then marry twenty different women in twenty different pariſhes, and might in every pariſh get an alehouſe-keeper, or ſome tradeſman, to vouch for him to the incumbent, who could not take upon him to object to the character of one of his pariſhioners againſt whom he

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had no legal objection; and if the fellow ſhould afterwards be diſcovered to be a rogue, the perſon who recommended him might bring himſelf off by ſaying, that he had known him for ſo long, and had never heard of his having been married to any other woman. And if a young lady of fortune ſhould be ſeduced by a ſharper or footman to elope from her parents or guardians, in order to go and marry him, can we think that he could not find, in ſome diſtant pariſh, a houſekeeper of unexceptionable character to recommend him and the lady to the curate of the pariſh? This ſcheme, I ſhall grant, would be effectual enough for ſhutting up the infamous marriage ſhops we have now amongſt us, becauſe it would make every church and chapel in England a ſhop for clandeſtine marriages, and ſome of them, I fear, would become very near as infamous as thoſe we have now in Mayfair or the Fleet.

Thus, Sir, it is evident, that nothing but that of rendering every marriage void which is not publickly ſolemnized according to the rules preſcribed by law, can prevent the evils now ſo juſtly complained of, and by which ſo many of our beſt families have ſuffered; and as there are no rules preſcribed by this bill, but ſuch as are abſolutely neceſſary for preventing impoſitions, and ſuch as I have ſhewn, both from reaſon and the example of Holland, to be productive of no dangerous conſequences, I ſhall be for its being paſſed into a law.

[*This* Journal *to be continued in our next.*]

☞ *As all the* Speeches *made in the* Political Club, *are not inſerted in their Journal book, any gentleman may ſend a copy or extract of what he ſaid upon any important debate, to the publiſher of this* Magazine, *and it ſhall be inſerted by itſelf, or in its proper place.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT is an old proverb, that a By-ſtander ſees more of the game than either of the parties engaged in it; but for the truth of this proverb, we muſt ſuppoſe the by-ſtander to be ſuch a one as perfectly underſtands the game; for a by-ſtander at a game at cheſs, who knows nothing, or but very little, of the game, cannot ſurely be ſuppoſed to ſee more of the game than either of the perſons engaged in it. For this reaſon I have always thought it very preſumptuous in any of our little garreteer ſtateſmen, to aſſume the name of By-ſtander; becauſe if he thereby means any thing, he muſt mean to inſinuate to the reader, that he ſees further into our political conteſts than any of our miniſters of ſtate, or any of the heads of the oppoſition. *Credat Judæus appella.* And indeed, by what they write, they ſoon ſhew that to be falſe, which, by the name they aſſume, they endeavour to inſinuate. This was never more apparent than in ſome remarks lately publiſhed by one who preſumes to call himſelf a By-ſtander, upon two of the ſpeeches in your Magazine againſt the famous bill for naturalizing the Jews.

This author's firſt argument in favour of the bill is to ſhew, that it will have little or no effect; *riſum teneatis?* But the reaſon he gives, why it will have no effect, is ſtill more ridiculous: The Jews, he ſays, are hated and deteſted by all who call themſelves Chriſtians: Muſt it not then, ſays he, be the greateſt abſurdity and inconſiſtency to ſuppoſe, that the Jews will leave thoſe *Chriſtian* * countries, where they now live ſecurely, to come and ſettle in any great number in this country where they are generally hated and deteſted?

His next, and indeed the only other argument he brings in favour of the bill is, that the Jews, even tho' they ſhould all be made natural born ſubjects, will neither purchaſe lands, nor erect any manufactures, nor exerciſe any trade in this kingdom, *Quam ridicule.*

The author having thus, as he thinks, furniſhed us with ſufficient arguments for the paſſing of this bill into a law, proceeds next to anſwer ſome of the arguments that were made uſe of againſt it; and he wiſely concludes, that there is not any curſe attends the Jewiſh nation, becauſe our Saviour upon the croſs cried, *Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do:* And becauſe St. Stephen, when they were ſtoning him to death, cried, *Lord, lay not this ſin to their charge.* In this our by-ſtander ſhews himſelf to be as ſhallow a divine as he is a politician; for every ſchool-boy muſt know, that both theſe petitions implied the condition, provided they ſincerely and heartily repented of the crime they had committed: Can this be ſuppoſed, whilſt they continue obſtinate in their unbelief? God Almighty may be pleaſed to open their eyes, and when he does, they can have no occaſion for ſuch a bill as this; but until he does, we have 1700 years experience for ſuppoſing, that a curſe does and will attend the nation in general; for none but ſuch a divine as this author will ſuppoſe, that God Almighty will ever ſhew mercy to an

* *I have added the word* Chriſtian, *becauſe even this By-ſtander cannot be ſo ignorant as to ſuppoſe, that Jews can live ſecurely in the deſpotick and tyrannical governments of Aſia or Africa.*

an obſtinate ſinner or unbeliever; and every Chriſtian muſt grant, that we ought not voluntarily to aſſociate with ſinners or unbelievers.

The next argument he takes notice of is that drawn from the ſtory of Eſther, and in order to ſhew that this ſtory was not properly applied, he lays down two poſitions, both of which are falſe. The firſt is, that this ſtory is recorded in the holy ſcripture to do honour, inſtead of being a reproach, to the Jews. From what part of the book he drew this poſition, neither he nor any one elſe can tell; for the ſtory is related merely to ſhew the reaſon why the Jews afterwards kept the 14th and 15th days of the month Adar as days of feaſting and joy, and of ſending portions one to another, and gifts to the poor; and at the ſame time to inculcate that religious and moral doctrine, that God Almighty by his Providence often makes the wicked fall into the pit which they had dug for others. I ſhall indeed grant, that if the unfortunate natives who had fallen under the diſpleaſure of the Jews, were poſſeſſed of any thing that was worth taking, it was honourable in the Jews, and at the ſame time very political, conſidering who helped them to perpetrate this maſſacre, not to lay their hands on the prey; but no man will ſay, that they could acquire any honour by murdering 76000 defenceleſs people.

This our By-ſtander was himſelf ſenſible of, and therefore his ſecond poſition is, that the Jews were aſſaulted by the people, and that they killed this great number in their own defence: Whereas the ſacred hiſtorian ſays, chap. 9, v. 2, 3. *The Jews gathered themſelves together in their cities, throughout all the provinces of the king Ahaſuerus, to lay hands on ſuch as ſought their hurt; and no man could withſtand them, for the fear of them fell upon all people. And all the rulers of the provinces, and the lieutenants, and the deputies, and officers* (or ſervants) *of the king, helped the Jews; becauſe the fear of Mordecai fell upon them.* Thus from the holy ſcripture itſelf it appears, that this was what may properly be called a general maſſacre of an innocent defenceleſs people; for tho' the Jews were probably then as much hated and deteſted by the people of that country, as they are now by the people of this country, and always muſt be by the people of all countries, becauſe they hate and deteſt all but their own people, yet if the decree obtained by Haman had been to be carried into execution, and all the Jews to be murdered, it was not the people, but the rulers of the provinces, the lieutenants, the deputies, and the ſervants of the king, that is to ſay, the ſtanding army, that were to have been the chief executioners and murderers. In this therefore the Jews may moſt juſtly be compared with the Papiſts, the only difference being, that this Jewiſh maſſacre exceeded, as to the number of people murdered, any Popiſh maſſacre we read of in hiſtory.

The 3d, and the only other argument this author attempts to anſwer, is that of its being very precarious to expect, that this bill will induce an old rich Jew, who has been born and bred in another country, to come over to ſettle and live here. In order to anſwer this argument he ſtates it, as if the gentleman had ſaid, that this bill will not encourage or prevail with one rich Jew to come from abroad, and ſettle in this nation. Upon which our author exults thus: "And if it will not encourage rich Jews to come over and ſettle here, no man can be ſo weak as to think it will bring over the poor Jews.——Is not this a plain confeſſion, that this bill will do neither good nor harm?" From whence he wiſely concludes, "that the oppoſers have been acting *a farce.*" Whereas every man of common-ſenſe would from hence conclude, that the legiſlature has been acting *a farce*, and that every member of a legiſlature ought to oppoſe paſſing *a new* law, if he thinks it ſuch a one as will do neither good nor harm. But tho' an old rich Jew may not be prevailed on to leave a climate which, from his infancy, he has been accuſtomed to, in order to live under a new climate which may very probably be diſagreeable to his conſtitution, yet his children may, and very probably will, when they can thereby intitle themſelves to all the liberties and privileges of a free-born Engliſhman; and as half a dozen, or perhaps half a hundred Jews, (for I know of no law or order to prevent it) may be included in one naturalization bill, it is ſo far from being weak to think that this bill will bring over the poor Jews, that it is ridiculous to ſuppoſe the contrary, conſidering the abject ſlaviſh condition in which the Jews live in every country of the world, even Holland not excepted; and the ſecurity they acquire for life, liberty, and eſtate, by being naturalized in this country.

Our By-ſtander had not the ſagacity to find out, that the gentleman who made uſe of this argument, did not make uſe of it for ſhewing, that the bill would do neither good nor harm, but to ſhew, that it would not do the good our miniſters expected from it. He knew that miniſters ſeldom extend their views beyond what they think may be the term of their

own adminiſtration; and that our miniſters expected, that this bill would induce the rich Jews to come here from all parts of the world, to inveſt their money in our funds, which would enable them to run the nation yet farther in debt, in caſe of a new war, or to reduce yet farther the intereſt payable on our publick funds, in caſe the peace continued. But neither this gentleman, nor any gentleman of common-ſenſe ever ſuppoſed, that when the birth-right of Engliſhmen was thus ſo generouſly, and at ſo cheap a rate, tendered to the whole Jewiſh nation, great numbers of them would not in a few years come over, either to turn our landed gentlemen out of their eſtates, or our merchants and ſhop-keepers out of their trade; will any man but this ſhallow politician ſuppoſe, that the Jews, who can purchaſe land eſtates no where in the world, will not come to purchaſe here, as ſoon as they are convinced, that they cannot only purchaſe here, but are to have the protection of our laws, and of our lords lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, high ſheriffs, juſtices of the peace, and ſtanding army, for ſecuring them in the enjoyment of the land eſtates they purchaſe? Will any but ſuch a one ſuppoſe, that the Jews will not come to be merchants, ſhop-keepers, maſters of manufactories, &c. in this country, when they find they can do ſo with as much ſecurity as any natural born ſubject, and with more than they can expect in any other country whatſoever?

These are ſuppoſitions which none but ſuch as are totally ignorant of the nature, as well as the preſent ſtate of mankind, will make. Therefore it is moſt reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that in a few years we ſhall have an inundation of Jews amongſt us; and the conſequences with reſpect to our conſtitution will certainly be fatal; for it was rightly obſerved by one of the members of your Political Club, that the Jews can never, like other foreigners, incorporate with us *: They muſt always remain a diſtinct people; and as they hate and deteſt all people but themſelves, they muſt be always hateful and deteſtable to the people of this kingdom; therefore, for their own ſafety, as well as ſecurity, they muſt always be for exalting the power of the crown and debaſing that of the people; conſequently, at all elections they will throw their weight into the miniſterial ſcale; and if many of them ſhould become poſſeſſed of land eſtates in our counties, and many others of them ſhould become ſharers in the rights and privileges of our cities and boroughs, would it be poſſible for us ever to have a free and independent parliament, or a parliament that would give themſelves the leaſt concern about the liberties and privileges of the people? Therefore it is, I think, a demonſtration, that this Jews act, if not repealed, muſt neceſſarily at laſt deſtroy our conſtitution.

But ſuppoſe the nation ſhould take the alarm, before ſuch a number of Jews were naturalized, by birth or otherwiſe, as to be able to carry moſt of our elections in favour of the court; and ſuppoſe ſuch a parliament ſhould be choſen, as would bring in a proper bill for guarding againſt this danger; if we had then a great number of rich Jews in the kingdom, and an artful, ambitious prince upon the throne, what would be the conſequence? He would not do as Charles I. did: He would not think of raiſing money by illegal methods upon his people, before he had an army willing, and ſufficient for enforcing the payment of them; but he would diſmiſs his parliament, and immediately draw together a numerous army of natives and foreigners, for which purpoſe the Jews would readily furniſh him with the neceſſary ſums of money, becauſe they might depend upon being repaid with uſury, as ſoon as the prince had eſtabliſhed his abſolute power.

This ſuggeſtion is far from being chimerical; for the example of king John, which was very properly mentioned by another member of your Political Club†, muſt convince us, that a king who has money may always have an army fit for his purpoſe; and whoever reads the hiſtory of that tyrannical reign with due attention, muſt, I think, be of opinion, that we have already too many Jews amongſt us; for I ſhall always be jealous, I hope laudably jealous, of the crown's having any other way of raiſing money than that of a free-grant from the people in parliament. And if any future king of this kingdom ſhould, by the advice of wicked or corrupt miniſters, reſolve to protect the Jews in defiance of his parliament, can we make it a doubt, whether or no the Jews would ſupply ſuch a king with money for raiſing ſuch an army as would render it unneceſſary for him ever to call another parliament?

I hope, I have now ſhewn, that this act not only may, but neceſſarily muſt do great harm, and as our By-ſtander has allowed, that it can do but very little good, even he, I think, muſt grant, that it is an act which ought not to have been paſſed, and an act which ought, as ſoon as poſſible, to be repealed.

Cambridge, I am, &c.
Sept. 17, 1753.

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for* June *laſt*, *p.* 265.

† *See* Lond. Mag. *for* July, *p.* 317, *col.* 2.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR long delay of the inſertion of my letter made me imagine you did not deſign to publiſh it; but as I now find it was occaſioned by the great room the debates took up in your Magazine, which were things of greater conſequence, and finding this gentleman has made a reply to a letter of Mr. Horne's, (p. 281.) I therefore hope you will give this a place alſo in our next.—If there ſhould be any thing this gentleman has objected to that I have not anſwered or have overlook'd, I ſhall be glad to know it by your Magazine, and I will then either agree with him or give my reaſons for diſſenting from him. I am

Oxford, Yours,
Sept. 29, 1753. CANDIDUS.

THIS gentleman in his reply obſerves thus. "One ſort of fluid may be rarer than another and yet conſiſt of particles of a larger ſize; and if the conſtituent particles of one fluid, or any other ſort of matter, be ſmaller than the conſtituent particles of another fluid, I cannot look upon them to be the ſame ſort of fluid: They muſt be two different ſorts, even tho' mankind ſhould give them the ſame name." This is aſſerted with the author's wonted confidence, but wants ſome proof, either by experiments or otherwiſe, to be credited; and as we now admit nothing into philoſophy but what is grounded on experiments, which are againſt the above aſſertion, therefore, I hope, its author will excuſe me for not aſſenting to it.—In the firſt place, it is entirely begging the queſtion, when he ſays, "that one ſort of fluid may be rarer than another and yet conſiſt of particles of a larger ſize." For to come to the original particles or atoms of any fluid is out of our power, therefore this aſſertion is falſe in fact; but this we do know, that the more divided or the ſmaller the parts of any body are, the rarer it will be and the leſs reſiſtance it will have; and as, in my laſt letter, I produced experiments that prove fire, light and air were of the ſame ſubſtance or eſſence; ſo, I think, unleſs he can prove that theſe experiments are not juſt, he muſt allow this, viz. that the ſmaller the airs are, the more rare they will be, and where they are moſt concreted, or where the largeſt number of atoms are united, there they muſt be the moſt denſe, and cauſe the greateſt reſiſtance.

In the next place, this gentleman ſays, "how the conſtituent particles of a fluid, or any other ſort of matter, can of themſelves become of a ſmaller or larger ſize, I cannot conceive; for friction or internal motion never alters the conſtituent parts of any ſort of matter, but only ſeparates thoſe parts which before adhered together." Here again he either miſunderſtands or miſrepreſents him, for Mr. Horne does not ſuppoſe, that the original, or (as he pleaſes to call them) the conſtituent particles of matter become of a ſmaller or larger ſize, but only a ſeparation of concretes of thoſe that had adhered together.

"Nor can I conceive, why a fluid of larger conſtituent particles ſhould puſh hard againſt a fluid of ſmall conſtituent particles, if there be no interſtitial vacuities."

As to interſtitial vacuities, this gentleman, to make a plauſible argument, carries it farther than can be determined, nay, farther than is intended or deſired; for we will not contend, ſuppoſing a number of original particles or atoms of the ſmalleſt ſize were united together, that there ſhall be no interſtitial vacuities between them, becauſe this is a thing of no conſequence in the diſpute, nor can there be any experimental proof on either ſide, therefore this muſt depend on our own imagination; but by interſtitial vacuities, we mean the vacuities amongſt all concreted matter of the univerſe in general, as we find in the diamond itſelf, where we ſee the vacuities between its parts are filled with light, otherwiſe it could not have a free paſſage thro' it; for was there not a plenum of light within its parts, light by entering on one ſide could not puſh other light out on the oppoſite ſide.—"Whether ſome ſorts of matter may not produce an effect without contact, is a queſtion we cannot eaſily reſolve, becauſe the conſtituent parts of ſome ſort of matter may be endued with a repulſive force, and conſequently may without contact act upon one another, and upon all parts of matter that come within the ſphere of their repulſion." As to his imagination, that matter can act where it is not in contact or at a diſtance from itſelf, it is ſo abſurd an opinion that I believe it needs no anſwer. "That matter may be endued with a repulſive force, and act withinin its ſphere of repuſion," theſe and ſuch like are only learned terms to prevent the vulgar from knowing we are ignorant of their cauſes. "The conſtituent parts of air ſeem to be endued with this repulſive force, which is the reaſon that air may be vaſtly compreſſed by a compreſſive power that is ſuperior to its power of repulſion." That air may be compreſſed into leſs compaſs than what it naturally

takes up, I doubt not, is a vulgar error by not knowing its properties; which is compoſed of parts of different ſizes, therefore encloſing it in veſſels that will confine only ſome of its larger parts, we can, by force, preſs out a great quantity of the ſmaller particles thro' the ſide of the containing veſſels, when moſt of its largeſt are left behind; in the ſame manner as we do the juice of any berries in a preſs, which berries, when they are firſt put into the preſs, will, perhaps, fill a buſhel, but after the juice or finer parts that will paſs the preſs have been diſcharged, the whole quantity left in the preſs will not fill a peck; ſo the air, after the finer parts are paſſed, the concreted air left behind will be much leſs in quantity than it was before; and what he calls the repulſive power, or power of expanſion then given to it, is no other than the endeavour of the more fine, rare, or ſubtle parts of the airs to preſs themſelves between the parts of this denſer air. Storms, hurricanes, gunpowder and every phænomenon in nature give us inſtances of the great force, or conflict there is between rare and denſe air, and this force is always in proportion to the rarity of the one, and the denſity of the other.

This imagination, that the air itſelf was preſſed into leſs compaſs than it occupied before, has led ſome of our greateſt philoſophers into the moſt abſurd notions; as that is which Mr. Pemberton gives us, as the opinion of Sir Iſaac Newton, ſee his View, p. 356, where he ſays, "that this whole globe of earth, nay, all the known bodies in the univerſe together, as far as we know, may be compounded of no greater portion of ſolid matter, than might be reduced into a globe of one inch only in diameter, or even leſs." Now had we not a great many other reaſons to think theſe great men were in their ſenſes, by ſuch aſſertions as theſe, I think, we muſt have ſuppoſed them to be mad-men, by forming an idea that the whole univerſe and all it contains could be reduced to ſo ſmall a compaſs as a common walnut. When they were imagining, they might as well have ſaid a grain of muſtard; which, I think, would have ſeemed a little more ſurpriſing to the vulgar.

If this gentleman thinks æther a more proper name than light, as not being ſo intelligible to the vulgar, I will not diſpute it with him; but I cannot agree that this æther or light can be more denſe in one place than in another; no, the denſity and rarity are occaſioned by the different mixtures of light and air. Wherever light abounds there it will be moſt rare, and where the air abounds, there it will be moſt denſe.—As to his imagining that at the focus of a burning glaſs, light is more denſe than any where elſe, it is a miſtake, for the air is there rarified or made leſs denſe, as we ſee it is in every place where there is fire in action, and the rays of light are not collected by the lens, but the effect is occaſioned by the lens ſuffering no parts of the air but light, to paſs thro' it; therefore there muſt be a larger quantity at the focus than any where elſe.—His miſtaken notion, of the electrical ſtream getting the more rare the farther it moves from the electrical body, has been already explained in my laſt letter. (See p. 371.)

From a Paper that has lately made its Appearance under the Title of The PROTESTER, by Iſſachar Barebone, one of the PEOPLE. N° 18.

WE have lately had ſuch an overflow of honours, and our poor miniſters are ſtill beſet with ſo many claimants, that I am afraid it will not be long in the power of any man in England, to advertiſe his eſtate for ſale, as a certain perſon did about 20 years ago, with an N. B. by way of recommendation, "That no peer had reſidence within 11 miles of the premiſes."

And, upon this occaſion, it will become me to retract many of the free things which I ventured to ſay in a former paper, of national poverty: More eſpecially thoſe which ſeem'd to argue, that, in point of ability, merit, ſervice, ſpirit, &c. &c. this country was never ſo poor as now.

I have ſince caſt my eye on the peerage-liſts, both Iriſh and Engliſh; and, upon ſight of ſo many new creations, and ſo many new promotions, cannot avoid taking ſhame to myſelf, by acknowledging thus publickly, that the contrary is true; and that neither this, nor any other country, ever produced ſuch a crop of worthies, in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time before.

After ſeveral other things ſaid in the ſame manner on this ſubject, the writer proceeds thus: To ſay all in a word, were even the old, old nobility to take umbrage at their new companions (as ſome fooliſh people affect to wonder they do not) and, in imitation of thoſe, who, on a late memorable occaſion, were ſo extremely zealous to draw a line between the peerage and the commons of Britain, were alſo to draw a line between the two claſſes, who would regard the diſtinction, or diſtinguiſh the difference? Is not the mintage of honour as much in the diſpoſition of the crown as that of the coin? Is it to be ſuppoſed, that the **** wou[ld] pu[t]

t his image and ſuperſcription on any
e piece that was not of ſtandard-value;
d conſequently needed nothing but the
yal ſtamp, to authoriſe its own curren-
? Is there any man ſo ridiculous as to
efer an old, thin, half-worn guinea of
harles II. to one of George II, freſh out
f the Mint, with ſo many additions of
erman arms, and German titles upon
em? And as to the old coins of the
udors and Plantagenets, do they not
xactly reſemble the old nobility of thoſe
mes? Are not they in a manner worn
ut? Are their names any otherwiſe re-
ollected or conſidered than as ſo many
elps to hiſtory? Are they to be found in
ny of the great offices of ſtate which
were held with ſo much luſtre by their
nceſtors? And have not, on the contra-
y, the new men, like the new guineas,
ot the ſtart of them in all things?

And now having premiſed thus much in
avour of the preſent ſyſtem, I ſhall fill
p the reſt of my paper, with the opini-
ns of paſt times on ſome ſuch topicks as
heſe; begging pardon at the ſame time,
or having called them authorities, in my
ntroduction: For ſome of them having
een already exploded by the wiſdom of
he nation; and all of them laid aſide
with other obſoletes, it is plain, they are
of no authority at all.

In the firſt place, then, Mr. Selden
takes the liberty to ſay, "the making of
new lords leſſens all the reſt:" And by a
familiar reference of the ſtory of a coun-
try fellow, who never could be brought
to pray to a St. Nicholas, which he knew
had been made out of his own plum-tree,
inſinuates, how hard it is to honour the
name, when we cannot help deſpiſing the
materials.

That martyr to patrotiſm, Mr. Sydney,
alſo, expreſſes himſelf on the ſubject of
nobility, in the following brave words.
"I forbear to mention the ſordid ways of
attaining to titles in our days: But who-
ever will take the pains to examine them,
ſhall find, that they rather defile than en-
noble the poſſeſſors: And, whereas men
are truly ennobled only by virtue, and re-
ſpect is due to ſuch as are deſcended from
thoſe who have bravely ſerv'd their coun-
try, becauſe it is preſumed, (till they ſhew
the contrary) that they will reſemble their
anceſtors, theſe modern courtiers, by their
names and titles, frequently oblige us to
call to mind ſuch things as are not to be
mentioned without bluſhing. Whatever
the antient noblemen of England were,
we are ſure they were not ſuch as theſe.
And, tho' it ſhould be confeſſed, that no
others but dukes, marqueſſes, earls, viſ-
counts and barons had their places in the
councils mentioned by Cæſar and Tacitus,
or in the great aſſemblies of the Saxons,
it could be of no advantage to ſuch as are
now called by thoſe names. They were
the titles of offices conferr'd upon thoſe
who did and could beſt conduct the peo-
ple in time of war, give council to the
king, adminiſter juſtice, and perform
other publick duties, but were never made
hereditary, except by abuſe: Much leſs
were they ſold for money, or given as re-
compences of the vileſt ſervices. If the
antient order be totally inverted, and the
ends of its inſtitution perverted, they,
who from thence pretend to be diſtin-
guiſhed from other men, muſt build their
claim upon ſomething very different from
antiquity."

Thirdly, Mr. Locke defines the prero-
gative, to be a power in the ſupreme ma-
giſtrate, of acting at diſcretion, or with-
out a rule, for the publick good, in cauſes
where the laws are ſilent: And, having
ſufficiently enlarged upon the uſe, pro-
ceeds in theſe words upon the reſtrictions
occaſioned by the abuſe, to wit. "But
when miſtake or flattery prevailed with
weak princes to make uſe of this power
for private ends of their own, and not
for the publick good, the people were
fain, by expreſs laws, to get the preroga-
tive determined in thoſe points wherein
they found diſadvantage from it."

And, laſtly, our annals furniſh us with
one remarkable inſtance, of a miniſterial
ſcheme avowed in parliament by an ex-
preſs meſſage from the throne, to curtail
the prerogative in one inſtance, by limit-
ing the number of peers; which at the
death of Q. Elizabeth was but 57, the
biſhops excepted; and at that time was
increaſed to 178; difference 121.

I touch upon this as mere matter of
hiſtorial curioſity; for the opportunity
being once loſt, repentance comes too
late: And, if I add any part of the con-
troverſy, not commonly to be found in
the collections relating to it, it may be
alſo ſuppoſed, I do it for fear that ſhould
be loſt likewiſe.

The reaſon of the bill aſſigned in the
ſaid meſſage was, "to ſecure the freedom
and conſtitution of parliaments to all fu-
ture agees;" and the arguments employ-
ed againſt it were drawn from the danger
ariſing to the ſame conſtitution, from an
over-weight thereby given to the peerage:
But this notion of an over-weight of that
kind was not admitted by the friends of
the bill; for, at the ſame that they did
admit every ſingle peerage would be of
more value to the holder than it was be-
fore, they denied, the whole number as
determined by the bill, would be near ſo

con-

conſiderable, as a greater number would neceſſarily become, on a ſuppoſition, they were to go on encreaſing as they had hitherto done: For it was ſaid, the greater the number of peers was, the more land and money would be poſſeſſed by the whole body of peers taken together; the more numerous would be their relations, friends, acquaintance and dependants; as alſo the ſtronger their influence in firſt electing, and then ruling a houſe of commons; in conſequence of which, the houſe of commons might be little more than the houſe of peers over again, forming thoſe money-bills which the latter were only to paſs; full of their creatures; not the repreſentatives of the commons of Great-Britain, but of the lords; not even the repreſentatives of property, any otherwiſe than by repreſenting the peers, who, in ſuch caſe, would have moſt of the property in their hands: Nor, in any reſpect, operating as a balance againſt the lords, but, on the contrary, operated upon and ſubſervient to their influence only; which ſubſervience would give them in effect a monopoly of all parliamentary power, and thereby render them maſters of the conſtitution.

It was alſo urged, ridiculouſly enough, by ſuch of the whigs as had complained ſo bitterly in the preceding reign of the very thing they now contended for; that, in depriving the crown of the power of forming a majority, by as many new creations as would ſerve any preſent purpoſe, the lords would be rendered too mighty for the crown: To which it was anſwered, that the crown had much leſs to apprehend on one hand, than both the crown and the people too had on the other: And that in all difficult cauſes the leaſt evil was to be choſen: As alſo, that in the particular thus objected to, which was the rendering the lords independent, lay the very virtue of the bill: That if thoſe who pretended to be lovers of liberty thought it eligible for the crown to have it in its power to lay ſuch a force on the lords, for a force it certainly was, they ought, for the ſame conſiderations, to inſiſt on the expediency of bribery too. As thus, if a propoſal was made to lay the ax to the root of bribery, would it not appear very odd in an advocate for liberty to reply in ſuch terms as theſe? "Indeed bribery is not in itſelf a good thing. It has been already uſed almoſt to the ruin of the whole — it may be uſed more effectually for that purpoſe in time to come. But then, in caſe of a refractory diſpoſition in the lords, how will it be poſſible to ſoften them? And how hard will it be to take away from the crown ſuch a jewel as the power of bribery, when ſuch a conjuncture may poſſibly happen in which there may be occaſion for it?" And that, in ſhort, unleſs the bill was ſuffered to paſs, the conſtitution would not only be ſhocked as often as a number of peers was made, whether for a good or bad purpoſe; but, by the ordinary courſe of progreſſion, would, ſo often, be brought ſo much nearer both to contempt and ruin.

Then, as to the objections offered to that part of the bill, which ſubſtituted 25 hereditary peers in lieu of the 16 elected by the peers of Scotland according to the articles of union, it was ſaid, the bare ſtate of their caſe was enough to ſhew, that the alteration propoſed, was for the credit of both parties: They being at preſent, but a ſort of inſect-lords, generated by court ſun-ſhine in a corrupt ſoil, having but a tranſitory exiſtence, and no hope, but from their good behaviour, of a parliamentary regeneration, when their parliamentary being was brought to a period.

And, whereas it was alſo urged againſt the bill, that the remedy it contained was not ſuited to the evil; but that, in caſe of any ſuch abuſe of the prerogative, as ſeemed to be indicated by it, the adviſer of ſuch abuſe, ought to be made anſwerable for it; to this it was anſwered, that ſuch an alteration had the times undergone, that miniſters could only be puniſhed by miniſters: That he, who obtained the office, by what means ſoever, thought it his perquiſite to abſolve his predeceſſor, how obnoxious or guilty ſoever: That this was manifeſt both from reaſon and experience: And that conſequently the clamours of the houſe of commons for inquiries, impeachments, &c. would from thence forward reſemble thoſe gales which ſhook the foreſt with their noiſe, without rooting up a ſingle tree; tho' many were ready to drop with their own rottenneſs.

Laſtly, it was ſaid, that the commons, (where all the material oppoſition lay) at leaſt the bulk of them, were as much out of the queſtion as thoſe who were without their doors: And that if all the aſpirers among them were to be gratified with peerages, their ſhare of the miſchief reſulting from it, would, in the end, be much the ſame with that of their fellow-ſubjects. That when one part of the conſtitution, or a mixture of the ſeveral parts, ſhould, like Aaron's ſerpent, be in a capacity to ſwallow up the reſt, all would then look back to this great criſis with regret. That in ſuch caſe, either with or without a conteſt, the cauſe

ſe of the community would pro-
bly be deſperate; or rather there would
no community at all—And that al-
dy, for want of a due balance, every
ing was to be apprehended from a
mbination of grandees, attached to
ndigate miniſters, and devoted to the
ill of a reſolute prince.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AN account was publiſhed not long
ago of the Norfolk huſbandry; by
hich any one, who is curious in ſuch
nquiries, may be in ſome meaſure in-
rmed, how a tract of land, formerly
eemed poor and barren, is now be-
ome one of the moſt fruitful countries
the world, and annually exports more
han half as much corn, as all the reſt of
he kingdom. The chief art, by which
his wonderful change has been effected,
s that of varying frequently the produce.
The ſame incloſure is never ſown with
orn for ſeveral years together; but after
ne or two harveſts, it bears graſs or
urnips; and the cattle which feed on
heſe, manure the ground, and prepare
for another crop of corn. Thus it
contrived, that the land is never un-
rofitable. The turnips pay the charge
f tillage; and when it is neceſſary that it
hould reſt from bearing corn, it is then co-
vered plentifully with ſown graſs. Now it
would be impoſſible for the farmers to
purſue this method of huſbandry, if they
had not a market for their mutton, beef,
nd butter. Theſe they ſend in great
uantities to London; and it is the ſale
f them which has enabled the Norfolk
huſbandmen to bear the expence of open-
ing clay pits, and by the help of this
manure to improve their ſoil. And if
the demands for theſe things were much
ncreaſed, almoſt all the waſte grounds
in the kingdom would be broken up, and
urned to advantage.

My deſign in making theſe remarks is
only to ſhew, by one inſtance, out of
many which might be offered, how much
the intereſt of the farmer and land-owner
depends on the number of our people.
Some have fooliſhly imagined, that the
exportation of corn may ſupport the price
of it. But it ſhould be firſt conſidered,
whether it can preſerve the growth of it.
If the conſumption of cattle, and other
products of our land, declines; the
growth of corn, and conſequently the
exportation of it muſt decline alſo.
It is therefore apparent, that the more
people we have to eat our meat at home,
the more corn we ſhall have to ſpare for
foreigners.

Land, however rich and fertile in it-
ſelf, is of no value, if it lies at a diſtance
from any inhabited country. The more
populous any place is, the greater is the
value of land in it. If in England there
are ſeven or eight millions of people, and
if the land throughout the nation is now
A worth ſeven or eight ſhillings an acre;
then it is probable, that every addition of
a million to our people would encreaſe
our rents one ſhilling an acre, and that
the loſs of a million would decreaſe them
as much.

Theſe points being not to be contro-
verted; it is plainly abſurd, to attempt
to raiſe, or ſupport, the value of land,
B by any expedient, which will leſſen the
number of our people. But the number
of our people muſt be leſſened by every
thing, which is prejudicial to our trade,
and every thing is prejudicial to our trade,
which enhances the prices of our manu-
factures we export. And theſe prices
muſt be enhanced by every thing, which
C makes the neceſſaries of life dear at home.
Now the bounty on exported corn
plainly contributes to make it dear at
home. It therefore encreaſes the prices
of our manufactures, is prejudicial to
our trade, leſſens the number of our peo-
ple, diminiſhes the growth of corn, and
D is oppoſite to the intereſt of our farmers
and land-owners.

A METHOD *of preſerving* FRUIT.

PITCH upon the beſt and moſt perfect
of the fruit you would preſerve whilſt
hanging upon the tree, which is not in
the leaſt bruiſed, nor the ſkin any where
ſcratched or broken. Do not touch nor
E gather it with your hands, but tie a ſtrong
thread about the ſtalk, and, holding the
thread tight in your hand, cut the ſtalk
above the thread with a pair of ſciſſars.
The fruit being thus detached from the
tree without touching the branches or
any thing elſe, cloſe the cut end of the
ſtalk with Spaniſh wax to prevent the air
F acting upon it. Then roll up a ſheet of
paper in the form of a cone, with a little
opening at the top; through this aperture
paſs the thread tied to the ſtalk of the
fruit, ſo that it may be ſuſpended in the
cone, then cloſe the aperture with ſoft
green wax, and fold in the paper at the
bottom, and cloſe and ſecure it with wax
in like manner, ſo that the air may be
G effectually excluded, for if the air had
acceſs to the fruit, it would ſoon ſpoil
and corrupt. The little cone incloſing
the fruit may then be hung by the thread
upon a nail in a dry temperate place,
neither hot nor cold, ſo as it may not
touch

touch any thing; and by theſe means fruit may be preſerved quite ſound and perfect for two or three years. Apples, pears, plumbs, cherries, and all ſuch like fruits, may be well preſerved in this manner.

A DESCRIPTION *of* RICHMOND *in* YORKSHIRE, *with a* VIEW *of the ſame.*

RICHMOND is ſituate in the North-Riding of this county, and is capital of a diſtrict, which from it has the name of Richmondſhire, and is in the dioceſe of Cheſter. It is called Richmond from its ſituation upon a hill or mount, having a rich and fertile ſoil about it, tho' the country round it is rocky and barren. In the reign of Richard II. this town was annexed to the dutchy of Lancaſter, and ſo it ſtill continues. Earl Edwin built a caſtle here, the tower of which is ſtill ſtanding; as is alſo the ſteeple of the old priory. It has two churches, a very ſpacious market-place, and a ſtone bridge over the river Swale, which runs under the caſtle wall. The town is large, well-built, moſtly of ſtone, and ſome houſes of freeſtone. It is fortified with a wall, in which are three gates, leading to three different ſuburbs. It is inhabited by many gentry as well as tradeſmen, and has a good market on Saturdays. It is a borough governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament, who at preſent are, J. York, Eſq; and the earl of Ancram. King Charles II. in 1675, created his natural ſon, Charles Lenox, by the dutcheſs of Portſmouth, duke of Richmond, in which honour he was in 1723, ſucceeded by his only ſon Charles, on whoſe death in 1750, the preſent duke ſucceeded to the title. The ſtreets of the town are neat and handſome, and it holds pleas in all kinds of actions. It is ſaid, that in the year 1732, Mr. Wharton of Newcaſtle, agent to his grace the late duke of Richmond, by ordering ſeveral places here to be dug very deep, diſcovered the draw-bridge and moat belonging to Richmond caſtle, which were of very curious workmanſhip.

Here thrives a kind of manufactory of knit yarn ſtockings for ſervants and ordinary people. Every family is employed that way, both great and ſmall; and here you may buy the ſmalleſt-ſized ſtockings for children for 1s. and 6d. the dozen pair, ſometimes leſs. This trade extends itſelf into Weſtmoreland, or rather from Weſtmoreland, hither; for, at Kendal, Kirkby Stephen, and ſuch other places in that county as border upon Yorkſhire, the chief manufacture of yarn ſtockings is carried on, which is indeed a very conſiderable one, and of late greatly increaſed, as alſo that of knit caps.

EXPLANATION *of the* VIEW.

1 The caſtle.—2 River Swale.—3 Trinity church.—4 St. Mary's church.—5 Friers ſteeple.—6 Free ſchool.—7 The vicarage.—8 Cling wood, where this drawing was taken.

A Summary *of the moſt important Affairs in the laſt* Seſſion *of* PARLIAMENT. *Continued from p.* 424.

HAVING now given an account of the moſt remarkable bills that were laſt ſeſſion paſſed into laws, we ſhall next give an account of the moſt important bills which were brought in but had not the good fortune to be paſſed into laws, the firſt of which was a bill to render the militia, in that part of Great Britain called England, more uſeful; which bill was moved for by Mr. Thornton, Feb. 2, and leave being accordingly given, Mr. Sydenham, lieut. gen. Oglethorpe, Mr. Townſhend, and he, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. Accordingly the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Thornton, Feb. 27, when it was read a firſt and ordered to be read a ſecond time. March 8, it was read a ſecond time, and a motion made for it being committed, but upon the queſtion being put it paſſed in the negative, without either debate or diviſion; and we may propheſy, that no ſuch bill can ever be contrived, unleſs our nobility, gentry, freeholders, citizens, and burgeſſes, would ſubmit to ſuch regulations as ſhould oblige them to liſt themſelves of the militia and to arm and train themſelves ſo as to be fit for the purpoſe; for whilſt they are allowed to employ ſervants and low fellows to ſerve for them, no militia can be ſafe, or any other way uſeful than to ſerve for breeding recruits for our ſtanding army.

Feb. 14, Sir William Yonge moved for leave to bring in a bill for regulating pawn-brokers and brokers, within the bills of mortality and places adjacent, and for more effectually preventing the receiving of ſtolen goods; and the motion being agreed to, Mr. Bathurſt, Sir Richard Lloyd, and he, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. The bill was accordingly brought in, paſſed the houſe of commons and ſent to the lords March 30, but their lordſhips did not think it a proper bill to be paſſed into a law.

Feb. 19. An addreſs was ordered to be preſented to his majeſty, that he would


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be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there ſhould be laid before that houſe, the printed acts of aſſembly paſſed in the iſland of Jamaica from 1681, to 1737, incluſive. The 23d Mr. John Pitt, (from the commiſſioners of trade and plantations) preſented to the houſe, purſuant to their addreſs to his majeſty of March 24, 1752, a report prepared by the ſaid commiſſioners, in purſuance of the ſaid addreſs, relating to the preſent ſtate of the iſland of Jamaica, and alſo copies of ſeveral accounts relating to the trade of the ſaid iſland, and of ſeveral late acts paſſed there, for encouraging white people to come over and ſettle in that iſland, &c. as an appendix to the ſaid report; and alſo at the ſame time he preſented to the houſe the printed acts addreſſed for as above. All which were ordered to lie upon the table. The 27th the ſaid report, &c. were referred to a committee of the whole houſe; and Mr. alderman Beckford moved for an addreſs to his majeſty, that he would give directions for laying before the houſe, a copy of the addreſs to his majeſty, from the council and aſſembly of the iſland of Jamaica, repreſenting to his majeſty the ſtate of the ſaid iſland; in which motion he was ſeconded by Sir Francis Daſhwood, but the ſame being objected to by the lord Dupplin, Charles Townſhend, Eſq; Sir William Yonge, Robert Nugent, Eſq; Edward Elliot, Eſq; and Henry Pelham, Eſq; the queſtion was carried in the negative. March 8, the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, and next day the reſolutions of the ſame being reported by Mr. John Pitt, and agreed to by the houſe, were as follow, 1. That the peopling the iſland of Jamaica with white inhabitants, and cultivating the lands thereof, is the moſt proper meaſure for the ſecurity of that iſland, and for increaſing the trade and navigation between that iſland and Great-Britain, as well as to and from other parts of his majeſty's dominions. 2. That the endeavours hitherto uſed by the legiſlative of the iſland of Jamaica, to encreaſe the number of white inhabitants, and to enforce the cultivation of lands, in the manner which may conduce beſt to the ſecurity and defence of that iſland, have not been effectual for theſe purpoſes. Theſe reſolutions being thus agreed to, Mr. Pitt, by direction from the committee, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better peopling the iſland of Jamaica with white inhabitants, for encouraging the cultivation of lands at preſent uncultivated in that iſland, and for making a proper diſtribution of ſuch lands; which being agreed to, the ſaid Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Hume, Mr. Charles Townſhend, Mr. Oſwald, and the lord Dupplin, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. The bill was accordingly preſented by the lord Dupplin, May 9, when it was read a firſt time and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and to be printed; but was carried no farther during laſt ſeſſion.

Feb. 23, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the merchants and dealers in linen, of the city of London, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed; alledging, that the act paſſed in the 18th year of his majeſty's reign, for prohibiting the wear and importation of cambricks and French lawns, and further explained and enforced by a ſubſequent law, had by long experience, been found ineffectual, to the great detriment of his majeſty's revenue, and the loſs of this branch of trade to the fair merchants and dealers, and putting it into the hands of ſmugglers and unfair traders; therefore praying the houſe to do therein as to them ſhould ſeem meet. This petition was referred to a committee of the whole houſe; and ſeveral accounts relating to the importation and exportation of cambricks being called for and referred to the ſaid committee, the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſame, March 23, and directed Sir William Calvert, their chairman, to move for leave to bring in a bill, for the more effectual preventing the fraudulent importation of cambricks and French lawns, which he did the 27th, when it was granted, and Sir William Yonge, Mr. alderman Baker, and he, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame, which was the more ſurpriſing, as it had from experience been found to be impoſſible to prevent the importation of cambricks and French lawns from other countries under different names, and ſtill more impoſſible to prevent the conſumption. However, a bill was prepared as ordered, and preſented by Sir William Yonge, April 17, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. The 19th it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the Wedneſday ſe'nnight following. But by this time the linen-drapers having ſeen the bill, had taken the alarm, therefore on that day there was preſented to the houſe and read a petition of the merchants and dealers in linen of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and borough of Southwark, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, on behalf of themſelves, and all other the merchants and dealers in linen within Great-Britain; alledging, that ſhould the ſaid bill be paſſed into a law,

It would lay very great hardſhips and difficulties upon the fair trader, without reſtraining the infamous practice of ſmuggling, or the ſeveral other illicit means, by which the acts for prohibiting the importation and wear of cambricks and French lawns had been hitherto eluded; therefore praying to be heard by their A counſel againſt the ſaid bill; and it was ordered, that they ſhould be heard by themſelves or counſel upon the report; after which the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe upon the ſaid bill, as they did alſo the next day, when the report was ordered to be received upon that day ſe'nnight. In the mean time petitions to the ſame effect B with the laſt, were preſented againſt the bill, from the merchants and dealers in linen of Briſtol, Reading, Preſton, and York; and when the report came to be received, May 17, ſuch ſtrong reaſons were given by the petitioners counſel and witneſſes againſt the bill, that it was recommitted for that day month, and ſo dropt. C

March 27, a motion was made and leave given to bring in a bill for taking and regiſtering an annual account of the total number of people, and of the total number of marriages, births, and deaths, and alſo of the total number of poor receiving alms from every pariſh, and extraparochial place in Great-Britain; and D it was ordered, that Mr. Potter, Mr. Grenville, the lord Strange, the lord Hillſborough, the lord Barrington, the lord Duppiin, Mr. Charles Yorke, the lord advocate of Scotland, and Mr. Oſwald, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. Accordingly the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Potter, March 30, when it was read a firſt time, and or- E dered to be read a ſecond time; and a motion was then made, that the ſaid bill be now printed; but upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in the negative. April 2, it was read a ſecond time and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the Friday following, which order being put off till next day, the F houſe then reſolved itſelf into the the ſaid committee; and Sir William Calvert, the chairman, reported the bill with the amendments, when it was ordered, that the report ſhould be taken into conſideration upon the Monday ſe'nnight following, and that ſuch a number of copies of the bill, with the amendments, ſhould be printed, as ſhould be ſufficient for the (uſe of the members of that houſe. Accordingly on Monday April 16, the ſaid report was taken into conſideration, as it was alſo on the 18th and 19th, during which time ſeveral debates enſued, and great oppoſition was made to this bill, but at laſt the bill with the amendments was ordered to be ingroſſed. May 1, the bill was ordered to be read a third time on the Friday following, which order was put off until May 8, when the order of the day being read, a motion was made, that the bill be now read a third time, which being oppoſed, a long debate enſued, wherein lieut. gen. Oglethorpe, Mat. Ridley, Eſq; Thomas Pitt, Eſq; William Thornton, Eſq; Thomas Whichcot, Eſq; Robert Vyner, Eſq; col. Haldane, and Humphry Sydenham, Eſq; ſpoke againſt the motion; and Thomas Potter, Eſq; the lord Barrington, George Grenville, Eſq; Charles Yorke, Eſq; and the lord Hillſborough, for agreeing to it. At laſt the queſtion was put and carried in the affirmative by 57 to 17; whereupon the bill was read a third time, a clauſe added by way of rider, and ſeveral amendments made to the bill, after which the queſtion was put and agreed to for its paſſing, and Mr. Potter was ordered to carry the bill to the lords, and deſire their concurrence, which their lordſhips did not think fit to grant, and conſequently the bill was loſt.

We come now, according to our uſual method, to give ſome account of the moſt remarkable affairs of laſt ſeſſion, in which ſome bill ſeemed deſigned, but none actually brought in; the firſt of which was a motion made, Feb. 1, for an inſtruction to the committee of the whole houſe, to whom it was referred to conſider further of ways and means for raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, that they ſhould have power to conſider of the act of the firſt year of his majeſty's reign, for prohibiting the importation of wine in flaſks, bottles, or ſmall caſks, ſo far as the ſaid act relates to the prohibiting the importation of certain wines in flaſks or bottles. The deſign of this motion was to have given liberty to import Burgundy and Champaign wines in flaſks or bottles, as they are apt to be ſpoil'd when imported in large caſks; but as it would have been a loſs to our own glaſs manufactures, which now pay a heavy duty, the queſtion after ſome debate was carried in the negative, by 141 to 76; and the principal ſpeakers were lord Hillſborough and Henry Fox, Eſq; for the motion; and Robert Nugent, Eſq; the lord Luxborough, and Charles Cocks, Eſq; againſt it; Henry Pelham, Eſq; who likewiſe ſpoke, having declared himſelf entirely indifferent.

Feb. 15, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of ſeveral perſons employed in the buſineſs of frame-work knitting in the town of Nottingham,

in behalf of themſelves, and all other perſons employed in the ſaid trade; ſetting forth, that the company of frame-work knitters of the city of London had made certain by-laws, by which, againſt all reaſon, and contrary to the liberty of the ſubjects of Great-Britain, they inveſted themſelves with a power of laying ſuch taxes upon themſelves as might greatly aſſiſt them in carrying into execution their pernicious ſchemes of extending their juriſdiction over the whole kingdom, and eſtabliſhing in themſelves, a power of ſearching all places belonging to the members of the ſaid ſociety, or any uſing the ſaid myſtery, and moreover endeavouring to monopolize the lending of frames for hire; and alledging, that theſe, and other oppreſſions, under which the manufacture laboured, from this company, it was feared, would greatly affect the trade of this kingdom, unleſs the poor manufacturers meet with the protection and aſſiſtance of the houſe; and therefore praying the houſe to take theſe matters into conſideration, and grant the petitioners, and the ſaid trade in general, ſuch relief as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet. At the ſame time there was another petition to the ſame effect preſented from the inhabitants of Guildford, Godalmin, and places adjacent, and a third from theſe and ſeveral other places in the county of Surrey; all which were referred to the conſideration of a committee, at which all that came were to have voices. The 20th, another petition to the ſame effect with the former was preſented from Nottingham, and referred to the ſame committee; and the ſame day, there was preſented a petition of the maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants, and ſociety of frame-work knitters, and alſo of divers hoſiers, dealers, and manufacturers in the ſaid trade, living and reſiding in and about the city of London, taking notice of the ſaid petitions, and ſetting forth, that the petitioners were incorporated by a charter of king Charles II. by virtue whereof they had from time to time made ſuch orders and by-laws, as to them appeared beſt calculated to advance and improve the ſaid manufactury, and (as they hoped to make appear to the houſe) without ſuch intentions or effects as were alledged in the ſaid petitions; and alledging, that the ſaid manufacture is of the utmoſt importance to the trade of this kingdom, and that ſome further regulations were neceſſary to be made therein, for reſtoring the credit thereof, which had of late years very much decreaſed in the moſt valuable and eſſential branch; and therefore praying, that ſuch of the petitioners as were members of the ſaid company, might be heard by themſelves or counſel, in order to exculpate themſelves from the charge contained in the ſaid petitions, and that the houſe would be pleaſed to give leave, that a bill might be brought in for regulating the ſaid trade, in ſuch manner as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet. This petition was likewiſe referred to the ſaid committee, and the petitioners to be heard by their counſel, if they thought fit; as were alſo the other petitioners, if they thought fit; after this ſeveral other petitions were preſented, ſome in favour of, and others againſt the company, and all referred to the ſaid committee, whoſe report was made by Mr. Thornton, April 13, and taken into conſideration by the houſe the 19th, when the following reſolutions of the committee were agreed to, viz. 1. That the by-laws of the company of the frame-work knitters, incorporated by a charter, bearing date, Auguſt 19, in the 15th year of the reign of king Charles II. are injurious and vexatious to the manufacturers, and tend to the diſcouragement of induſtry, and to the decay of the ſaid manufacture. 2. That the powers granted by the ſaid charter, are hurtful to the trade, and tend to a monopoly. 3. That the carrying on vexatious proſecutions againſt any perſon, male or female, for exerciſing the art and myſtery of frame-work knitting, is hurtful to the manufacture, and deſtructive to the trade of this kingdom. Thus this affair ended for laſt ſeſſion; and it was certainly a very tickliſh affair; for in all countries that have been famous for manufactures, they have laid their manufacturers under ſome certain regulations, and ſubjected their manufactures to a review before they were allowed to be expoſed to ſale; but the great difficulty is to prevent an oppreſſive or corrupt uſe being made of the power by thoſe who are intruſted with the making of this review, or eſtabliſhing or altering thoſe regulations. In this country we have no proper court for this purpoſe; therefore the power of reviewing or regulating any manufacture will always, we fear, be made a bad uſe of; and yet it is of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the credit of a manufacture, to leave every manufacturer at full liberty to work up his manufacture after what manner he pleaſes.

March 7, there was preſented to the houſe and read a petition of the ſeveral brewers, diſtillers, dyers, woolſtaplers, ſellmongers, tanners, hatmakers, and other manufacturers, reſiding within the borough of Southwark, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, in behalf of themſelves, and the reſt of the inhabitants

of the ſaid borough; ſetting forth, that the petitioners were frequently obliged to receive in payment from their correſpondents and chapmen large quantities of halfpence, and that the petitioners had lately met with great loſſes and inconveniences, by means of an extraordinary circulation of baſe metal, made in the form of halfpence, of which the petitioners had then in their hands to a conſiderable amount; and therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſſes into their conſideration, that the making of the ſaid baſe metal into the form of halfpence, and their currency, might be prevented for the future; and that the petitioners might have ſuch other relief in the premiſſes, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet. This petition was ordered to lie upon the table, and not taken up again during the ſeſſion; tho' there ſeems to be at preſent no proper law againſt counterfeiting copper money; for the penalty is but 5l. and ſeems not to be recoverable unleſs it can be proved, that the defendant has coined at leaſt a pound weight; nor is there any penalty upon the perſon that utters the ſame, knowing it to be counterfeited; therefore we cannot wonder at ſuch quantities of counterfeit copper money being iſſued, conſidering the profit that may be got thereby.

March 20, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the ſugar refiners, grocers, and other dealers in ſugar, in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the borough of Southwark, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, ſetting forth as follows, viz. That the price of Muſcovada ſugar is become exceſſively high, owing to a deficient importation from our ſugar colonies in America, notwithſtanding the aſſurances given by the planters, in the year 1739, of a much greater ſupply, when the legiſlature indulged them the liberty of ſending their ſugars directly to any foreign port ſouth of Cape Finiſterre; and that ever ſince Lady-day 1749, the ſugar planters have received for their ſugars a much higher price than what they did for many years before the commencement of the late war; and notwithſtanding theſe encouragements, inſtead of increaſing their plantations, and ſending home a larger produce, they have decreaſed in their importation ever ſince the year 1739, upon an average, very conſiderably; and that the planters are greater gainers by a ſmall importation than a large one, but the navigation, the revenue, the petitioners, and the conſumers of ſugar, are great ſufferers; and that the foreign markets are ſupplied with ſugar from the French at leſs than half the price it is here ſold for, excluſive of all duties paid here; and the price of ſugars at the Britiſh ſugar colonies is more than double the price of what it is at the French ſugar colonies; and that the exceſſive gain of the Britiſh planters, by a deficient importation (all foreign ſugars being excluded by duties, which amount to a prohibition) may be a temptation to them to forbear breaking up more land for ſugar plantations, eſpecially in the iſland of Jamaica, where the petitioners are informed large tracts of land, fit for that purpoſe do remain uncultivated; and that the common people of England are deprived of one of the conveniences of life, by the preſent high price of ſugars, and the petitioners of the benefit of ſupplying them therewith, and thoſe who can afford it, are obliged to pay double the price which the reſt of Europe do for the ſame commodity; and that there is no poſſibility of exporting either Muſcovada ſugar, or refined, to any port in Europe, not even to Ireland, the prices here being much higher than in any other part of the world, for which reaſon the traders in Ireland have made uſe of the liberty they have of importing ſugar from Portugal; and that the very great diſparity of the price of ſugar here, and in France, Flanders, and Holland, is a ſtrong temptation to ſmuggle ſugar from thence, to the great injury of the government, and of the fair trader; and the petitioners are credibly informed, that large quantities of refined ſugars are ſmuggled into Scotland, and that in other parts of the kingdom French ſugar loaves are ſold at a much lower price than they can be afforded by our own refiners; and that the deficient importation of ſugar is of great detriment to the manufacture of refining ſugar, wherein a great number of families, in almoſt every part of the kingdom, are now concerned, and a great number of hands employed, and which gives employment and maintenance to many other manufacturers, and pays conſiderable taxes to the government; for by the preſent ſcarcity they are deprived of ſugar to refine (nor can the common people afford to pay for refining a commodity already ſo dear) to their great loſs, being obliged to very large expences, even when they have no employment, and to the loſs of all thoſe who depend on their manufacture, and by the preſent immoderate price, can have no hope of exporting any part of their produce, which when they were enabled to do, their labour and expence was repaid them by foreigners, and defeats the wiſe intentions of the legiſlature in granting a bounty upon the export of ſugar refined in Great-Britain; and that the

the inhabitants and proprietors of Jamaica, tho' they have many hundred thouſand acres of land fit for ſugar plantations, which, as they have publickly declared, are ſufficient to ſupply all Europe with ſugar, and are exempt from the tax of 4 ½ per cent. to which our other ſugar iſlands are ſubject, have notwithſtanding forborn to cultivate them, but inſtead thereof, have practiſed the trade of refining ſugar here, and in order to encourage it, have impoſed a duty of no leſs than 6d. per pound on all refined ſugar imported from Great-Britain, to the great detriment of the navigation and revenue of this kingdom, as well as of the petitioners; and that in ſome of the other Britiſh ſugar iſlands refineries are likewiſe ſet up, which practice is injurious to the navigation and revenue, by diminiſhing the quantity of Muſcovada ſugar which would otherwiſe be imported, and interferes with the manufacture of refining ſugar here; and therefore praying the houſe will take the premiſes into their conſideration, and make it the intereſt of the Britiſh ſugar colonies to produce and ſend home a large quantity of ſugar to Great-Britain, in order to become more uſeful to their mother country, its trade, navigation, and revenue, or to grant any other relief, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

As this petition contained ſo many important and allarming facts, it was immediately referred to the conſideration of a committee of the whole houſe; and on the 23d a petition of much the ſame purport was preſented from the ſame ſort of traders in Briſtol; which was referred to the ſame committee. Upon this occaſion a great number of accounts relating to the importation and exportation of ſugars were by order laid before the houſe; and ſeveral perſons having been ordered to attend the committee, the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſame, April 13, as it did likewiſe the 17th, after which the committee was adjourned from time to time, till after the end of the ſeſſion, without doing any thing for the relief of the petitioners; but what they ſeemed to aim at was, that a law ſhould be made for giving them leave to import ſugars from any other place, when that from our plantations ſold above ſuch a price here in England, on paying for all ſugars ſo imported by them, near double the duty which is paid upon the ſame ſort of ſugars imported from our own ſugar colonies. This may convince us of the neglect we were guilty of during the laſt war, in not taking that opportunity to poſſeſs ourſelves of the neutral iſlands in the Weſt-Indies; but what we neglected to do during the war, the French, it ſeems, are reſolved to do during the peace.

As to thoſe affairs of laſt ſeſſion wherein no bill ſeemed to be deſigned, the only one we think neceſſary to take any notice of, was that relating to the King's Bench priſon, which had been brought before the preceding ſeſſion *, and in this laſt ſeſſion a committee was appointed, Jan. 29, to enquire into the ſtate of the King's Bench priſon, and of the office of marſhal of the court of King's Bench, and to report the ſame, as it ſhould appear to them, to the houſe. March 16, the report was made, and with the appendix, delivered to the houſe, by Sir William Calvert, their chairman; when it was referred to a committee of the whole houſe, and April 12, the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, when they came to the following reſolutions, which were by Mr. Cocks, the chairman, reported, and agreed to by the houſe the next day, viz. 1. That the priſon of the Marſhalſea of the King's Bench, is in its preſent condition, unſafe for the cuſtody, and dangerous to the health, of the priſoners, which inconveniences cannot be remedied, unleſs the priſon be rebuilt. 2. That the office of marſhal of the ſaid Marſhalſea, is an office of great truſt and importance. 3. That the granting in fee by king James I. and the ſubſequent mortgaging of the ſaid office, by perſons claiming title under the crown, has been a very great obſtruction to the due and proper exerciſe of the ſaid office, highly detrimental to the authority and juriſdiction of the ſaid court, and to the ſafety of the priſoners committed to the ſaid priſon. And, 4. That the ſum of 10,500l. will be a full and ſufficient compenſation to the mortgagees of the ſaid office, for their eſtate and intereſt in the ſame. After which Mr. Cocks moved, by direction from the committee, and it was reſolved to addreſs his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that ſome proper and convenient place ſhould be found for the reception of the priſoners of the ſaid priſon, till ſuch time as the priſon ſhould be repaired or rebuilt; and that eſtimates might be laid before the houſe, in the next ſeſſion, of the charge of repairing or rebuilding the ſaid priſon. But no attempt was made, nor does it ſeem that there was any deſign to bring in a bill for leſſening the number of priſoners in that or any other priſon, the number of which is a reproach to this nation, and a ſtrong argument againſt the wiſdom and humanity of our laws; for it is ridiculous to inflict impriſonment by way of puniſhment upon any offender what-

* *See our* Magazine *for laſt year, p.* 364.

whatſoever, and much more ſo to inflict it upon any one for not doing what this very impriſonment renders it impoſſible for him to do; becauſe it is generally too ſevere upon a poor wretch who cannot ſupport himſelf, and ſcarcely any puniſhment at all upon the rich, who may purchaſe almoſt any indulgence they pleaſe from the keeper of the priſon.

We ſhall now therefore conclude this Summary with obſerving, that June 7, his majeſty came to the houſe of peers, and after giving the royal aſſent to all the bills that were ready, he put an end to the ſeſſion, by a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which our readers may ſee in our Magazine for that month, p. 282.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BY inſerting the following queſtion in your next Magazine, you will much oblige

Your humble ſervant,
E. JOHNSON,
Teacher of the Mathematicks at Hull.

QUESTION.

IT is required to find how many different ways it is poſſible to pay 100l. with a hundred ſeparate pieces of coin; conſiſting of crowns, moidores, and eighteen-ſhillings pieces, only?

I ſhall here give you my SOLUTION.

PUT x = N° of moidores; y = N° of 18s. pieces, and z = N° of crowns. Then, by the queſtion, $x+y+z=100$; and $27x+18y+5z=2000$; from the firſt equat. $x=100-y-z$, and from the ſecond $x=\frac{2000-18y-5z}{27}$; $\therefore 100-y-z=\frac{2000-18y-5z}{27}$, whence $y=\frac{700-22z}{9}=77-2z+\frac{7-4z}{9}$; now $\frac{7-4z}{9}$, or $\frac{4z-7}{9}$ muſt be a whole number, therefore the leaſt value of z muſt be $=4$; to which add the denominator 9, and we get 13 for the ſecond value of z; $13+9=22$ for a third value, and $22+9=31$ for a fourth. And by writing theſe numbers one by one for z in the expreſſion $\frac{700-22z}{9}$, we thence get the four following anſwers; which are all the queſtion will admit of.

$x=$	28	41	54	67
$y=$	68	46	24	2
$z=$	4	13	22	31

A Method of obtaining natural FLOWERS *in* Winter, *freſh blown any Day you pleaſe.*

CHOOSE ſome of the moſt perfect buds of the flowers you would preſerve, ſuch as are lateſt in blowing, and ready to open; cut them off with a pair of ſciſſars, leaving to each, if poſſible, a piece of the ſtem about 3 inches long; cover the end of the ſtem immediately with Spaniſh wax, and when the buds are a little ſhrunk and wrinkled, wrap each of them up ſeparately in a piece of paper perfectly clean and dry, and lock them up in a dry box or drawer, and they will keep without corrupting.

In winter, or any other time, when you would have the flowers blow, take the buds over-night, and cut off the end of the ſtem ſealed with Spaniſh wax, and put the buds into water, wherein a little nitre or ſalt has been infuſed, and the next day you will have the pleaſure of ſeeing the buds open and expand themſelves, and the flowers diſplay their moſt lively colours and breathe their agreeable odours.

The MONITOR. No. 60.
From the LONDON-DAILY-ADVERTISER.

Read in the face of heaven, and in the ſtars,
The God impreſs'd in glowing characters.
DRYDEN.

A GREEK of eminence diſcourſing upon the dignity of the human mind, ſays, that nature did not regard man as a creature of low and mean condition; but gave him life, and threw him upon this vicious world, as into a vaſt and ſpacious amphitheatre, to view and examine all before him: She entered him ſpectator at once and actor in the ſcene; a candidate for fame and immortality; who ſhould not condeſcend to admire except what was magnificent; and who ſhould breathe nothing but glory. It was therefore ſhe implanted in his ſoul a ſtrong and an invincible paſſion for every thing that was great and divine; together with a noble diſdain of meanneſs in himſelf, and contempt of it in all things. Hence it is, that the whole earth is not capacious enough for the extenſive contemplations of the human mind; and that our thoughts ſoar above the heavens, and penetrate beyond thoſe boundaries which terminate the univerſe.

Diſdaining to be limited by the narrow powers of our ſenſes, we open the field to our imagination; and as if the earth on which we tread, were too mean for our conſidering, we examine worlds that revolve at immenſe diſtances about our

our ſun, and fancy millions more revolving in the ſame unaltered courſe about the ſeveral ſtars.

We diſtinguiſh behind and beyond all of theſe, our unaſſiſted ſight diſcovers others not leſs in magnitude, but ſeeming ſo becauſe more diſtant; and that genius we receive from heaven, extenſive as the infinite ſpace which it contemplates, and in which it is as it were at length mingled, ſwallowed up and loſt, perſuades itſelf of multitudes beyond the moſt remote; and knows no more bounds than that infinity of ſpace it would examine, or than the Power itſelf, which it ſuppoſes to have furniſhed that infinity with worlds innumerable.

It was on a view like this the divine wrick, ſhrunk up into himſelf, and ſaw the inſignificance of his condition; wondering that man, or that the whole race of man, could ſeem of enough import to claim one thought from the Creator: On ſuch a view, the divine Socrates, the martyr to that God, to that one God who formed the earth and heavens, exhorted man to bluſh, when he ſuppoſed himſelf poſſeſſed of ought more than virtue and humility; and bad him look upon the little worm, his brother reptile, blind and ignorant, who fancied the foot ſquare of earth, which he inhabited, all that exiſted, and that made for him: On ſuch a view (pride and importance loſt) the noble Roman beheld the ſeat of that extenſive empire, which called itſelf the greateſt of the world, and which his hand had helped to raiſe into that eminence, a ſpeck of dirt, which from the ſuperior ſeat he then poſſeſſed, he hardly could diſtinguiſh.

Thus human reaſon acts when right erected; and thus a ſovereign pride grows on confeſſed humility, as knowledge upon conſcious ignorance. He who fancies himſelf great, diſtinguiſhed by his powers, his faculties, and talents; who ſeeing ſome things leſs, ſuppoſes himſelf ſuperior to all, glories in what is little more than nothing; but when we have the modeſty to know ourſelves ſo low; and with that modeſty the boldneſs to extend our contemplations further than the ſenſes carry us; when diſpiſing theſe as creatures of the body, we at once diſtinguiſh the ſoul to be ſomething ſuperior, and ſhew its ſeparate nature by exerting its independent faculties; when, enlarging our views, we ſee in the whole ſcale of being, and add to what we ſee, what we ſuppoſe from reaſon: We raiſe upon the ſtructure of that humility, a noble and a reaſonable pride; we glory, and with cauſe, to find ourſelves the creatures of a Power capable to have formed ſuch wonders; we become great while we admire his magnificence; and at the ſame time we ſee ourſelves little and inconſiderable in compariſon with thoſe things which ſo aſtoniſh our imaginations; we feel a portion of divinity within us, we diſcover that to entertain a ſenſe of theſe his operations, is to enjoy, though at unmeaſurable diſtance, ſomething of his own nature; ſome emanation of himſelf, communicated from himſelf, and therefore too great for mortality.

It is not every mind that dares, perhaps it is not every mind that can exert this glorious faculty: But he who has the courage and power, feels within himſelf conviction of the true dignity and real ſuperiority in his nature above that of other creatures. He now believes he has proof of the ſoul's immortality, while he contemplates heaven and earth, the ſea and air, and thoſe innumerable worlds formed like to this, and doubtleſs peopled like it; he glows with pride that he is the creature, the ſon of that great Power who formed them; he feels a noble pleaſure while he admires the works of his Creator, as if himſelf had ſome ſhare in producing them; and conſcious that can never die which has capacity to entertain thoughts ſo exalted, ſeeing at once that he is to live for ever at the diſpoſal of this Power, and that he owes to him reverence with attention, he will underſtand his duty and perform it. He will ſee the intent of his Creator ſo far as it regards himſelf in the diſpoſition of things about him; and conforming his actions with love and with obedience to that deſign, he will exert every virtue.

This was the deſign with which nature, as the heathen phraſes, but God as it becomes us to ſpeak, conferred this dignity, and beſtowed theſe powers upon the human mind. This is the conſequence of exerting and employing them; and this being the conſequence, it is virtue ſo to employ them; and with the ignominy there is ſome tincture of a crime in ſuffering them to be unexerted.

An Eſſay *upon, and a* Method *propoſed for preventing* DUELS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE Extract of Mr. Barbot's trial, which you gave us in your Magazine for laſt month, excited my curioſity to purchaſe and read the trial at large, and upon the whole I muſt obſerve, that

ſome of the facts ſworn to ſeem to me altogether irreconcileable. It is evident, I think, that Mr. Mills and Mr. Barbot met at ſuch a loneſome place as Frigate's-bay, at five o'clock on Sunday morning, by expreſs appointment to fight a duel; and from what Mr. Mills's negro ſaid to Mr. M'Kenley, and his being mounted on his maſter's horſe, it is alſo evident, that they had engaged, or were preparing to engage, for ſome time before Mr. Mills was killed. How is this reconcileable with Mr. Mills's being found juſt expired, with his great coat and his gloves on, his piſtols in the holſters on the horſe which the negro had rode away with, and his ſword at ſome diſtance from him in the ſcabbard, with the belt wrapt round the hilt? Or is it poſſible to ſuppoſe, that Mr. Mills would go to fight a duel, for what he knew with ſword and piſtol, and yet go to the place appointed, ſingle and alone, with a pair of piſtols that had no powder in them, and without any powder in his pocket to charge them with?

Theſe are facts that ſeem to me very inconſiſtent; but as my deſign is not to examine this trial, I ſhall make no farther remarks upon it, eſpecially as the verdict returned by the jury was, I think, right, according to our law as it ſtands at preſent. My deſign is to examine, whether our law relating to duels might be ſo amended, as in a great meaſure to prevent any ſuch for the future. Whether the practice of duelling be conſiſtent with our religion is a queſtion which I ſhall leave to be determined by our divines. If the words of our Saviour, Matt. ch. v, v. 39, &c. were to be ſtrictly interpreted according to the letter, it is certain that fighting a duel, even upon the higheſt provocation, would be inconſiſtent with Chriſtianity; but revenge was the darling paſſion of the Jews, to whom that ſermon was addreſſed, and it is probable that thoſe precepts were aimed chiefly againſt that national failing. We ought not to return a blow, or to defend our property, merely for the ſake of revenge, becauſe revenge belongeth to God alone, or to his vicegerents upon earth, the magiſtrates of the ſociety to which we belong; but when ſelf-preſervation renders it neceſſary, we not only may, but ought to return the blow, or to defend out property, againſt whoſoever ſhall violently and unjuſtly attack us; for unleſs we admit of this, no Chriſtian could have a coat to be taken, much leſs a cloak to give, nor would any Chriſtian ſociety be able to ſupport itſelf a moment.

Upon this principle it is, that a man who killeth another in ſelf-defence is juſtified by the laws of all Chriſtian ſocieties, and every man is allowed to kill a highwayman who attacks him upon the road, or a thief who breaks in, or is breaking into his houſe in the night-time; and a man's honour ought, ſurely, to be deemed as ſacred as any part of his property, or even as his life itſelf; therefore whilſt the opinion prevails, that a man's honour is forfeited and loſt, if he does not fight one who has affronted him, it is hard, I think, to puniſh him for endeavouring to vindicate, or to preſerve his honour. Whether this opinion be right or no, I ſhall not pretend to determine; but I muſt obſerve, that laws have always failed of ſucceſs when, in a direct manner, they attempted to alter or govern the opinions of mankind; and from experience it muſt be allowed, that the practice of duelling has made gentlemen treat one another with more complaiſance and good manners than they uſed to do, that aſſaſſinations are not ſo frequent in thoſe countries where this practice prevails as in thoſe where it has in a great meaſure ceaſed, and that it lays gentlemen under a neceſſity to learn at leaſt thoſe military exerciſes which are proper for ſelf-preſervation.

However, I ſhall not propoſe that our preſent laws relating to duels ſhould be altered, but as the king has a power to pardon a man condemned for murder in a duel, I think ſuch an uſe might be made of this power, as would in a great meaſure prevent duels. At preſent a pardon is granted or refuſed without any proper inquiry into the cauſe of the duel; but if a court were eſtabliſhed, and proper judges appointed, who ſhould always be ſome of the oldeſt generals of our army, to make this inquiry, in the preſence of both parties, and in the moſt publick manner, and theſe rules laid down with reſpect to the granting or refuſing a pardon, viz. that if the man killed was he who gave the firſt affront, without offering any proper ſatisfaction, and the affront ſuch as no gentleman could conſiſtently with his honour put up with, the condemned ſurvivor ſhould certainly be pardoned. On the other hand, if the condemned ſurvivor refuſed to accept of a proper ſatisfaction, or was the man who firſt gave ſuch an affront, and refuſed to make any proper ſatisfaction, no pardon, nor reprieve ſhould be granted, let his quality or merit be never ſo great; but tho' he was the firſt who gave ſuch an affront, yet if he afterwards offered a proper ſatisfaction, and ſuch a one as any gentleman might conſiſtently with his honour have accepted of, he ſhould then certainly be pardoned.

I say, if such a court were established, and these rules religiously observed, I am persuaded, it would soon put an end to duelling. An accidental rencounter might sometimes happen, but duels by appointment very rarely, if ever; and even as to accidental rencounters, when one of the parties happens to be killed, our juries should inquire a little farther than they usually do, into the cause of the quarrel; for a man who by his rudeness or ill language provokes another to fight, and so kills him, deserves a more severe punishment than is by our law inflicted upon man-slaughter.

I shall conclude this essay upon duels with observing, that a practice was introduced in the trial of Barbot, which, I hope, will never be made a precedent in this or any other part of the world, when a man comes to be tried for killing another in a duel. I mean that of calling the prisoner's most intimate companions, and asking them, *did you never hear the prisoner mention any thing of satisfaction or ill-treatment?* Or any such question as might oblige them either to perjure themselves, or to confess their having been privy to the duel. Such questions, I find, you doubted if a witness was obliged to answer. In a trial for treason, he certainly would not, because his answer might render him guilty of misprision; and, I hope, in trials for murder in a duel, no such questions will ever be allowed; because such a practice would render duels more frequent and more fatal; for no man could then ever ask the advice of a friend, or his assistance as a second. By the former, duels are often prevented, by the latter they are as often prevented from being fatal to either of the parties engaged. But if a man's freinds must either perjure themselves or become his accusers, will any gentleman ever involve his friend in such a dilemma? Must not the consequence be, that the death of one of, perhaps both the parties, will be the result of every the most trivial affront? Therefore, I hope, some of our learned lawyers will publish their opinion, that such a practice is illegal, and not to be suffered in any regular court of justice; for this, I think, is now become necessary, that every gentleman, who hereafter happens to receive an affront, may know, that he may ask the advice of a friend, or may ask a friend to be his second, without involving that friend in such a dilemma as I have mentioned; and if such a court, and such rules, as I have proposed, were to be established, the preventing of this practice would become still more necessary, that when the cause of the duel came to be inquired into, the prisoner might not be deprived of his most material witnesses; especially as in such a case, every killing in a duel would probably be brought in, murder, by the jury upon the trial, because they would of course consider, that the prisoner had still an opportunity to avoid the punishment, by shewing that it was in self-defence, that is to say, in defence of his honour, which could not be preserved, in the opinion of mankind, but by running the risk of killing, or being killed by the man who had grosly affronted him, and obstinately refused to give him any other satisfaction.

Sept. 24, 1753. I am, &c.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

MR. Page's answer to my question * is wrong; his solution being founded on wrong principles: He supposes the 20,000 l. (which is found deficient in the stock, after the term is elapsed) at compound interest, for 4 years, must amount to $\overline{48} \times \overline{639.63125}$ (= 30702. 3) i. e. the whole sum drawn out of the fund; which is inconsistent with the tenor of my proposition.—My question supposes 100,000l. at compound interest, but as soon as 1 month is past 639. 63125 l. is drawn out of the stock, and the excess is a new principal at interest the 2d month; and when that's elapsed 639. 63125 l. is again taken out, and the remainder is a new principal at interest the 3d month, and so on, till 48 months are elapsed; at which time, by question, there is but 80,000l. remaining: Therefore, it is plain, there is an interest of 10702. 3 l. which is the produce of the 48 new principals, each at interest one month.

I am,

SIR,

West-Smithfield, Oct. 16, 1753. Yours, &c. T. TODD.

P. S. As truth is infinitely preferable to falshood, I do not doubt but you will give the above remark a place in your next, which may excite Mr. Page (or some other ingenious correspondent) to give a more accurate solution to my arithmetical question, whose true answer is greatly different from that given as above.

To the Hon. Mr. HENRY BATHURST *and* JOHN COXE, *Esq; Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of* Cirencester.

Gentlemen,

AN act, passed in the last session of parliament, to grant some new indulgen-

* *See the question in our* Magazine *for* August, *p.* 368; *and Mr.* Page's *answer, in that for* Sept. *p.* 416.

dulgences to the Jews, having very much alarm'd the nation; it is become the general wiſh, that the matter may be reconſidered: And we, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, electors of this antient borough, think it our duty, in an affair which we apprehend to be of the utmoſt conſequence, to make you acquainted with the ſentiments of thoſe who have the honour to be your conſtituents; to which, we cannot but be convinced, you have had, and will have, the higheſt regard.

Influenced, therefore, by a ſincere love of our country, and a dutiful veneration for our holy religion, we hereby make it our earneſt requeſt, that you will, to the beſt of your power, aſſiſt in procuring a repeal of the ſaid law, and that for the following reaſons:

We cannot conceive how they, who muſt conſider another country as their own, as their home, can have that affection for ours which we could wiſh them to have before they are truſted with power or influence in it: Nor can we help thinking, but that Engliſh conſtitutional principles muſt be utterly inconſiſtent with ſincerity in thoſe perſuaſions which diſtinguiſh them from the reſt of mankind.

It is to us the cleareſt demonſtration, that the privileges propoſed to be allowed them have a tendency to hurt our conſtitution, to which they cannot be hearty friends; and much more ſo our religion, to which thy are the natural profeſſed enemies.

The poſſeſſion of the lands, manors, and juriſdictions of the kingdom is what gives to our nobility and gentry their weight and intereſt in the ſtate: We cannot think it prudent any part of that weight and intereſt ſhould be truſted in an enemy's hand. It is impoſſible in the nature of things, that our religion ſhould not ſuffer, where the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and lords of the manors, were Jews, revilers of our faith and Saviour.

Neither are we by any means convinced, by all the arguments that have been uſed, that granting ſuch privileges is not fighting againſt God: He has diſperſed them; it is not for us to attempt their reſettlement: He has deſtroyed the temple; let not us endanger our own ſafety by vain endeavours to rebuild it. There cannot, ſurely, be any doubt which is the ſafer ſide; and the experiment ſeems by much too dangerous to be tried.

Very far are we from deſiring that they, or any part of our fellow creatures, ſhould be treated with hardſhips, or be excluded from being objects of our Chriſtian benevolence; and we hope we ſhall always be as far from deſiring to ſee them made lords over our poor brethren. Beſides, the motives of compaſſion are on our ſide: For while their great men enjoy unpopular privileges, the reſentment of the people will fall heavy, for ſome time, upon the poorer ſort, who muſt unreaſonably be the ſufferers for what they cannot help. Experience has already ſhewn us this evil.

The voice of the people has fully declared itſelf; that voice which is in ſome ſenſe the voice of God: It never, ſurely, was louder, or ſtronger, or more unanimous.

It is with the greateſt pleaſure and zeal that we have joined it. Your regard, gentlemen, to it, or to us, we cannot doubt of, or of your chearful compliance with our requeſt.

Addreſſes of the ſame nature have been made to their repreſentatives from Warwickſhire, Eſſex, Somerſetſhire, Suffolk, Reading, *and ſeveral other places.*

From the Adventurer, Oct. 16.

It has always been the practice of mankind, to judge of actions by the event. The ſame attempts, conducted in the ſame manner, but terminated by different ſucceſs, produce different judgments: They who attain their wiſhes, never want celebrators of their wiſdom and their virtue; and they that miſcarry are quickly diſcovered to have been defective not only in mental but in moral qualities. The world will never be long without ſome good reaſon to hate the unhappy; their real faults are immediately detected, and if thoſe are not ſufficient to ſink them into infamy, an additional weight of calumny will be ſuperadded: He that fails in his endeavours after wealth or power will not long retain either honeſty or courage.

By this unreaſonable diſtribution of praiſe and blame, none have ſuffered oftener than projectors, whoſe rapidity of imagination, and vaſtneſs of deſign raiſe ſuch envy in their fellow mortals, that every eye watches for their fall, and every heart exults at their diſtreſſes: Yet even a projector may gain favour by ſucceſs; and the tongue that was prepared to hiſs, then endeavours to excel others in loudneſs of applauſe.

When Coriolanus, in Shakeſpear, deſerted to Aufidius, the Volſcian ſervants at firſt inſulted him, even while he ſtood under the protection of the houſehold gods: But when they ſaw that the project took effect, and the ſtranger was ſeated at the head of the table, one of them very judiciouſly obſerves, "that he always

ways thought there was more in him than he could think."

Machiavel has juſtly animadverted on the different notice taken by all ſucceeding times, of the two great projectors Catiline and Cæſar. Both formed the ſame project, and intended to raiſe themſelves to power by ſubverting the commonwealth: They purſued their deſign, perhaps, with equal abilities, and with equal virtue; but Catiline periſhed in the field, and Cæſar returned from Pharſalia with unlimited authority: And from that time, every monarch of the earth has thought himſelf honoured by a compariſon with Cæſar; and Catiline has been never mentioned, but that his name might be applied to traitors and incendiaries.

After mentioning ſeveral other projectors of this ſort, he proceeds thus: I am far from intending to vindicate the ſanguinary projects of heroes and conquerors, and would with rather to diminiſh the reputation of their ſucceſs, than the infamy of their miſcarriages; for I cannot conceive, why he that has burnt cities, and waſted nations, and filled the world with horror and deſolation, ſhould be more kindly regarded by mankind, than he that died in the rudiments of wickedneſs; why he that accompliſhed miſchief ſhould be glorious, and he that only endeavoured it ſhould be criminal: I could wiſh Cæſar and Catiline, Xerxes and Alexander, Charles and Peter, huddled together in obſcurity or deteſtation.

But there is another ſpecies of projectors, to whom I would willingly conciliate mankind; whoſe ends are generally laudable, and whoſe labours are innocent; who are ſearching out new powers of nature, or contriving new works of art; but who are yet perſecuted with inceſſant obloquy, and whom the univerſal contempt with which they are treated, often debars from that ſucceſs which their induſtry would obtain, if it were permitted to act without oppoſition.

They who find themſelves inclined to cenſure new undertakings, only becauſe they are new, ſhould conſider, that the folly of projection is very ſeldom the folly of a fool; it is commonly the ebullition of a capacious mind, crouded with variety of knowledge, and heated with intenſeneſs of thought; it proceeds often from the conſciouſneſs of uncommon powers, from the confidence of thoſe, who having already done much, are eaſily perſuaded that they can do more: When Rowley had compleated the Orrery, he attempted the perpetual motion; when Boyle had exhauſted the ſecrets of vulgar chemiſtry, he turned his thoughts to the work of tranſmutation.

A projector generally unites thoſe qualities which have the faireſt claim to veneration, extent of knowledge and greatneſs of deſign: It was ſaid of Catiline, *immoderata, incredibilia, nimis alta ſemper cupiebat:* Projectors of all kinds agree in their intellects, tho' they differ in their morals; they all fail by attempting things beyond their power, by deſpiſing vulgar attainments, and aſpiring to performances to which, perhaps, nature has not proportioned the force of man: When they fail, therefore, they fail not by idleneſs or timidity, but by raſh adventure and fruitleſs diligence.

That the attempts of ſuch men will often miſcarry, we may reaſonably expect; yet from ſuch men, and ſuch only, are we to hope for the cultivation of thoſe parts of nature which lie yet waſte, and the invention of thoſe arts which are yet wanting to the felicity of life. If they are, therefore, univerſally diſcouraged, art and diſcovery can make no advances. Whatever is attempted without previous certainty of ſucceſs, may be conſidered as a project, and amongſt narrow minds may, therefore, expoſe its author to cenſure and contempt; and if the liberty of laughing be once indulged, every man will laugh at what he does not underſtand, every project will be conſidered as madneſs, and every great or new deſign will be cenſured as a project. Men, unaccuſtomed to reaſon and reſearches, think every enterpriſe impracticable, which is extended beyond common effects, or compriſes many intermediate operations. Many that preſume to laugh at projectors, would conſider a flight thro' the air in a winged chariot, and the movement of a mighty engine by the ſteam of water, as equally the dreams of mechanick lunacy; and would hear, with equal negligence, of the union of the Thames and Severn by a canal, and the ſcheme of Albuquerque the viceroy of the Indies, who in the rage of hoſtility had contrived to make Egypt a barren deſart, by turning the Nile into the Red Sea.

Thoſe who have attempted much, have ſeldom failed to perform more than thoſe who never deviate from the common roads of action: Many valuable preparations of chemiſtry, are ſuppoſed to have riſen from unſucceſsful enquiries after the grand elixir: It is, therefore, juſt to encourage thoſe, who endeavour to enlarge the power of art, ſince they often ſucceed beyond expectation; and when they fail, may ſometimes benefit the world even by their miſcarriages.

The PLEASURE of a SINGLE LIFE.

A NEW SONG.

Set by Mr. HUDSON.



2.

How pleaſant is a ſingle life!
It's far beyond expreſſion;
But ſhe that is become a wife,
Needs pity and compaſſion.

3.

She bids adieu to all her joy,
When matrimony binds her
To one who does his thoughts employ,
In ſtriving to confine her.

4.

How pleaſant then is liberty,
When none can e'er moleſt them!
And they are fools who don't live free,
When fortune ſo has bleſt them.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

LAMB SKINNET.



Foot it all ſix long ways, and turn your partners and lead them on the mens ſides; foot it again and turn in their own places; the firſt couple croſs over half figure; lead up to the top, foot it, and caſt off in the ſecond couple's places.

Tk

The DIAMOND.

A FABLE.

LONG on Golconda's ſhore a diamond lay
Neglected, rough, conceal'd in common clay:
By every paſſenger deſpis'd and ſcorn'd,
The latent jewel thus in ſecret mourn'd,
"Why am I thus to ſordid earth confin'd,
"Why ſcorn'd and trod upon by every hind?
"Were theſe bright qualities, this glit-terring hue,
"And dazzling luſtre, never meant for view?
"Wrapt in eternal ſhade if I remain,
"Theſe ſhining virtues were beſtow'd in vain."
As thus the long-neglected gem diſplay'd
Its worth and wrongs, a ſkilful artiſt ſtray'd
By chance that way, and ſaw with curious eye,
Tho' much obſcur'd, th' unvalu'd trea-ſure lie.
He ground with care, he poliſh'd it with art,
And call'd forth all its rays from every part;
And now young Delia's neck ordain'd to grace,
It adds new charms to beauty's faireſt face.
The mind of man neglected and untaught,
Is this rough diamond in the mine unwrought.
Till Education lend her art, unknown
The brighteſt talents lie, a common ſtone;
By her fair hand when faſhion'd, the new mind
Riſes with luſtre, poliſh'd and refin'd.

VERSES *from an* ANTIQUARY *in Town, to a Brother* ANTIQUARY *in the Country.*

From the MONITOR.

WE read, dear friend, in antient time,
The Greeks, (you know 'em) wrote in rhyme:
A merry and a ſprightly nation
Could not hold common converſation;
Not even a vulgar tale rehearſe,
Or laws, prayers, hiſtory, but in verſe.
So that the learned all agree,
Hence ſprung their fam'd mythology.
The figures which the poets uſe,
Made of ſome woman their fam'd Muſe:
The vulgar readily could ſwallow,
For gods, Mars, Jupiter, Apollo:
And rhyming thus became, we ſee,
The language of antiquity.
Wonder not then, my ſtyle I vary,
Writing to brother antiquary:
Reaſon ſufficient I ſhould do it,
Tho' I profeſs myſelf no poet;
Nor will the verſes I here ſend,
Be cenſur'd from a city friend;
Tho' not conceiv'd ſo bright and clear,
When we breathe ſmoak inſtead of air.
Smoak of the pipe too let me mention,
A modern, but ſublime invention;
Of preſent bards it warms the brain,
As formerly did Hippocrene;
While aromatick fumes aſcend,
To contemplation ſtill the friend!
And envy'd pleaſure oft 'tis we taſte.
(The ſtudies of the day o'erpaſt)
When to the evening pipe ſat down,
We quit the hurry of the town;
From men retired but leaſt alone.
The mind then takes its boldeſt flight,
And brings all nature into ſight:
Thro' ev'ry empire, kingdom, ranges,
Recals their periods, and their changes;
At once ſurveys the ſum of years,
And traverſes the heavenly ſpheres.
Thus paſs away our tranſit days,
In learned, tho' inglorious eaſe.
Now books our leiſure hours employ,
Now we ſocieties enjoy,
Here offer'd to us voluntary,
The royal or the antiquary.
What here the ſpacious globe ſupplies
Of natural curioſities,
From earth, air, ſeas, or heav'nly height,
The curious bring to open light.
Now leads the walk agreeable,
To Pancras-lawns, or Hampſtead-hill;
To grove minute of Kentiſh-town,
Or winding walks of Marybon.
Now well-ſtor'd cabinets excite
Our equal wonder and delight:
Shells, corals, gems, fair nature's pride,
Laid in nice order, ſide by ſide.
Nor the diluvian ſtores forgot,
Metals and minerals, and what not?
The pride of Pond's and Parſon's ſkill,
D'Acoſta, Baker, Millan, H—.
With greedy eyes we next run o'er,
The rich medallick noble ſtore,
Of Mead and Sadler, Giffard, Ayre,
Booth and Stukeley's ſtudious care.
The day we thus in town amuſe,
In matters curious, or of uſe;
And to the ev'ning's calm retreat,
Sacred to contemplation ſweet;
While you, my friend, in country vill',
Repoſing by the murmuring rill,
Study immortal Maro's page;
Or Homer's or high Pindar's rage:
Horace's wit, or Ovid's flame,
Or Milton's majeſty ſupreme.
Now wand'ring by ſome Druid's cell,
Under the oak's full fragrant ſmell,
You ſcan the deep archives of fate,
The fortunes of the wiſe and great;
And full of chronologick ſkill,
The ſecrets of old time reveal.
Ere day-ſpring may we ſee you trace
A Roman road with eager pace;

Thrice happy in the lucky gain,
If an old coin reward your pain,
Or ſtore your rich repoſitory
With great Caraufius, Britain's glory.
Too oft are you in ſtudy found
With Polyglots encompaſs'd round,
Schindler, or Buxtorf, or Pagnine,
Reading the antient text divine:
When on the approaching ſacred day,
Full of the God you preach and pray;
Thunder in Tillotſonian ſenſe,
Or win with Herring's eloquence.
We two engag'd in the ſame ſtation,
Tho' fixed in different ſituation;
On a like buſineſs both intent,
Make life of uſe and innocent.
Winter approaches, haſte away,
And with your preſence lengthen day;
In Cordial friendſhip, love ſincere,
Drown to our thoughts the ſick'ning year;
Winter ſhall then a ſpring appear.

The two following Lines were written by an *Engliſh* Gentleman of Diſtinction, now at the Court of VIENNA.

O *REGINA! Orbis prima, et pulcherrima! ridens*
Et Venus, incedens Juno, Minerva loquens.

TRANSLATED.

O EMPRESS! firſt and faireſt! ſpeak, ſmile, move;
Thou ſeem'ſt the queen of heav'n, of wit, of love.

PARAPHRASED.

O EMPRESS! firſt and faireſt of the earth! worth:
Three goddeſſes but match thy ſingle
Smiling, the queen of love thou ſeem'ſt to be,
In all her beauty riſing from the ſea:
In thy majeſtick motion beſt is ſeen
The dignity of Jove's immortal queen:
And ſpeaking, from thy lip ſuch wiſdom flows,
As Pallas, only Pallas, can diſcloſe.

HYMN *to* CONTENTMENT, *in Imitation of Mr.* Gray's *Hymn to Adverſity, inſerted in* Mag. *for* July *laſt, p.* 332. *By a Youth not yet* 19.

CONTENTMENT! ſweet propitious pow'r,
Thou ſoftner of the human woe,
Dear partner of the adverſe hour,
Whom happineſs is bound to know:
Charm'd by thy ſoft perſuaſive tongue,
The torter'd ſoul takes comfort long,
And poverty is taught to find
New treaſures, hid before, to ſooth her ſuff'ring mind.
When infant Virtue firſt, from heav'n,
Jove to Adverſity conſign'd,
Thou, as a conſtant mate, waſt giv'n,
And bad to eaſe her burden'd mind.
Soft pleaſing friend! thy ſweetning care
Taught her the rigid ſcourge to bear;
In thee a part'ner of her grief ſhe found,
Whence healing comfort flow'd, like balm to ev'ry wound.
From thy ſweet ſmiles, abaſh'd retire
Self-tor'tring envy, and deſpair,
Fierce hopes, and covetous deſire,
And leave us calm midſt crowds of care.
Quick they depart, and with them fly
Falſe-pleaſure, and deluding joy;
By wild ambition cheriſh'd ſtill,
And ſeem awhile obedient to her tow'ring will.
Patience ſlow moving, and ſedate,
With piercing eye that views from far,
And hope, with future joys elate,
That gently drives her ſteady carr,
In all thy labours acquieſce:
Humility, that Chriſtian grace,
Still conſcious of her own defects,
And faith, believing maid, whom charity protects.
Fair goddeſs, with benignant ſmiles,
Thy modeſt votary aſiſt,
If virtue recompence my toils,
'Tis impious dulneſs to deſiſt.
For me thy kindeſt beams prepare,
That I each harmleſs joy may ſhare,
And able wiſely to diſcern,
View providential care in every changing turn.
Bright power! retrieve my ſinking breaſt,
Deſcend and dwell ſole regent there,
Far hence be anxious thought diſtreſt,
Green jealouſy, and mute deſpair;
Teach me, with comfort, to enjoy
Life's competent benignity,
Not pamper'd with luxurious eaſe
To covet more and more, but thank kind heav'n for theſe.

An EPISTLE *to the Right Hon. and Right Worthy* MAGISTRATE; *occaſioned by a late Verdict obtained in favour of the* Abbotſbury *Witneſſes.* (*See p.* 437.)

——*Nec lex eſt juſtior ulla*
Quam necis artifices arte perire ſua.
OVID.

OF ev'ry patriot gift poſſeſs'd,
From high to higher fame aſpire;
The city now has long confeſs'd,
Let ſenates next thy worth admire,
There warm in freedom's noble cauſe,
Each cloud that ſhades her brow diſpel;
With wiſdom planning out thoſe laws,
Your courage executes ſo well.
To practice ev'ry impious art,
Let fraud and inſolence combine;
But to unveil the perjur'd heart,
That glorious taſk and toil be thine.
Tho'

Tho' deep in midnight gloom conceal'd,
The dark and hell-bred ſcheme may lie;
Dragg'd out to light, it ſtands reveal'd,
And open to thy ſearching eye.

This breaks the vizor, melts the paint,
That ſtrives to cover guilt and ſin;
Convinc'd by thee, an outward ſaint,
Too often hides a jilt within!

By thy own native pity preſt,
Live the kind friend of juſtice ſtill;
And lance the ſhaft againſt the breaſt,
That ſtrove, but ſtrove in vain to kill.

Tho' the fair proſpect be the ſame,
That animates the good and brave;
To triumph is the heroe's fame,
The patriot's to protect and ſave.

'Tis thy ambition's nobleſt height,
From greatneſs nobly to deſcend?
To borrow nought from pomp and ſtate,
But the bleſt pow'r to be a friend.

To view weak innocence oppreſs'd,
And guilt the guiltleſs wretch arraign;
Wak'd in thy pitying gen'rous breaſt,
That love which freed her from a chain.

A zeal which lawleſs rage diſarms,
And ſtops the ſuppliant's burſting ſigh,
With tranſports each kind boſom warms,
When fame diſguſts, and titles die.

Be it thy boaſt, with woes diſtreſs'd,
To dry the penſive pris'ner's tear;
To fix the dart in falſehood's breaſt,
And ſhake the guilty ſoul with fear.

Envy the faireſt wreaths may rend,
Her cenſures on the upright fall;
But he who makes his heart a friend,
Or turns aſide, or blunts them all.

When malice ſtrives to give thee pain,
And does her weakly ſpite renew;
Nobly to ſcorn and to diſdain
Unjuſt reproach, is to ſubdue.

From thy own heart to ſteal a joy,
With thy own acts thyſelf to pleaſe;
Is gaining raptures for a toy,
And ſlighting pomp, to purchaſe eaſe.

Tho' thirſt of fame each boſom draws,
The proud, ambitious, and the vain;
'Tis nobler to deſerve applauſe,
Than, wanting merit, to obtain.

WESTON-MUSES.

A SONG.

O SIRS! what wondrous nymphs, at Weſton *,
Their welcome viſits fondly pay!
And, with each well-perform'd, fine leſſon,
Devoutly liſt'ning lovers ſtay!
Dear, cruel creatures!—ah! how can ye
Make ſuch ſad havock of our hearts?
Why thus demoliſh ev'ry man ye
With your divine, harmonious arts?

Your ſongs, ſonata's, airs, and graces,
Enchant the audience with delight:
And warbling throats, and fair, ſweet faces,
Charm both our hearing, and our ſight.

Such taper, white, bewitching fingers,
There's no withſtanding,—I'll be ſworn:
Such lively, lovely ſyren-fingers
Ulyſſes over-board had borne.

They do ſtrict juſtice, I can tell ye,
In manner ſuperfine and clever,
To Handel, Felton, Arne, Corelli,
And each compoſer pure whatever.

And yet no mercy, (heaven defend us!)
Theſe matchleſs virgins have on thoſe,
That ſhut not, Sirs, a brace of windows,
Nor their two ears reſolve to cloſe.

Melodious harpſichord!—thy merit,
In verſe well ſuited to thy ſound,
I would declare, with all my ſpirit;
And Kirkman ſhou'd be fitly crown'd

Yet thee, in ſad, ill-fated hour,
Friend Chriſtopher † has ſurely bought;
The ladies ſhew in thee ſuch pow'r,
When by ſome ſkilful maſter taught.

Thou then prodigious pangs imparteſt
Surprizing inſtrument!—thou then,
With ſweet vibrations, ſtrongly darteſt
At us poor, deeply-wounded men.

And yet, to murd'r us quite unwilling,
We find, methinks, the dear Miſs J-nes;
Since, for her harmony ſo killing,
Her hoſpitality atones.

This, we'll allow, extreamly kind is:—
But, Sirs, a fig for meat and drink!
Such heav'nly muſick, in my mind, is
Better by far, than food,—I think.

Sweet, little, neat, harmonious Weſton!
Well fraught with ev'ry lovely grace!
Thou art by ev'ry one's confeſſion,
A moſt delightful charming place.

What lofty, handſome rooms there ſeen are!
How all things elegant appear!
And fit for either king or queen are!
O!—might one but, at length, come there!

How grand the gardens ſeem, tho' ſmall, Sirs!
What walks,—what graſs-plats they diſcloſe!
How vaſtly neat!—Nor is this all, Sirs:
Behold!--the beauteous--pr-v-te-houſe!

Ev'n that, you'll find too, a ſweet place is;
(Fear not the little cell t'inſpect:)
Nice flow'ry paper th' inſide graces;
Th' outſide's with fragrant ſhrubs bedeck'd.

All, Sirs, in ſhort is wond'rous pretty:—
Yet wonder at it pray who can?
That any ſhou'd, 'twould be great pity,
Since courteous Kit ‡ contriv'd the plan.

Among

* *Near* H-wkſt-ne, *in* Shr-pſh-re. † *Mr.* Chriſtopher Jones. ‡ *The above-mentioned ingenious Mr.* Chriſtopher Jones; *a kind of rival, methinks, to the quondam* Inigo Jones.

Among the neighb'ring rocks, moreover,
If you'll but look about with care,
Perhaps, Parnaſſus you'll diſcover,—
From whence arriv'd the foreſaid fair.

Muſes, for certain, Sirs,—(if any
Be ſtill ſubſiſting in theſe times,)
They are that come to ſee Miſs Nanny,
Who muſick loves, and tuneful rhymes.

But, ah!—I've hardly ever taſted
The pure Aganippæan ſpring:
Why then ſhould precious time be waſted?--
Or, why poor I pretend to ſing?

But, who (the deuce!) can help deſcanting
On females ſo divinely fair,
That, tho' ſome folks may call it ranting,
Would almoſt make a dead man ſtare?

Fair Fl-tch-r, I both ſeen, and heard have;
And N-rgr-ve too,—(thoſe muſes twain:
Both whom, fine things might be averr'd of;)
And penetrating P-rce would fain.

This virgin, I came ſhort of ſeeing,
By, Sirs, a day or two, at moſt;
But, as good folks, have been agreeing,
This happineſs e'er long may boaſt.

Honoria too *, a friend of mine, Sirs,
Kind Kit, and Anna ſweet invite,
(Tho' th' offspring of a dull divine, Sirs!)
To ſhare with them the dear delight.

But, if confin'd in homely hut, Sirs,
Sweet Weſton-court, I can't attend,
'Twill vex me to the very guts, Sirs!—
And ſo,—my ſonnet here ſhall end.

Sept. 24, 1753. PHILOMUSUS.

London, Oct. 13, 1753.

SIR,

THE following lines owe their origin to a cuſtom, which prevails abroad, of ladies of faſhion viſiting in the characters of beggars for convents, &c. The writer of them having received a viſit of this nature from a very beautiful young lady, addreſſed them to her in French and Engliſh: A copy of the latter is here ſent you in order to be inſerted, if approved of, in your next Magazine, which will oblige,

Your former correſpondent,
and humble ſervant.

To a LADY *paying a* Viſit *in Character of a* Quêteuſe *for a Convent at* Angérs *in* France.

FAIR nymph, who thus canſt quit the ranks of fame,
For pious ends aſſume the beggar's name,
Oh! bleſt with ev'ry merit ev'ry charm,
To win the judgment or the heart to warm;
Say ſhall thy care aſſuage religion's woes,
Heedleſs of that, which from thy beauty flows?
How kind and yet how cruel the employ
Where while thy lips relieve, thy looks
deſtroy? [move,
Thy voice may well the rudeſt tempe
But all our pity is th' effect of love:
Some merit elſe our charity might boaſt,
But virtue here with liberty is loſt:
Can'ſt thou invoke a pity you diſown,
And ſue to virtues to yourſelf unknown
A form ſo fair was made not to implore,
'Tis yours to rule, 'tis mankind's to adore
Ah! quit the ſuppliant, reſume command
But deal the power with a gracious hand
Hear the ſoft vow, attend the ſtealing ſigh
Th' expreſſive ſilence, and the pleadin
eye; [prove,
Let him that merits moſt thy merc
And know all charity's compriz'd in love
Oh! view each object with impartial eye,
Nor bid the convent ſmile, the lover die.

J. B.

To the Author of The Receipt for Moder
Dreſs, *p.* 396.

SINCE, Sir, you have made it you
ſtudy to vex, [ſex
And audaciouſly laugh at the dreſs of ou
Pray don't be ſo blind to the faults o
your own, [be ſhown
But let them, I beg, in your next line
Inſtead of ſmall caps, you muſt then ad
ſmall wigs [pig's
The tails of which moſtly reſemble
Put a hat upon that, beſure point it u
high, [ſky
As if 'twas an arrow aim'd juſt at th
At the corner of which I pray don't forge
A taſſel of ſilver to make it complete;
Let the ſtock be well plaited in variou
forms [ſom adorns
Whilſt a fine diamond heart his ſhirt bo
Let his ſword hilt be cover'd with ribbo
good ſtore, [der hand ſore
Leſt the roughneſs without make his ten
Tho' there's no need of that, for they'
take care to fly [is nigh
The place where they think any dange
His coat is to be but a foot from his waiſt
And fix'd there as tight as if it was lac'd
In his pocket a houſewife and pincuſhio
place,
Not forgetting a glaſs to admire his face
With ſtockings of ſilk, nothing leſs ca
ſuch pleaſe, [above knee
Bind his legs round with ſilver an inc
Hang a taſſel to that, or elſe it won't do
Which generally reaches half way to hi
ſhoe;
His buckles of ſtones, of five-guineas price
To adorn his ſweet feet and make him
quite nice: [to be ſeen
Thus dreſs'd and equipp'd, 'tis too plai
He's not one jot better than Monſieu
Pantin.

Monſieu

* H—n—r D—rw—ll *of* H——n, *in* St-ff-rdſh-re.

Monſieur A-LA-MODE. *By a* LADY. *In Anſwer to* The Receipt for Modern Dreſs.

TAKE a creature that nature has form'd without brains,
Whoſe ſkull nought but nonſenſe and ſonnets contains; [ally'd,
With a mind where conceit with folly's
Set off by aſſurance and unmeaning pride;
With common place jeſts for to tickle the ear [appear';
With mirth, where no wiſdom could ever
That to the defenceleſs can ſtrut and look brave, [ſlave:
Although he to cowardice ſhews he's a
And now for to dreſs up my beau with a grace, [face;
Let a well frizzled wig be ſet off from his
With a bag quite in taſte, from Paris juſt come, [Friſſon;
That was made and ty'd up by Monſieur
With powder quite grey, then his head is complete; [wit;
If dreſs'd in the faſhion, no matter for
With a pretty black beaver tuck'd under his arm, [warm;
If plac'd on his head, it might keep it too
Then a black ſolitaire his neck to adorn,
Like thoſe of Verſailles by the courtiers there worn; [ſels lace,
His hands muſt be cover'd with fine Bruſ-
With a ſparkling brilliant his finger to grace; [ers come,
Next a coat of embroidery from foreign-
T'wou'd be quite unpolite to have one wrought at home; [befriend,
With cobweb ſilk ſtockings his legs to
Two pair underneath his lank calves to amend; [to freeze,
With breeches in winter would cauſe one
To add to his height, muſt not cover his knees; [leather,
A pair of ſmart pumps made up of grain'd
So thin he can't venture to tread on a feather; [ſhine,
His buckles like diamonds muſt glitter and
Should they coſt fifty pounds they wou'd not be too fine; [reveals,
A repeater by Graham, which the hours
Almoſt over-balanc'd with knick-knacks and ſeals;
A mouchoir with muſk his ſpirits to chear,
Though he ſcents the whole room, that no ſoul can come near;
A gold-hilted ſword with jewels inlaid,
So the ſcabbard's but cane, no matter for blade; [dreſs,
A ſword-knot of ribband to anſwer his
Moſt completely ty'd up with taſſels of lace:
Thus fully equipp'd and attir'd for ſhow,
Obſerve, pray ye belles, that fam'd thing call'd a beau.

October, 1753.

On DISCONTENT. *To* STELLA.

SAY, deareſt Stella, why this penſive air?
Tell me, O tell thy ſorrows and the care;
Why thy lips tremble, and thy cheeks are pale? [gale?
Why heaves thy boſom with a mournful
Let not thy eyes for diſtant evils flow,
Nor rack thy boſom with prophetick woe:
Imagin'd ills deceive our aking eyes,
As lengthen'd ſhades appear of monſtrous ſize, [ſkies,
When ſetting Phœbus gilds the ev'ning
Tho' pictur'd joy deludes our panting ſouls, [rolls;
When round the heart its ſmiling phantom
The gay impoſtor mocks our reaching arms;
Yet while it laſts the pleaſing viſion charms:
Not ſo diſtruſt her gloomy forehead rears;
She brings cold anguiſh and a crowd of fears:
Ah lovely Stella! as you prize your reſt,
Expel this fury from your guiltleſs breaſt.
The wiſe and mighty guardian of mankind,
To each dividual has their draught aſſign'd;
And tho' no pearls ſhou'd in our potion fall,
Let us be chearful while he ſpares the gall:
Unmeaning tranſports for a moment pleaſe,
Yet peace alone can bleſs your equal days.
But coldly view'd, or quickly thrown aſide,
See cringing merit at the gates of pride;
See wit and wiſdom (that our fathers priz'd)
In youth neglected, as in age deſpis'd:
Behold (the ſcorn, as late the dread of all)
The politician from his glory fall:
He whoſe ſly genius cou'd a kingdom rule,
Shall have his exit hiſs'd by ev'ry fool:
With aking boſom and a ſtreaming eye
The hoary ſoldier ſees his honour fly;
Who in his age muſt to oppreſſion bow,
And yield his laurels to a younger brow:
Thoſe laurels ſhall the proud ſucceſſor wear
A while; then ſtrip and leave them to his heir.
If theſe are wretched, let us not repine,
Whoſe meaner talents ne'er were made to ſhine:
Our good and ill, our vice and virtue falls
Within the compaſs of domeſtick walls:
To thoſe ſmall limits be thy views confin'd,
And bleſs thy cottage with a humble mind.
Look not at joys that dazzle from afar,
Nor envy Glaro on his gilded car;
For all degrees their days of anguiſh know,
And the moſt happy have a taſte of woe.
Then calmly take what providence ordains,
He ſwells the load who murmurs and complains:
For all things vary: And who ſits to day
Half-drown'd in tears; to-morrow may be gay.

Monthly Chronologer.

Copy of a Treaty concluded at Cape-Coaſt-Caſtle, *between* England *and the* Fantee *Nation, on* Feb. 6, 1753.

WE the Braffoe and Curranteers, the prieſts and people of Fantee, do declare, that our fathers, under the conduct of their Braffoe Imorah, were brought by the Engliſh from the country now Arcania, and by them furniſhed with arms, ammunition, and money, not only to take poſſeſſion of the land now inhabited by us, but likewiſe to conquer all thoſe ſtates around us, at preſent ſubject to our dominion.

And whereas we are certainly informed, that within theſe ten years paſt ſeveral ſubjects of the French king have been endeavouring by bribes of various kinds not only to diſſolve that cloſe connection between the Engliſh and Fantee nation which we look upon as our greateſt ſecurity, but likewiſe to procure to themſelves ſome of that ground which was conquered at the Engliſh expence; which, beſides the natural injuſtice of the thing, can have no other tendency than to introduce jarring intereſts and diviſions amongſt us, and thereby deliver us up an eaſy prey to our enemies:

For theſe reaſons, and to recognize the rights of the Engliſh nation in the moſt ſolemn and authentick manner, and to cut off all claims and pretenſions of any other nation whatſoever: We, the whole people of Fantee, did on the 26th of October laſt, aſſembled at Munnin, and there unanimouſly paſſed the following law, which we hereby declare to be conſtitutional; and publickly, according to he wonted form of our anceſtors, denounce a curſe upon ourſelves, or any of our poſterity, who ſhall attempt, either directly or indirectly, to break through it. Which law is as follows: "Be it known to all the people of Fantee, and to all under their obedience, that we the Braffoes and Curranteers, the prieſts and people of Fantee, do enact and ordain, That no ſubject of the French king ſhall be ever permitted to ſettle any where, either by building forts, or otherwiſe, between queen Anne's point and James fort, Accra; and that whoever attempts to harbour them in his houſe ſhall, on the proof of the fact, be adjudged guilty of treaſon againſt his country, and puniſhed accordingly."

And as a farther proof and teſtimony of the reality of our intentions, and to ſecure, as far as in us lies, the Engliſh intereſt in this country, and to engage them, by our candid behaviour, to continue to us that protection which by long experience we have found ſo beneficial, we the aforeſaid Braffoe and Curranteers, the prieſts and people of Fantee have adjudged it proper and neceſſary to ſend the following perſons (Imorah ſon of Aduaſor, &c. &c.) duly and fully authoriſed, to Cape-Coaſt-Caſtle, and there in preſence of the preſident and council, to ſwear allegiance and fealty to the Engliſh nation, and to deliver the following hoſtages, viz. Cudjoe Annooma, ſiſter's ſon to the Braffoe of Fantee, from the ſaid Braffoe and Curranteers; likewiſe Quabino Sahi, Quacoo and Coffee, into their hands, to remain as pledges of our punctual obſervance of the above law.

We the aforenamed perſons, deputies from the Braffoe and Curranteers, the prieſts and people of Fantee, being duly and fully authoriſed, have, according to the cuſtom of our country and the form preſcribed by our religion, as likewiſe according to the cuſtom of the Engliſh and the form preſcribed by their religion, ſworn to the due performance of the aforeſaid law, and have in conſequence ſet our marks to two originals of this recognition, being firſt read and interpreted to us, in the preſence of the ſaid preſident and council, on Feb. 6, 175[illegible] according to the white mens manner of computation in Europe.

The above recognition was executed at Cape-Coaſt-Caſtle, by the perſons therein mentioned, the dayand year above written. George Cockburne, captain of his majeſty's ſhip the Glory; Thomas Melvin, governor; Joſeph Harmer, accountant; Matthew Mackaill, ſurgeon; Chriſtopher Whyttels, ſecretary; John Williams, lieutenant of the Glory; William Lille, ſurgeon of ditto.

By an order of privy council, on Sept. 2[illegible] his majeſty, by and with their advice, requires and commands, that William Cuthbertſon, William Steedman, William Baird, Adam Lillie, James Manſon, James Lillie, and William Lennox, all bearmen at Aber[illegible] do

dour in Scotland (charged upon oath with having been guilty, upon the 8th of July laſt, of being together with divers other perſons, aſſembled at Dalgety in the county of Fife; and there having ſurrounded four ſoldiers who were employed to defend a ſeizure, made by a cuſtom-houſe officer, of 29 anchors of run brandy, wreſted and took from them their arms, and deforced the ſaid cuſtom-houſe officer, and taken away the brandy) do ſurrender themſelves, within the ſpace of 40 days, to any of the lords juſticiary, or to any one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace in Scotland.

On the 28th, about 9 at night, a fire broke out in Twiſters-alley, Bunhill-row, by which ſeveral old houſes were burnt, and the back part of the ſchool-houſe belonging to the haberdaſhers company.

MONDAY, Oct. 1.

John Harris and Philip Wilſon for a burglary, Hannah Wilſon for ſtripping and robbing an infant in Whitechapel road, and Edward Johnſon for a burglary, were executed at Tyburn.—Mary Rimes, aged 13, another of the condemned malefactors, was ordered to be tranſported for 7 years. (See p. 437.)

John Stanley, a ſoldier of Sir Robert Rich's dragoons, was executed at Dorcheſter, for the murder of Stephen Wareham, near Blandford.

MONDAY, 8.

Sir Walter Blackett, bart. one of the aldermen and repreſentatives in parliament for Newcaſtle upon Tine, having informed the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the intention of Thomas Davidſon, of Ferryhill, Eſq; and his ſiſters, to found an hoſpital for the maintaining ſix poor maiden women, the expence of which would be 1200l. at the ſame time Sir Walter offer'd the like ſum to maintain ſix poor men: Upon which the corporation came to a reſolution to be at the charge of building, and to apply the intereſt of the above ſums for the maintenance of the 12 poor perſons abovementioned.

TUESDAY, 9.

The parliament of Ireland met, when his grace the duke of Dorſet, lord lieutenant, made the following ſpeech to both houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

MY experience of your loyalty and zeal for the king's ſervice, the ſignal inſtances upon every occaſion of his majeſty's paternal goodneſs, and a conſciouſneſs of my juſt regard to the honour of his crown, and of my ſincere wiſhes for the proſperity of this kingdom, give me the ſureſt grounds to expect, that the buſineſs of this ſeſſion will be carried on with that candour, temper, and unanimity, which will add dignity to your proceedings, moſt effectually advance the publick ſervice, and afford the moſt acceptable proof of your grateful and affectionate duty to the beſt of princes.

A due care of the proteſtant charter ſchools cannot be too often or too earneſtly recommended to your conſideration; and the benefits already experienced call upon you to cultivate every method of promoting to the utmoſt the ſucceſs of that wiſe and uſeful inſtitution.

The flouriſhing ſtate of your linen manufacture gives me the higheſt pleaſure. I will moſt chearfully aſſiſt your endeavours for the further advancement of that valuable and important branch of your trade; and in providing for its ſupport and encouragement, you may ſecurely depend upon his majeſty's moſt gracious favour and protection.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.

I have ordered the proper officers to lay before you the ſeveral accounts and eſtimates, and have nothing to aſk in the king's name, but the uſual and neceſſary ſupplies for the ſupport of his majeſty's government.

I am commanded by his majeſty to acquaint you, that he will graciouſly conſent and recommends to you, that ſo much of the money remaining in his treaſury, as ſhall be neceſſary, be applied to the diſcharge of the nation's debt, or of ſuch part thereof as you ſhall think expedient.

His majeſty, in his great wiſdom, judging a time of general tranquillity to be the fitteſt ſeaſon for providing againſt future dangers, will direct an inquiry to be made into the condition of ſeveral fortifications, that the kingdom may be put into a proper ſtate of defence. An eſtimate of the expence, which will attend that neceſſary ſervice, ſhall in due time be laid before you; and his majeſty is perſuaded, that this inſtance of his attention to the ſecurity of his people, will be highly agreeable to his faithful commons.

My Lords and Gentleman,

I have not failed to embrace every opportunity, (and it was a part of my duty moſt pleaſing to me) to repreſent to the king, in the fulleſt and ſtrongeſt terms, the loyalty and good affection of his ſubjects of Ireland; and I have it in command to declare to you, that his majeſty relies with an entire confidence on their inviolable attachment to his ſacred perſon, royal family and government.

It is unneceſſary for me, at this day, to make profeſſions of my zeal for the

welfare and proſperity of this kingdom: Let the true intereſt of Ireland be ever your great object: My conduct ſhall demonſtrate, that it is unalterably mine.

Whitehall, Oct. 12. His majeſty has promiſed his moſt gracious pardon, and Mr. Hale Wortham, jun. of Royſton in Cambridgeſhire, a reward of 50l. for diſcovering the perſons concerned in writing and ſending an incendiary letter, ſent, on the 16th of Sept. laſt, by the poſt, from London, to the ſaid Mr. Hale, requiring him to lay 100l. at the outſide of his gate, on the Monday following, by two in the morning, and threatning in caſe of failure, to murder him, or fire his houſe; and alſo, a ſecond incendiary letter on the 7th inſtant, by the poſt from London, threatening him with death if he did not lay the ſaid ſum of 100l. in the highway, by one o'clock on the Monday morning, following, and that if he ſet any body to watch, his whole family ſhould be murdered.

MONDAY, 29.

The 11 following malefactors were capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, viz. Job Horneblow, for a robbery near Pancras; Mark Shields and George Hailey, for a ſtreet-robbery; Iſaac Clark and James Jackſon, for a highway-robbery; George French, for robbing Mr. Ripping, in Moorfields, of his hat; James Hayler, for the murder of John Proby, by beating him on the head with a hammer; William Edgell, otherwiſe Ellford, for horſe-ſtealing; James Gallaker, an oyſter-man for the murder of Eneas Turner; James Fairbrother for burglary, and Martin Sullivan for returning from tranſportation.

James Hayler and James Gallaker, the two murderers, who received ſentence ſeparately on Friday and Saturday, were this day executed at Tyburn. And the next day the reſt were condemned.

A MEMENTO *written on a* Tavern Window.

HOW weak the ſpark muſt be who truſts a laſs,
That robs him of his noſe before his face:
But 'tis the common cuſtom of a wench,
To borrow Engliſh coin, and pay in French.

An Occaſional PROLOGUE. *Written by Mr.* GARRICK, *and ſpoken by Mr.* FOOTE, *at the* Theatre-Royal, *in* Drury Lane.

From the Grays-Inn Journal, Sept. 27.

THE many various objects that amuſe
These buſy curious times, by way of news,
Are, plays, elections, murders, lott'ries,
All theſe compounded fly throughout the nation,
And ſet the whole in one great fermentation!
True *Britiſh* hearts the ſame high ſpirit ſhow,
Be they to damn a farce, or fight a foe.
One day for *liberty* the *Briton* fires,
The next he flames—for *Canning*, or for *Squires*.
In like extremes your laughing humour flows;
Have ye not roar'd from pit to upper rows,
And all the jeſt was,—what?—a fidler's noſe*.
Purſue your mirth; each night the joke grows ſtronger,
For as you fret the *man*, his noſe looks longer.
Among the trifles which occaſion prate,
Even I ſometimes, am matter for debate.
Whene'er my faults, or follies are the queſtion,
Each draws his wit out, and begins diſſection.
Sir PETER PRIMROSE, ſmirking o'er his tea
Sinks from himſelf, and politicks to me.
Papers boy.-*here* Sir! *Tam* what news to-day?
FOOTE, Sir, is advertis'd--what--run away!
No, Sir, he acts this week at *Drury Lane*.
How's that (cries FEEBLE GRUB) FOOTE come again!
I thought that fool had done his devil dance.
Was not he hang'd ſome months ago in *France?*
Up ſtarts MACHONE, and thus the roon harangu'd.
'Tis true, his friends gave out that he was hang'd,
But to be ſure, 'twas all a *bum*, becauſe
I have ſeen him ſince, and after ſuch diſgrace face.
No gentleman would dare to ſhow his
To him reply'd a ſneering bonny Scot;
Yow raſin reet, my frynd, baung'd he was not, he'll gaung to pot.
But neither you nor I caun tell how ſoon.
Thus each, as fancy drives, his wit diplays,
Such is the tax each ſon of folly pays.
On this my ſcheme they many nam beſtow, pocket's lo
'Tis ſame, 'tis pride, nay worſe—T
I own I've pride, ambition, vanity,
And what's more ſtrange, perhaps, you'll ſee deſty.
Tho' not ſo great a portion of it--mo-
For you I'll curb each ſelf-ſufficie thought, [fau
And kiſs the rod, whene'er you point
Many my paſſions are, tho' one my vie
They all concenter, in the pleaſing you

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

MR. Hans Sloane, ſurgeon at Roch ſter, to Miſs Johnſon, of Graveſen Sep

* *The perſon here intended, is Monſ.* Cervetti, *who has been a ſtanding joke with the upp gallery, for a long time paſt, on account of the length of his noſe; but, as I am informed, no feature of his mind is out of proportion, unleſs it be that his good qualities are extraordina I take this opportunity to mention that it is cruel to render him uneaſy in the buſineſs, in which eminent and by which he muſt get a livelihood.*

Sept. 24. Frederick Stanton, Eſq; to Miſs Lequeſne, of Harrow on the hill, a 15,000l. fortune.

29. Nathaniel Williams, Eſq; of Low-Layton, to Miſs Sally Wright, of Jermyn ſtreet.

Rev. Roger Moſtyn, M. A. rector of Chriſtlington near Cheſter. brother to Sir Thomas Moſtyn, bart. to Mrs. Anne Thewal, a 20,000l. fortune.

Oct. 2. Grey Cooper, Eſq; counſellor at law, at North-Shields, to Miſs Grey, daughter of the late Sir Henry Grey, of Howick, bart.

4. Archibald Edmonſtone, Eſq; to Miſs Harene, of Albemarle-ſtreet.

William Bowler, Eſq; of a plentiful fortune in Eſſex, to Miſs Sarah Armſtead, of Red-lion-ſtreet, Holborn.

6. Rich. Abdey, Eſq; of Eſſex, to Miſs Coſby, a relation of the earl of Thanet.

8. William Stanley, Eſq; a near relation of the earl of Derby, to Miſs Cockburne, an heireſs, of 20,0000l. fortune.

10. Simon Fanſhaw, Eſq; member of parliament for Old Sarum, to Miſs Fanſhaw, of Bedford-row.

11. James More Molyneux, Eſq; of Loſeby in Surrey, to Miſs Margaret Sherard, of Bloomſbury.

Hon. William Howe, Eſq; to Miſs Blake, of Epping.

12. Ezra Turner, Eſq; of a plentiful eſtate in Hertfordſhire, to Miſs Sawbridge.

17. —— Reynolds, Eſq; of Weybridge, to Miſs Peggy Hughes of Greenwich.

18. Peregrine Bertie, Eſq; member for Weſtbury, to Miſs Backwell, of Great Billing in Northamptonſhire.

Martin Haws, Eſq; of Illford, to Miſs Grevill, of Stratford.

23. Capt. Maynard, of the Spence ſloop of war, to Miſs Shephard, of Deptford.

Sept. 21. Lady Athunry, delivered of a ſon and heir, in Ireland.

Oct. 8. The queen of Sweden, of a princeſs.

11. The queen of Denmark, of a prince.

12. The lady of Sir Charles Weſton, of a ſon and heir.

17. The lady of Sir William Burton, bart. of a ſon and heir.

23. The lady of —— Barker, Eſq; and ſiſter to the counteſs of Marchmont, of a ſon.

24. The lady of Sir James Stapleton, bart. of a ſon and heir.

Deaths.

DR. John Whetcombe, archbiſhop of Caſhels in Ireland.

Henry Laſcelles, Eſq; a very great Barbadoes merchant, and ſometime member of parliament for Northallerton.

Sept. 22. Rev. Dr. Andrew Hamilton, archdeacon of Raphoe, in Ireland.

29. John Collins, Eſq; one of the ſix clerks in chancery.

30. Mr. John Clothier, maſter drum-major, and head court drummer of England.

Sir John Anſtruther, of Anſtruther, in Fifeſhire, bart.

Oct. 3. Stephen Phillips, Eſq; at his ſeat near Ongar in Eſſex, formerly a Spaniſh merchant.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd, rector of Stapleford Tawny, and vicar of Epping in Eſſex.

Thomas Greville, of Coomb near Saliſbury, who was acquitted, with the two Abbotſbury men, laſt ſeſſions, on an indictment of perjury, at the trial of the gypſey in the affair of Elizabeth Canning. (See p. 437.)

11. Thomas Roycroft, Eſq; at Kenſington, poſſeſſed of a conſiderable fortune, and formerly a merchant.

13. Rt. Hon. the counteſs of Halifax, lady of the preſent earl.

Lady Woollaſton, relict of Sir Iſaac Woollaſton, Bart.

14. Miſs Henrietta Charlotte Maria Damer, of Pall-Mall, a young lady of a very large fortune.

Evan Pierce, a poor labouring man, at Dolgelly in North Wales, aged upwards of 120.

Francis Pearſon, Eſq; formerly lieut. colonel of general Otway's reg. of foot.

17 Richard Kent, Eſq; an eminent fiſhmonger at Temple-bar, who fined for ſheriff of London in 1751.

John Mitford, Eſq; an eminent Turkey merchant.

18 Hon. Richard Leveſon Gower, Eſq; ſecond ſon to earl Gower, and member of parliament for Litchfield.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

MR. William Gale, of St. John's College, Cambridge, preſented to the rectory of Braceburgh, in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. John Leach, by George Trenchard, Eſq; to the rectory of Litchet Maltravers, in Dorſetſhire. — Cornelius Clarke, B. D. to the living of Budſbury, in Wiltſhire.—Mr. Francis Millbank to the rectory of Crofts, in Yorkſhire.—Mr. James Dawſon, by earl Brooke, to the vicarage of Monſon cum Ealing, in Suffolk.—Tho. Harwood, B. A. by Reynell Spiller, Eſq; to the rectory of Shepperton, in Middleſex.— —Paulett, M. A. by the duke of Rutland, to the rectory of St. Lawrence, in Huntingdonſhire.—Mr. Hyborne, by the ſociety for propagating the goſpel in foreign parts, to the living of All-ſaints, in South Carolina.—Samuel Dyer, M. A. to the vicarage of Ryton, in Devonſhire.—Richard Porter, M. A. to the rectory of Chaley, in Suſſex.

[*Promotions and Bankrupts in our next.*]

TOWARDS the end of Auguſt laſt, the ſtates of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland iſſued a placart for the encouragement of their ſilk and woollen manufactures, by which it was ordained, that the nobility, burgo-maſters and magiſtrates of the reſpective cities, the members of the aſſembly of their noble and great mightineſſes, and all thoſe who had publick employments or offices in that province, ſhould begin on the 1ſt of May, 1754, they, their wives, children, and domeſticks, to make uſe of no other woollen or ſilk manufactures for cloathing, but ſuch as had been, or ſhould be made in that province. And it is thought, that a like regulation will be made in every one of the other United Provinces.

The parliament of Rouen, whoſe juriſdiction extends over Normandy and Picardy, having followed the example of the parliament of Paris, by proſecuting ſome prieſts, who refuſed to adminiſter the ſacraments to dying perſons, becauſe they would not accept, or ſhew a certificate of their having accepted of the bull Unigenitus, (ſee p. 395.) and the arrets of that parliament upon this occaſion having been annulled by the king's council of ſtate, the parliament prepared a long remonſtrance againſt thus annulling their arrets, &c. which was ſent up to court laſt Auguſt, and after the ſame was ſent up, the chambers met on the 27th of that month, in order to iſſue their orders for ſeizing the body of the biſhop of Evereux, who had refuſed to appear before them to be examined, in relation to the directions he had given to the prieſts within his dioceſe, not to adminiſter the ſacraments to any that had not, or would not accept of the ſaid bull. But as ſoon as they had met, they received a letter de cachet from the king, ordering them to ſend up their firſt preſident, two vice preſidents, three counſellors of the grand-chamber, and one of each chamber of inqueſts and requeſts, together with the attorneys and ſolicitors general, to be with his majeſty on the 2d of next month by ten in the morning. Accordingly theſe deputies attended his majeſty that day, when he told them, he had ſent for them to let them know his pleaſure, which his chancellor would intimate to them; whereupon the chancellor made them a long ſpeech, which he began by ſaying, his majeſty was ſurpriſed to find, that their remonſtrances tended to leſſen the authority which the conſtitution Unigenitus had received both under the late king, and ſince his majeſty's acceſſion, by his edicts in 1720, and 1730; and concluded with orders for them not to intermeddle in any diſputes relating to the refuſal of the ſacraments, or to proceed in any they had begun, particularly that relating to the biſhop of Evreux. When he had finiſhed, his majeſty ſaid: "What my chancellor has ſaid to you is my will. I deſire it may be executed, and regiſtered in your books." And when they returned, the parliament appointed 18 of their number to conſider this anſwer. Accordingly theſe 18 met on the 6th ult. but their deliberations were interrupted by letters patent ſent from the king, forbidding them to break up before they had regiſtered the king's anſwer given by his chancellor; whereupon all the chambers met the next day, when it was carried by a great majority, not to regiſter but to preſent new remonſtrances. However, they agreed to regiſter the letters patents, ſo far as they regarded the prolongation of their ſittings, and the ſervice of the chamber of vacations. In the debates upon this ſubject, M. de Franqueville, counſellor of the grand-chamber, had, it ſeems, ſpoke too freely, or at leaſt, what he ſaid had been miſrepreſented at court, therefore, on the 15th he was arreſted by a party of dragoons, and carried priſoner to the caſtle of Dourlens, at which the people ſhewed ſo much reſentment that they began to inſult even the clergy in the ſtreets, which was, perhaps, the chief cauſe of his being very ſoon releaſed; but he lived not long to enjoy his liberty, for he died the 9th inſt. leaving the parliament he belonged to very buſy in drawing up their new remonſtrance.

In the mean time ſome copies of their laſt remonſtrance are handed about in manuſcript, and it is highly commended, particularly what they ſay upon the 91ſt propoſition condemned by the bull Unigenitus, the purport of which propoſition is, that *the fear of an unjuſt excommunication ought not to deter us from doing our duty.* And, indeed, it is not poſſible to imagine, that any king of common ſenſe would allow, much leſs authorize the condemning of ſuch a propoſition; becauſe it is really and effectually as far as opinion will go, a ſubjecting of the crown to the mitre, and enabling the church to deprive their ſovereign both of his authority and power.

A diſpute has juſt happened between the regency of Hanover and the city of Bremen, which is a free imperial city; and as execution ſeems to be the firſt ſtep in law ſuits within the empire, the former have ſequeſtered all the revenues in Stade and Ferden, which belong to Bremen, till that city ſhall ſatisfy the claims of the regency on ſome bailiwicks ſituated in its territories.

ARTS, SCIENCES, *and* LAW.

1. * THE Britiſh Carpenter, or a Treatiſe on Carpentry: Containing the moſt conciſe and authentick Rules of that Art, in a more Uſeful and Extenſive Method, than has been made Publick. To which is added, a Supplement, containing the celebrated Andrea Palladio's Orders of Architecture, with the Ornaments of Doors and Windows, proportioned and adjuſted by Diviſions on Scales; together with the accurate Curves of their Mouldings, and their Application to Uſe. By Francis Price. The 3d Edition, pr. 7s. 6d. bound. Printed by C. and J. Ackers, for C. Hitch and L. Hawes, and R. Baldwin.

2. A Supplement to Chambers's Dictionary, in 2 Vols folio. pr. 4l. 10s. Longman.

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DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

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Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	3 and ½ p. C. B. An.	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1			120		106 ¼ ½	106⅞ 107	104 ⅛	104 ½		7l. 4s	3 17 6	W. S. W.	fair
2		192			106 ¼ ⅜		104 ⅛	104 ¼		7l. 4s	4 0 0	W.	rain
3		191 ¾					104 ⅛	104		7l. 4s	4 0 0	W S. W.	fair
4			120		106 ¼		104 ⅛	103⅞ 104		7l. 3s	4 2 6	S. W.	fair clou.
5		191 ¾	120		106 ¼ ⅜		104 ⅛ ¼	104		7l. 3s	4 2 6	W. S. W.	rain.
6		191 ¾	120		106 ¼		104 ⅛ ½	104		7l. 3s	4 2 6	S. E.	fair
7	Sunday											S. E.	fair clou.
8		191 ¾	120		106 ¼ ⅜ ½		104 ¼ ⅜ ½			7l. 2s	4 2 6	E.	foggy fair
9		192 ¼	120		106 ¼ ⅜ ½		104 ⅜ ½	104		7l.	4 2 6	S. by W.	foggy fair
10					106 ¼ ⅜ ½		104 ⅜ ½	103 ⅞		7l.	4 2 6	S. W.	rain.
11		192	120		106 ¼ ⅜ ½		104 ⅜ ½ ¼	103 ¼		6l. 17	4 2 6	S.	clou. wa.
12					106 ¼ ⅜ ½ ¼		104 ¼ ⅜ ½	103 ⅜		6l. 18	4 5 0	S. W.	clou. wa.
13					106 ¼ ⅜ ½ ¼		104 ¼ ⅜ ½	103 ⅜		6l. 14s	4 5 0	W.	fultry.
14	Sunday											S. S. W.	rain.
15					106 ¼ ⅜ ½		104 ¼ ⅜ ½	103 ¼		6l. 12s	4 5 0	S.	cloudy
16					105 ¾ ⅞ ¼ ⅜ ½		104 ⅛ ¼ ⅜ ½	103 ¼		6l. 6s	4 5 0	N. W.	fair rain
17		191			105 ¾ ⅞ ¼ ⅜ ½		104 ⅛ ¼ ⅜ ½	103 ¼		6l. 7s	4 5 0	W. N. W.	cloudy
18		191	119		105 ¾ ⅞ ¼ ⅜ ½		104 ⅛ ¼ ⅜ ½	103 ¼ ½		6l. 2s	4 5 0	W.	rain
19		191	119		105 ¾ ⅞ ¼ ⅜ ½		104 ⅛ ¼ ⅜ ½	103 ¼ ½		6l. 12s	4 5 0	N. N. W.	fair
20					105 ¾ ⅞ ¼ ⅜ ½		104 ⅛ ¼ ⅜ ½	103 ¼ ½		6l. 18s	4 5 0	N. W.	fair cold
21	Sunday											N. E.	clou. cold
22					105 ⅝ ¾ ⅞		104 ¼ ⅜ ½	103 ¼ ½		7l.	4 5 0	N. N. E.	cloudy
23					105 ⅝ ⅞		104 ¼ ⅜ ½	103 ¼ ½		7l.	4 5 0	N. by E.	misling
24		191 ½			105⅞ 106		104 ¼ ⅜ ½ ¾	103 ¼ ⅝ ⅞	102 ¼ ⅝	7l. 1s	4 7 6	E. by N.	rain
25					105 ⅝ ⅞		104 ⅛ ¼ ⅜ ½ ¾	103⅛ 104	102 ⅞	6l. 19s	4 7 6	N. N. E.	misling
26					105 ⅝ ⅞		104 ⅛ ¼ ⅜ ½ ¾	103 ⅞	102 ⅞	6l. 19s	4 7 6	N.	cloudy
27		192 ¼			106		104 ⅛ ¼ ⅜ ½	104	102 ⅝ ¼	6l. 19s	4 7 6	N. E.	fair cold
28	Sunday											N.	cloudy
29		191 ¼			105⅞ 106		104 ⅛ ¼ ½	103 ¼ ⅝	102 ¼ ⅝	6l. 15s	4 7 6	E. N. E.	fair cold
30		191 ½			105 ⅞		104 ⅛ ¼ ⅜ ½		102 ⅝	6l. 15s	4 7 6	N. E.	fair cold
31					106		104 ⅛ ¼ ⅜ ½		102 ¼	6l. 15s	4 7 6	N.	clou. cold

Bill of Mortality from Sept. 25. to Oct. 23.

Christ.	Males 569	Femal. 590	1159
Buried	Males 816	Femal. 814	1630
Died under 2 Years old			786
Between 2 and 5			109
5 and 10			23
10 and 20			39
20 and 30			119
30 and 40			157
40 and 50			111
50 and 60			118
60 and 70			79
70 and 80			59
80 and 90			26
90 and 100			4
			1630
Buried: Within the Walls			135
Without the Walls			393
In Mid. and Surrey			741
City & Sub. West.			361
			1630
Weekly Oct. 2			424
9			398
16			441
23			367
			1630

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 11d.
Peafe 22s. to 25s. per Quar.
Tares 20s. to 26s. per Qur.

Corn

Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Birmingham.	Oxford.	Abingdon.
Wheat 11 8s to 11 13s q	09l. 10s load	10l. 00s load	09l. 10s load	10l. 00s load	10l. 15s load	29s to 33s od	08l. to 10l. per load.	8l. 9s. to 10l. 9s. p. l.
Barley 16s to 19s 6d.	20s to 00 qr	22s to 00 qr	19s to 21 qr	22s to 00qr	00s to 00	17s to 20s 6d	16s. to 17s. od.	16s. to 17s.
Oats 15s od to 11s	15s to 17 6d	18s to 19	14s to 16s	14s to 18	13s to 16 6d	12s to 15s od	13s. od. to 14s. od. p. q.	13s. 6d. to 15s. od.

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The Commons Addreſs.

Of the Etymology of the Name of the Druids.

Queſtion in Navigation ſolved.

Dr. Stebbing's Letter to Dr. Shuckford.

An Act of Henry III. and another of Edward I. in relation to the Jews.

Of the City and Univerſity of Oxford.

Of the new Exchange at Briſtol.

Opinions of Lawyers about the Jews purchaſing Lands.

XVII. Remarks on the ſame.

XVIII. State of the Jews under our antient Kings.

XIX. French King eſtabliſhes a new Court of Juſtice.

XX. An Apology for Poſts.

XXI. Of Difference in Opinions.

XXII. A uſeful Obſervation relating to mad Dogs.

XXIII. POETRY: A new Prologue ſpoken by Mr. Barry; Epiſtle to a Friend at Bath; Birth-Day Ode; on the late Rev. Dr. Foſter; the Free Maſons Anthem; on the Death of Lord Coke; Flavia; a new Song ſet to Muſick, &c. &c.

XXIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Lord-Mayor's Death, and a new one elected; Thanks to the late Lord-Mayor; Shipwreck; Fire, &c. &c.

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XXVII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1753.

Two Letters *from* The WORLD, Nov. 15.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

SIR,

WHEN a rich man ſpeaketh, ſays the ſon of Sirach, every man holdeth his tongue, and lo! what he ſayeth is extolled to the clouds; but if a poor man ſpeak, they ſay, what fellow is this? I had a mortifying opportunity yeſterday of experiencing the truth of this obſervation.

It is not material, that I ſhould tell you who or what I am; it will be enough to ſay, that tho' I dine every day, and always make my appearance abroad in a clean ſhirt, I have no thoughts of offering myſelf as a candidate for a borough at the next general election; nor am I quite ſo rich as a certain man of faſhion, who took ſuch a fancy to me this ſummer in the country, as hardly to be eaſy out of my company.

This great perſon came to town laſt week for the winter, whither I was called upon buſineſs ſoon after; and having received a general invitation to his table, I went yeſterday to dine with him. Upon my being ſhewn into the parlour, I found him ſitting with two young gentlemen, who, as I afterwards learnt, were perſons of great quality, and who, before I was bid to ſit down, entered into a ſhort whiſper with my friend, which concluded with a broad ſtare in my face, and the words, "I thought ſo," uttered with a careleſs contempt, and loud enough for me to hear.

I was a little diſconcerted at this behaviour, but was in ſome meaſure relieved by a meſſage a few minutes after, that dinner was upon the table. We were ſoon ſeated according to form; and as the converſation was upon general ſubjects, or rather upon no ſubject at all, and as the having ſomething to ſay enables a modeſt man to ſit eaſier in his chair, I now and then attempted to put in a word, but found I had not the good fortune to make myſelf heard. The playhouſes happening to be mentioned, I aſked very reſpectful if any thing new was to be exhibited this ſeaſon? Upon which it was obſerved, "that the winter was come in upon us all at once, and that there had been ice in Hyde park of near half an inch thick." Upon my friend's taking notice that there had been a very great court that morning, I took occaſion to inquire how the king did? when it was immediately remarked, "that the opera this winter would certainly be a very grand one." As I was a proficient in muſick, and a friend to the Italian opera, I hoped to be attended to, by ſaying ſomething in favour of ſo elegant an entertainment; but before I had proceeded thro' half a ſentence, the converſation took another turn, and it was unanimouſly agreed, "that my lord ſomebody's Greenland dog was the fineſt of the kind ever ſeen in England." It was now high time for me to have done; I therefore contented myſelf with playing the dumb man till the cloth was removed, and then took my leave.

At my return to my lodgings, I could not help thinking that it was not abſolutely impoſſible for great men to be very ill-bred; but however that matter may be, I ſhall eat my dinner at the chop-houſe to-day, notwithſtanding I have juſt received a card from my friend to tell me, "that he dines alone, and ſhall be quite unhappy without me."

I am, SIR,

Your humble ſervant,

F. B.

Bath, Oct. 29, 1753.

Mr. FITZ-ADAM,

AMONG the many inventions of this wiſe and polite age, I look upon the *art of not knowing people*, to be one

of the greateſt. But for fear the term ſhould be a little too technical for many of your readers, I ſhall explain it at large. What I mean is, that perſons of diſtinction ſhall meet their inferiors in publick places, and either walk, ſit, or ſtand cloſe at their elbows, without having the leaſt recollection of them; whom but a week or a day before, they have been particularly intimate with, and for whom they have profeſſed the moſt affectionate regard. As you have taken no notice of this art, in all probability the profeſſors of it have eſcaped you; but as I have lately been the ſubject of its fulleſt exertion, I beg leave to trouble you with a few words upon the occaſion.

I am a clergyman of ſome fortune, tho' no preferment; and knowing that I had many friends at Bath this ſeaſon, I came hither laſt week to enjoy the pleaſure of their converſation. The morning after my arrival I took a walk to the pump-room, where I had the honour of ſeeing a noble lord, a baronet, and ſome ladies of quality, with whom I was very well acquainted; but to my great ſurpriſe, tho' I ſtood at the diſtance of only two or three yards from them, I did not perceive that any one of them knew me. I have dined ſeveral times with his lordſhip, have frequently drank tea with the ladies, and ſpent two months this ſummer with the baronet, and yet am throwing myſelf in their way every morning, am ſitting next them in the rooms every evening, nay, playing at cards with them at the ſame table, without their having the leaſt remembrance of me. There is alſo a very genteel family in the place, in which I have been ſo extremely intimate, that according to the ſong,

I have drank with the father, have talk'd with the mother, [with the brother,
Have romp'd with the ſiſter, have gam'd

but, for what reaſon I know not, unleſs in imitation of the lord and ladies above-mentioned, with whom they happen to be acquainted, I do not find that any one of them has the leaſt knowledge of me.

I have looked in the glaſs above a hundred times, from a ſuſpicion that my face muſt have undergone ſome extraordinary change, to occaſion this total want of recollection in my friends; but I have the ſatisfaction of finding that my eyes, noſe and mouth are not only remaining, but that they ſtand, as near as I can gueſs, in the very individual places, as when my friends knew me; and that their forgetfulneſs is altogether owing to this new invented art, an art which it ſeems none but perſons of faſhion, or a few very genteel people who have ſtudied under them, can make themſelves maſters of. But it is an art that will undo me, if a living which my friend the noble lord has been ſo good as to aſſure me of, ſhould happen to become void while I am in this place; for how can I ſuppoſe that his lordſhip will give that to an entire ſtranger, which he has long ago promiſed to an intimate acquaintance?

I am, SIR,
Your humble ſervant,
ABRAHAM ADAM.

I have taken the firſt opportunity (ſays Mr. Fitz Adam) of publiſhing theſe letters, not from a conviction that the writers of them have any cauſe of complaint, but from a deſire of removing falſe prejudices, and of doing juſtice to the characters of great people. As for the ſon of Sirach, whom the firſt of my correſpondents has thought proper to quote, everybody knows that his writings are apocryphal; and as to the matter complained of, namely, that a private man cannot make himſelf heard among lords and great folks, it is a fault of nature, who it is well known has formed the ears of perſons of quality only for hearing one another. My other correſpondent, who is piqued at not being known, is equally unreaſonable; for he cannot but have obſerved at the playhouſes and other publick places, from the number of glaſſes uſed by people of faſhion, that they are naturally ſhort-ſighted. It is from this viſual defect, that a great man is apt to miſtake fortune for honour, a ſervice of plate for a good name, and his neighbour's wife for his own. His memory is in many inſtances as defective as his ſight. Benefits, promiſes, and payment of debts, are things that he is extremely liable to forget. How then is it to be wondered at that he ſhould forget an acquaintance? But I have always obſerved that there is a propenſity in little people to ſpeak evil of dignities; and that where real errors are wanting (which is the caſe at preſent) they will throw out their invectives againſt natural defects, and quarrel with the deaf for not hearing them, and with the blind for not ſeeing them.

I could go near to write a whole paragraph in praiſe of great men, if I was not reſtrained by the conſideration, that of all things in the world, they hate flattery.

ON Thurſday, Nov. 15, the parliament met, when his majeſty made a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne in which he tells both houſes, That he has called

called them together as early as their attendance upon their private affairs would admit; and he was confident, they were all met with the beſt diſpoſitions, to give ſuch application and diſpatch to the buſineſs of this ſeſſion, as may be moſt conducive to the publick utility: That the events of this year had not made it neceſſary for him to offer any thing in particular to their conſideration, relating to foreign affairs: That the continuance of the publick tranquillity, and the general ſtate of Europe, remained upon the ſame foot as when they laſt parted; and they might be aſſured of his ſteadineſs in purſuing the moſt effectual meaſures to preſerve to his people the bleſſings of peace.

Then his majeſty acquaints the commons, that he had nothing to aſk of them, but the neceſſary ſupplies for the ordinary ſervices of the enſuing year; and ſuch as had already been under their conſideration: That he had ordered eſtimates to be laid before them; and from the experience he had had of their conſtant regard for his honour, and the ſecurity, as well as eaſe, of their fellow ſubjects, he entertained no doubt of their making the proper proviſions for theſe purpoſes.

Then his majeſty, ſpeaking to both houſes, concludes thus:—I am ſorry to be obliged again to mention to you a ſubject, which reflects diſhonour upon the nation, as well as creates great danger and miſchief to my good ſubjects. It is with the utmoſt regret I obſerve, that the horrid crimes of robbery and murder are, of late, rather encreaſed than diminiſhed. I am ſenſible, that works of reformation are not to be effected at once; but every body ſhould contribute their beſt endeavours: And let me earneſtly recommend it to you, to continue your ſerious attention to this important object. Whatſoever ſhall be found expedient, either in this, or any other reſpect, for the welfare and happineſs of my people ſhall meet with my hearty concurrence and ſupport.

The LORDS ADDRESS, *preſented on* Friday, Nov. 16.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Every opportunity of approaching your ſacred perſon furniſhes us with new matter for acknowledging your majeſty's conſtant and unwearied attention to the welfare of your kingdoms; which is in no inſtance more conſpicuous than in your vigilance to preſerve to them the bleſſings of peace. Our juſt confidence in your majeſty's purſuing the moſt effectual meaſures for this purpoſe is equal to thoſe grateful ſentiments with which our hearts are filled on this occaſion. The honour and ſecurity of the nation, both at home and abroad, the maintenance of our religion and liberty, the protection and extenſion of our commerce, and every branch of the national happineſs, are the objects of your royal care, wiſely and ſteadily exerted for the common good of your people.

It gives us the utmoſt concern, that it ſhould be neceſſary for your majeſty again to take notice of the increaſe of thoſe horrid crimes of robbery and murder, which are arrived at ſo great a height. We are duly ſenſible, that your majeſty's juſtice is never wanting to protect the innocent and puniſh the guilty; and it ſhall be our conſtant endeavour to inforce, and add vigour to, the laws for bringing ſuch audacious and obſtinate offenders to puniſhment. Your majeſty, like a true father to your people, has often graciouſly recommended to us the ſalutary work of reformation; which, though it proceeds too ſlowly, we will not fail to promote to the utmoſt of our power.

Nothing ſhall be wanting on our part to anſwer your majeſty's juſt expectations, that the publick utility ſhall be our rule in carrying on the buſineſs of this ſeſſion. And we humbly entreat your majeſty to accept our ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that as the continuance of your precious life is the ſubject of our ardent wiſhes and prayers; ſo the ſupport of your government, the glory of your auſpicious reign, and the preſervation of the Proteſtant ſucceſſion in your royal family, are, and ſhall be, the invariable principles and aim of our conduct.

His MAJESTY'S *moſt gracious* ANSWER.

My Lords,

NOTHING can be more agreeable to me than this very dutiful and affectionate addreſs. I thank you for it: And, as my great aim is your laſting proſperity, be aſſured, that the confidence you repoſe in me ſhall be made uſe of for the honour and true intereſt of the nation.

The COMMONS ADDRESS, *preſented on* Saturday, Nov. 17.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the commons of Great-

Great-Britain in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

And we aſſure your majeſty, that we will not fail, on our parts, to give ſuch application and diſpatch to the buſineſs of this ſeſſion, as may be moſt conducive to the publick utility.

The happy continuance of the general tranquillity calls upon us to expreſs our gratitude to your majeſty, for your conſtant attention to an object ſo eſſential to the intereſt of your people: And we have the utmoſt confidence in your majeſty's wiſdom and ſteadineſs, that you will purſue the moſt effectual meaſures for preſerving to this nation the ineſtimable bleſſings of peace.

We beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that we will chearfully raiſe ſuch ſupplies, as ſhall be found neceſſary for the ſervices of the enſuing year.

Nothing can be more pleaſing to your faithful commons, than to receive freſh marks of your majeſty's gracious approbation of our paſt zeal and regard for your honour, as well as for the ſecurity and eaſe of our fellow ſubjects.

We lament, with the deepeſt concern, that the methods hitherto attempted to repreſs and prevent the horrid crimes of robbery and murder, ſo grievous, as well as diſhonourable to this nation, have proved ineffectual; but we aſſure your majeſty, that however difficult the taſk may be, to reform, or even reſtrain, the deſperate and abandoned; we will nevertheleſs perſevere in our ſerious endeavours to provide, if it be poſſible, a more adequate remedy againſt ſuch enormities, being fully perſuaded, from an uninterrupted experience of your majeſty's goodneſs, that we ſhall be aſſiſted by your majeſty's concurrence and ſupport in every meaſure that ſhall be found expedient in this or any other reſpect for the welfare and happineſs of your people.

His MAJESTY's *moſt gracious* ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate addreſs.

You may firmly rely on my beſt endeavours, to promote, on all occaſions, the true intereſts and happineſs of my people.

As the new Tragedy *of* BOADICIA *is founded on an ancient* Britiſh *Story; it may not be amiſs to ſay ſomething of the State of this Iſland at that Time.*

JULIUS Cæſar was the firſt of the Romans that landed here in a hoſtile manner; but his affairs at home hindered him from making a conqueſt, which was nearly brought about under the emperor Claudius. The country was divided into ſeveral kingdoms or diſtricts, as that of the Iceneans, of the Trinobantians, of the Brigantians, &c. which were governed reſpectively by kings or chiefs. The natives were reckoned brave, and fought from chariots armed with long ſcythes which were terrible to the Romans. They performed their religious worſhip in groves of oaks; their prieſts, called Druids, taught the tranſmigration of the ſoul, and often ſacrificed their captives at the altars of the godddeſs Andate, a principal deity amongſt them, as being the patroneſs of war.

It was in the time of Nero, that Praſutagus, king of the Iceneans, at his death left part of his dominions to the emperor, hoping thereby to ſecure a protection for his queen Boadicia and his daughters. But the Roman procurator, Catus Decianus, not content with ſeizing the whole, commanded the queen to be diſhonoured with ſtripes, and her daughters to be raviſhed. The Britons enraged at theſe inſults riſe, and, led by the injured Boadicia, deſtroy 70,000 of the Romans, and burn many of their ſettlements. To ſuppreſs the diſorders, which threaten'd the loſs of the iſland, Paulinus Suetonius, the propretor, marches with an army againſt the inſulting foe, and by his prudent conduct, taking advantage of Boadicia's raſhneſs and obſtinacy, gains a complete victory.

The whole action of the play paſſes in the Britiſh camp, beginning juſt before this memorable battle that determined the fate of Britain, which henceforward, though not without many ſtruggles for liberty, continued under the Roman government till the Goths, Franks and Saxons reſtored the weſtern parts of Europe from the Empire.

The LIFE *of* SPENSER, *with his* HEAD *neatly engraved.*

EDmund Spenſer was born at London and educated at Pembroke Hall in Cambridge. The accounts of his birth and family are but obſcure and imperfect, and at his firſt ſetting out into the world his fortune and intereſt ſeem to have been very inconſiderable.

After he had continued for ſome time at the college, he ſtood for a fellowſhip in competition with Mr. Andrews, a gentleman in holy orders, and afterward biſhop of Wincheſter, in which he was unſucceſsful. This, joined with the narrowneſs of his circumſtances, obliged him to leave the univerſity; and we find him

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FEB

ert residing at the house of a friend in
e North, where he fell in love with his
osalind, whom he finely celebrates in his
storal poems, and of whose cruelty he
s written such pathetical complaints.

Spenser's genius, about this time, very
obably, began first to distinguish itself;
r the Shepherd's Calendar, which is so A
ll of his unsuccessful passion for Rosa-
nd, was amongst the first of his works
note. He address'd it, by a short de-
cation, to the Mæcenas of that age, the
mmortal Sir Philip Sidney. A story is
ld of this gentleman, which serves to
ustrate his great worth and penetration,
well as the excellent genius of Spenser.
is said that our poet was a stranger to B
im, when he began to write his Fairy
ueen, and that he took occasion to go to
icester house, and introduce himself by
nding in to Sir Philip, a copy of the 9th
nto of the 1st book of that poem.
dney was much surprised with the de-
cription of despair in that canto, and is
id to have shewn an unusual kind of C
ansport on the discovery of so new and
common a genius. After he had read
me stanza's, he turned to his steward,
d bid him give the person who brought
ose verses 50l. but upon reading the
xt stanza, he ordered the sum to be
ubled. The steward was no less sur-
ised than his master, and thought it his
ty to make some delay in executing so D
dden and lavish a bounty; but upon
ading one stanza more, Mr. Sidney
sed the gratuity to 200l. and command-
d the steward to give it immediately, lest
he read farther he might be tempted to
ve away his whole estate. From this
me he admitted the author to his ac-
uaintance and conversation, and pre- E
ared the way for his being known and re-
ived at court.

Tho' this seemed a promising omen, he
d not immediately reap any advantage
om it. He was indeed made poet laureat to
. Elizabeth, but for some time he pos-
ssed only the place without the pension.
ord treasurer Burleigh, under whose dis-
easure Spenser laboured, took care to in- F
tercept the queen's favours to this unhappy
reat man. Such discouragements greatly
nk his spirit, and accordingly we find
m pouring out complaints at so injurious
d undeserved a treatment; which, pro-
bly, would have been less unfortunate
him, if his noble patron Sir Philip
dney had not been so much absent from G
ourt, as by his employments abroad, and
e share he had in the Low-Country
ars, he was obliged to be. In a poem,
lled The ruins of time, written some
me after Sidney's death, our author
seems to allude to the discouragements above mentioned, in the following stanza.

O grief of griefs, O gall of all good hearts!
To see that virtue should despised be
Of such as first were rais'd for virtue's parts,
And now broad-spreading like an aged tree,
Let none shoot up that nigh them planted be!
O let not these, of whom the muse is scorn'd,
Alive or dead be by the muse adorn'd.

These lines are certainly meant to reflect on Burleigh for neglecting him, and the lord treasurer afterwards conceived a hatred towards him for the satire he apprehended was levelled at him in Mother Hubbard's tale, in which are the following remarkable lines.

Full little knowest thou, that hast not try'd,
What hell it is in suing long to bide,
To close good days, that nights be better spent,
To waste long nights in penfive discontent;
To speed to day, to be put back to-morrow,
To feed on hope, to pine with fear and sorrow;
To have thy prince's grace, yet want her peers,
To have thy asking, yet wait many years;
To fret thy soul with crosses, and with care,
To eat thy heart, thro' comfortless despair;
To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to run,
To spend, to give, to want, to be undone.

There is a little story, which seems founded on the above grievance. It is said, that upon our author's presenting some poems to the queen, she ordered him a gratuity of 100l, but the lord treasurer Burleigh objecting to it, said with some scorn of the poet, What! all this for a song? The queen replied, Then give him what is reason. Spenser waited for some time, but had the mortification to find himself disappointed. Upon this he took a proper opportunity to present a paper to Q. Elizabeth in the manner of a petition, in which he reminded her of the order she had given, in the following lines.

I was promis'd on a time
To have reason for my rhyme;
From that time unto this season,
I receiv'd nor rhyme nor reason.

Hereupon the queen, after sharply reproving the treasurer, immediately directed the payment of the 100l. she had first ordered.

In 1579, Spenser was sent abroad by the

the earl of Leiceſter, but in what ſervice he was employed is uncertain. When the lord Grey of Wilton was made deputy of Ireland, our author was recommended to him as ſecretary. This drew him over to another kingdom, and ſettled him in a ſcene of life very different from what he had formerly known; and that he underſtood, and diſcharged his office with ſkill and capacity, appears by his diſcourſe on the ſtate of Ireland. He was now freed from the difficulties under which he had hitherto ſtruggled, and his ſervices to the crown received a reward of a grant from Q. Elizabeth, of 3000 acres of land in the county of Cork. His houſe was in Kilcolman, and the river Mulla, which he has more than once ſo finely introduced in his poems, ran thro' his grounds. About this time he contracted an intimate friendſhip with the great Sir Walter Raleigh, who was then a captain under the lord Grey. The poem of Spenſer's, called *Colin Clouts come home again*, in which Sir Walter is deſcribed under the name of the ſhepherd of the ocean, is a beautiful memorial of this friendſhip. Sir Walter afterwards promoted him in Q. Elizabeth's eſteem, thro' whoſe recommendation ſhe read his writings. In his pleaſant eaſy ſituation in Ireland, our poet finiſhed his celebrated poem of the Fairy Queen, which had been begun and continued at different times. But tho' he paſſed his life very ſerenely here awhile, yet a train of misfortunes ſtill purſued him, and in the rebellion of the earl of Deſmond he was plundered and deprived of his eſtate. This diſtreſs forced him to return to England, where for want of his noble patron Sir Philip Sidney, who died of the wounds he received at Zutphen, he was plunged into new calamities. Mr. Hughes, the editor of Spenſer's works, ſays, that he ſurvived his patron about 12 years, and died the ſame year with his powerful enemy the lord Burleigh, 1598; that he was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey, near the famous Chaucer *, as he deſired; and that his monument was erected at the charge of Robert Devereux, the unfortunate earl of Eſſex. But Mr. Cibber gives a different account of his death, from the ingenious Mr. Drummond, who ſays "that Ben Johnſon told him, that Spenſer's goods were robbed by the Iriſh in Deſmond's rebellion, his houſe, and a little child of his burnt, and he and his wife narrowly eſcaped; that he afterwards died in King-ſtreet, Dublin, by abſolute want of bread, and that he refuſed 20 pieces, ſent him by the earl of Eſſex, then general of the Engliſh arm in Ireland, and gave this anſwer to th perſon who brought them, that he wa ſure he had no time to ſpend them." I the inſcription on his tomb in Weſtmin ſter-Abbey, it is ſaid he was born in th year 1510, and died 1596; Camden ſay 1598. But Mr. Cibber gives ſeveral pro bable reaſons to ſhew that the inſcriptio with regard to his birth, muſt be falſ and that he was not born ſo early a 1510; which he therefore imputes eith to the error of the carver, or to its bein put on when the monument was repaired

It is agreed on all hands, that the di treſſes of our author helped to ſhorten h days. It appears from different account that he was of an amiable, ſweet diſpo ſition, humane and generous in his na ture. As a writer, none ever found nearer way to the heart, and his verſ have a peculiar happineſs of recommen ing him to our friendſhip as well as rai ing our admiration; one cannot read hi without fancying one'ſelf tranſported in Fairy-land, and there converſing with t Graces, in that enchanted region: In el gance of thinking and fertility of imag nation, few of our Engliſh authors ha approached him, and no writers have ſo power as he to awake the ſpirit of poet in others. Cowley owns, that he deriv inſpiration from him; and I have hea (ſays Mr. Cibber) the celebrated M James Thomſon, author of the Seaſon ſay, that he formed himſelf upon Spenſe and how cloſely he purſued the mod and how nobly he has imitated hi whoever reads his Caſtle of indolence wi taſte, will readily confeſs.

Mr. Addiſon, in his characters of t Engliſh poets, thus ſpeaks of Spenſer

Old Spenſer next, warm'd with poetic ra
In antient tales amus'd a barbarous a
An age, that yet uncultivate and rude,
Where-e'er the poet's fancy led, purſu
Thro' pathleſs fields, and unfrequen
floods,
To dens of dragons, and enchanted woo
But now the myſtic tale, that pleas'd
yore,
Can charm an underſtanding age no mo
The long ſpun allegories fulſome grow
While the dull moral lies too plain bel
We view well pleas'd at diſtance, al
the ſights, [and fights,
Of arms, and palfries, battles, fields
And damſels in diſtreſs, and courteou
knights.
But when we look too near, the ſh
decay,
And all the pleaſing landſcape fades a
JOU

* *See his life in our Magazine for September, p.* 398, *with a curious print of his* HEA

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 456.

In the Debate, begun in your laſt, the next that ſpoke was L. Trebonius Aſper, *whoſe Speech was in Subſtance as follows*, viz.

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

AS I have before given my opinion fully upon the bill now under conſideration, I ſhould not think it neceſſary to ſay any thing more upon the ſubject, but as ſo many alterations have been made that it can hardly be called the ſame bill, and as it may be imagined, that by theſe alterations I have been induced to conſider it as a bill that may now be paſſed into a law, I think it incumbent upon me to endeavour to ſhew, why it is in its preſent dreſs as unfit to be received by us, as it was in the dreſs which it firſt appeared in; and indeed, were I of opinion, that the alterations had made it a bill fit to be paſſed into a law, yet nevertheleſs, I ſhould be againſt the preſent queſtion, becauſe when the committee upon a bill, eſpecially a bill from the other houſe, make ſuch alterations as render it in a great meaſure a new bill, I think, the bill ought upon the report to be withdrawn, and a new bill brought in with thoſe alterations in the body of it; for otherwiſe you depart from thoſe forms which time and experience have ſhewn to be neceſſary for preventing ſurpriſe.

Sir, the objections againſt the bill, even as it now ſtands, are ſo many, and of ſuch different kinds, that it is hardly poſſible to reduce one's thoughts into any method: However, I ſhall endeavour to do ſo as much as I can, and for this purpoſe ſhall conſider the foundation, the deſign, and the conſequences of the bill as it now appears before us. The foundation is upon three grievances, which are now ſaid to be ſeverely felt, that is to ſay, the unhappy marriages clandeſtinely made, which bring ſhame and vexation upon private families, and want and miſery upon the individuals that contract them: The difficulties that are often found to prove the marriage, or the legitimacy or illegitimacy of children: And the frequency of polygamy, or bigamy, call it which you will, for our lawyers, I think, call it ſometimes by one, and ſometimes by the other name. Now, Sir, as to the foundation of this bill I ſhall make this general remark, that all dangerous or oppreſſive laws have been firſt introduced under the pretence of removing ſome felt grievance; for people are but too apt to run themſelves into a greater danger or inconvenience, in order to prevent or get rid of a leſs, becauſe dangers or inconveniences at a diſtance, like diſtant objects, always appear leſs than they really are, and but few men have patience or judgment enough to diſcover the fallacy of their appearance. As to the crime of polygamy, and the difficulty of proof with regard to marriage or the legitimacy or illegitimacy of children, both theſe grievances might be eaſily removed, by a ſhort bill for appointing a proper regiſter of marriages, and for eſtabliſhing it as a rule by ſtatute, that the legitimacy of children ſhould never be queſtioned, after the death of their parents who lived together as huſband and wife, and were generally reputed to be ſo in the pariſh or place where they reſided; for what makes the crime of polygamy now ſo frequent, is the great chance the criminal has to eſcape puniſhment, becauſe of the difficulty of conviction: As the law

C—— T———.

now ſtands, it is hardly poſſible to convict a man of polygamy, unleſs both his wives concur in the proſecution; and if one of them was married in the Fleet, or any ſuch ſort of place, it is often not poſſible, even with her concurrence, to prove her marriage to the ſatisfaction of a jury; and even when proved, the puniſhment is ſo light to a man who has no eſtate, goods, or chattels that can be laid hold of, that it is no terror to ſuch men, and ſuch thoſe are generally who are guilty of this crime: Whereas, if a proper regiſter of all marriages were appointed, and the benefit of clergy taken away from the guilty, every woman would inſiſt upon having her marriage regiſtered in the proper regiſter, and it would be ſo eaſy to convict the offender, that no one, I believe, would venture to be guilty of the crime.

Then, Sir, with regard to marriage, or the legitimacy, or illegitimacy of children, we all know, that ſuch diſputes ſeldom happen until after the death of the father, and they are then occaſioned either by a woman's laying claim to be the widow of the deceaſed, tho' in his life-time he never owned her as his wife, or by the heirs or next of kin to the deceaſed, pretending that tho' he lived with ſuch a woman as his wife, yet they were never actually married. Does not every one ſee, that there could be no difficulty of proof in either of theſe caſes, if a regiſter of marriages were appointed and duly kept? For in the firſt caſe the woman could not but remember where ſhe was married, and could bring a proof of her marriage from the regiſter of that place: In the ſecond caſe it would be the ſame if the mother were ſtill alive; and if the mother were dead, the children would have nothing to do, ſuppoſing them ignorant of the place where their parents were married, but to prove, that their father and mother lived together as huſband and wife, and were generally reputed to be ſo in the place where they laſt reſided, which might be eaſily done by the moſt creditable perſons in the neighbourhood.

I now come, Sir, to the third foundation of this bill, which is the grievance ſaid to be ſo ſeverely felt by what we call a clandeſtine marriage, which is a marriage without licence or proclamation of banns; for as goods entered without a clearance from the proper civil officer, are ſaid to be clandeſtinely entered, tho' often landed upon ſome parts of our coaſt in a very publick manner, ſo a marriage entered into without a clearance from the proper eccleſiaſtical officer, is ſaid to be clandeſtine, tho' perhaps, ſolemnized in a much more publick manner, than many of thoſe that are ſolemnized by licence. But as the publick reaps no greater benefit from thoſe marriages that are ſolemnized in the moſt regular manner than it does from thoſe that are ſolemnized in the moſt clandeſtine manner, therefore clandeſtine marriages cannot properly in themſelves be called a publick evil, and as they are of different kinds, they ought to have a different conſideration.

I ſay, Sir, of different kinds; for a clandeſtine marriage may be equal both as to rank and fortune; or unequal as to rank, or fortune, or both, or ſuch a one as is ſcandalous and infamous upon one ſide or the other. As to thoſe clandeſtine marriages that are every way equal, ſurely they cannot be called a publick evil, becauſe they are generally the moſt happy, and ſuch as parents ought to approve of, and would approve of, if not governed by ſome whim or caprice; and ſhall we put it out of the power of parents to approve of ſuch a marriage, which will be the effect of the bill now before us? As to thoſe that are unequal with reſpect to fortune, they are ſo far from being a publick evil, that they are a publick benefit, becauſe they ſer-

to diſperſe the wealth of the kingdom through the whole body of the people, and to prevent the accumulating and monopolizing it into a few hands; which is an advantage to every ſociety, eſpecially a free and trading ſociety. The ſame may be ſaid of clandeſtine marriages that are unequal both as to rank and fortune; for if a lord of a good eſtate ſhould marry a taylor's or a ſhoe-maker's daughter of good character, tho' not worth a groat, or if a lady of quality, intitled to a good eſtate, ſhould marry ſuch a man's ſon, who was of a good character but no fortune, it would be no diſadvantage, but rather a benefit to the publick, nor would there be any thing really ſcandalous or infamous in the marriage; becauſe if ſuch a daughter or ſon were by the induſtry of the father, or the gift of any relation, poſſeſſed of a plentiful fortune, neither parents nor relations would think the match diſhonourable; and ſurely riches can never make that honourable which would otherwiſe be infamous, nor can poverty make that infamous, which would otherwiſe be no way diſhonourable. Nay, I will go farther, I will ſay, that ſuch marriages ſeldom, if ever, bring ſhame or miſery upon the contracting parties. Indeed, when the gentleman or lady of quality ſo marrying has no eſtate but what depends upon the good will of their parents, we know that parents are often by their pride and avarice rendered ſo cruel, as to leave their child to ſtarve rather than ſeem to approve of ſuch a marriage; but this does not enſue from the marriage's being clandeſtine, for the ſame conſequence would enſue from a regular marriage by licence; and the ſame conſequence will more probably enſue from a lady of quality's eloping with ſuch a man, or a gentleman's cohabiting with ſuch a woman, without any marriage at all, or after a marriage which you have declared to be void in law.

The only kind of clandeſtine marriages therefore, Sir, that can be ſaid to be a publick evil, are thoſe I have called ſcandalous and infamous; and thoſe alone, I think, ſuch that are entered into between a gentleman of character and an abandoned proſtitute, or a lady of character and a notorious rogue or common ſharper: I mean, Sir, a ſharper of low rank; for we may, perhaps, have ſharpers amongſt us, whoſe addreſſes would be approved of even by the parents of moſt ladies of quality in the kingdom. This kind of clandeſtine marriages is, I ſhall grant, a publick evil, which ought, if poſſible, to be prevented by a publick law, becauſe it is the publick intereſt that ſuch creatures ſhould meet with no good fortune in this world, as their example might be an encouragement to others to follow the ſame profligate courſes. But how rarely do ſuch infamous marriages happen, eſpecially with reſpect to thoſe that are under age? And as to thoſe of full age, if they cannot marry clandeſtinely, there is nothing in this bill that can prevent their contracting ſuch a marriage in a regular manner by licence; for the eccleſiaſtical officer never does, nor indeed can refuſe to grant a licence upon demand, if affidavit be made, that the parties are of full age, and that there is no legal objection to their being married, which the reputation of a man's being a rogue, or a woman's being a proſtitute, is not. I cannot therefore think, that we ought to add to the ſize of our ſtatute book, already too voluminous, by making a new law for preventing what can but very rarely happen; and much leſs do I think, that we ſhould for this purpoſe run the riſk of introducing one of the greateſt misfortunes that can happen to ſociety; and that this will be the caſe I ſhall endeavour to demonſtrate, when I come to conſider the conſequences of the bill now under our conſideration; but in purſuance of

the method I have laid down, I must first consider the design of the bill.

As the foundation of the bill, Sir, is threefold, so the design must of course be threefold, that is to say, To prevent polygamy: To render the proof of marriage more certain and easy, in order to prevent disputes about the legitimacy or illegitimacy of children: And to prevent clandestine marriages. As to the first, Sir, this bill will be so far from answering the design, that, in my opinion, it will render polygamy much more frequent than it is at present; for it prescribes so many formalities for rendering a marriage good and valid in law, that a cunning fellow will always take care to have some of them omitted, by which means he will prevent its being in the power of the law to convict him, or to subject him to any punishment; and as has been already observed, every rakish young fellow may marry several times before he comes of age, without being in the least danger of punishment, or of being made to suffer either in purse or person; for tho' a young woman might, perhaps, have an action and recover damages against a man of full age, who, under a promise of marriage, or under pretence of a sham marriage, debauched her, yet if he was under age when he did so, she could recover no damages, for he could certainly plead his nonage to any such action; and even supposing a man to be of full age when he was guilty of such a villainous imposition upon an ignorant love-sick maiden, as there can be no adequate recompence for the loss of a man's honour or a woman's virtue, an action of damages would be but an uncomfortable relief for a woman of any character; nay, if the affair had been kept but tolerably secret, she would rather submit patiently to the indignity, than seek for reparation in such a publick and mercenary way. This men will be but too apt to trust to, and therefore, I am persuaded, that a few years hence many a young woman will be debauched under the pretence of a sham marriage, or a written promise of marriage; for tho' those of the present generation may remember something of the law, and be a little cautious, yet the young women of the next will be as ignorant and as regardless of it, as they now are of our laws against wearing Cambricks.

Thus, Sir, it is evident, I think, that this bill will rather defeat than answer what I have stated as the first design of it, and which, in my opinion, is the most laudable design, the most desirable end. And as to the proof of marriage, how far the register by this bill to be established will answer this purpose, I shall not at present pretend to form any certain judgment; but this I am sure of, that so far as relates to the register, the bill is intirely a new bill; and I must be of opinion, that such an important regulation, a regulation upon which the legitimacy of all the children of the next generation will depend, ought not to be thus passed *per saltum*, as it will be if the present question be determined in the affirmative. I think, we ought to take a little more time to consider of it: Nay, I think, we ought to leave it for one summer at least to be considered of by our constituents; especially as we find, that some of the lawyers amongst us are in a doubt, whether this register tho' kept in the most formal and regular manner, will be a full proof of the validity of any marriage therein entered. For my own part, as it is not declared in any part of the bill, that such register book shall be a proof, or even a presumption of the truth of every entry made therein, I am very much afraid, that our courts below will require some further proof, that all the solemnities required by this bill were duly observed; and if they do, it will re-

der the proof of marriage more difficult and uncertain than it is by the preſent practice.

Even as to the regiſter itſelf, Sir, I am afraid, that our incumbents will be often under great difficulties about making the entry, when the parties happen to live in pariſhes remote from each other, which is very often the caſe in the country; for if they are married by proclamation of banns, how ſhall the incumbent of the church where they come to be married know, that the banns were regularly proclaimed in the church of the pariſh where the other party reſides, and where he has not, perhaps, any friend or acquaintance? They may bring him a falſe certificate; and if he upon the faith of it enters the marriage in his regiſter, he may afterwards find himſelf indicted, and muſt run the riſk of being condemned to be hanged for having made a falſe entry in his regiſter; for what will not a lover do to obtain a beautiful young lady of a great fortune? What will not a revengeful father do, when he finds, that his daughter was married at a church 100 miles off, and an entry made in the regiſter, as if ſhe had been married by proclamation of banns in his pariſh church, tho' none ſuch were ever proclaimed; Again, if the marriage is to be by licence, the incumbent may know, that the party who reſides in his pariſh is of age, or that the parents have conſented; but how ſhall he be certainly informed of this, as to the other party, who reſides, perhaps, in a very diſtant pariſh? In ſhort, Sir, if I were an incumbent of a pariſh, I would not, after this bill takes place, perform the ceremony of marriage between any two perſons whatever, unleſs I perſonally knew, not only both the parties, but the relations of both the parties; and what an inconvenience this may be I leave to gentlemen to conſider.

Now, Sir, with regard to the third deſign of this bill, I ſhall grant that, I believe, it will be effectual for preventing any future marriage without a proclamation of banns or a licence; but if a proper regiſter of marriages were eſtabliſhed, I can ſee no neceſſity either for a licence, or a proclamation of banns; and as it now ſeems to be the unanimous opinion of this houſe, that ſuch a regiſter ought to be appointed, there is not ſo much as a ſhadow of reaſon for carrying this third deſign into execution, but a great many ſtrong reaſons againſt it. Clandeſtine marriages, or what I ſhall now call, marriages without the conſent of parents or relations, may affect the pride or the avarice of the rich; but I have ſhewn that every kind of ſuch marriages, except one, are rather a publick benefit than a publick evil; therefore in ſo far, they ought not to be prevented by a publick law; and as to the only one that can any way be called a publick evil, thoſe of this ſort ſo rarely happen, that they do not deſerve to be taken any notice of by the legiſlature, eſpecially as they generally proceed from ſome neglect or wrong conduct in the parents, with regard to the care and education of their children. But even ſuppoſing that ſuch marriages happened much oftener then they do, is it poſſible by laws to prevent all the misfortunes that are brought upon individuals by miſconduct? Would you prevent ſuch misfortunes by bringing a misfortune upon the ſociety itſelf? Becauſe ſome men waſte their ſubſtance and ruin their families by their extravagance, would you therefore put it out of the power of any man to diſpoſe of his eſtate? Becauſe ſome men make very whimſical, and really very unjuſt wills, would you therefore put it out of the power of any man to diſpoſe of his property by will? And becauſe ſome people raſhly contract infamous marriages; will you therefore put marriage under ſuch regulations as will in a great meaſure prevent

vent it, amongſt the moſt numerous and moſt uſeful part of your people?

This, Sir, leads me to the laſt head I propoſed, which was to conſider the conſequences of the bill now under our conſideration; and upon this ſubject I muſt ſay, I was ſurpriſed to hear the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt draw any argument in favour of this bill from the laws of Holland; for the people of this country are ſo very different from the people in the United Provinces, in their diſpoſition, their temper, and their humour, that a regulation which in Holland has been found to contribute to the publick good, may in this country be productive of the moſt fatal conſequences; and beſides, the form of government in the two countries, as well as the religion, is ſo very different, that no regulation in the one can ever be made a precedent for the other. In Holland not only every province but every town is a ſort of ſovereignty within itſelf; and their religion, eſpecially with regard to marriage, is much the ſame it was in this country in the days of Oliver Cromwell, when neither the marriage contract, nor the ceremony was ſuppoſed to have any ſanctity or religion in its nature; which is a doctrine that, I hope, will never be propagated among the vulgar, eſpecially the women of this country; for the vows of wedlock, like the vows of virginity, I am afraid, are too often broke, tho' in churches made. The Dutch, Sir, are naturally a cool, patient people, and not given to ſudden changes, either in their tempers or paſſions; therefore the rendering a proclamation of banns neceſſary may do very well in that country; but in this where the people are naturally ſanguine, impatient, and as apt to change as the air they breathe, I am convinced, that ſuch a regulation would be the cauſe of numberleſs miſchiefs; yet even the Dutch have never ventured to go ſo far in this reſpect, as is propoſed by this bill; for the banns may there be proclaimed on a holiday, as well as a Sunday; and conſequently the proclamation may be finiſhed, and the parties married in a week or ten days time.

Then, Sir, with regard to licences, whatever may be the ſtrictneſs of law in Holland, I have been informed that the practice is different; for the parties may have a licence upon the firſt application, from the magiſtrates of the town where they reſide, or from the court of Holland; and tho' I have not been certainly informed, yet I have reaſon to believe, that a licence there does not coſt ſo many pence, as it here coſts ſhillings; therefore the poor may eaſily, and for a very ſmall expence, be married in Holland without proclamation of banns; whereas, if this bill paſſes into a law, the expence of ſuch a marriage will very ſoon amount to 40s. or two guineas; for a licence cannot be now had under four or five and twenty ſhillings, beſides the fees to the parſon, &c. and after licences are made ſo neceſſary, the fees of both will certainly be increaſed.

But what makes the moſt material difference, Sir, between the laws of Holland, (for upon this occaſion I have inquired a little into them) and what is propoſed by this bill, is in what relates to promiſes of marriage, and the marriage of perſons under age. In Holland, a promiſe of marriage is ſo ſacred, that the parties muſt perform, if they were of age when the promiſe was made, and the ſame can be proved by the oath of the party, by writing, or by a ſufficient number of witneſſes; otherwiſe the judge will impriſon the party refuſing, or determine, that the parties ſhall in every reſpect be deemed as if they were married; for they think that the breach of ſuch a promiſe is ineſtimable, and cannot be compenſated by any ſum of money unleſs the plaintiff agrees to accept of it. For this reaſon eſpouſals, or

mutual engagement to marry, are very frequent in Holland, and often entered into before the magiſtrates in the townhouſe, after which it is very common for the parties to cohabit together as if they were married: Nay, if a gentleman gives a lady what they call a *trow-brief*, that is a promiſe in writing to marry her, ſhe makes no ſcruple to admit him to her bed; which is a very convenient cuſtom for the ladies; becauſe if after that, ſhe does not like him for a huſband, ſhe throws her *trow-brief* into the fire, and is under no obligation to marry him.

Thus, Sir, we ſee how favourable the laws of Holland are for the fair ſex; but with regard to them this bill will be a moſt cruel law. It is impoſſible to prevent an innocent credulous young creature's truſting to the ſolemn promiſes of the man ſhe loves, and every man may find twenty reaſons for convincing a young woman who loves him, of the danger of their marrying at that time. It would therefore be vain to imagine that ſuch promiſes will not hereafter be made, and ſtill more vain to imagine that they will not be too often truſted to: He muſt be a man very ignorant of the world who can imagine the former, and I muſt think him a very unfortunate man who can imagine the latter, becauſe it is plain he never enjoyed the pleaſure of having the good graces of any young woman whatſoever. As the law now ſtands, if a treacherous young fellow ſhould refuſe to perform ſuch a promiſe, the young woman who truſted to it may ſue him in the eccleſiaſtical court, where ſhe may put him to his oath, and if he confeſſes the promiſe, or ſhe can otherwiſe prove it, he muſt either marry her, or be impriſoned upon the writ *de excommunicato capiendo*. But if this bill paſſes into a law, ſhe can have no relief: The ſtatute of frauds and perjuries will be a bar to her action at common law, unleſs ſhe has been ſo cautious as to take a promiſe in writing: Even then, if he was under age, his nonage will be a bar to her action; and ſuppoſing him of age, ſhe muſt ſubmit to have a price put upon her honour and virtue by a jury of tradeſmen, few of whom are much accuſtomed to deal in that commodity; for even ſuppoſe ſhe had taken a bond, I doubt much if our courts of law would give her any greater ſhare of the penalty, than the jury ſhould find by their verdict. From all which I muſt conclude, that this bill, if paſſed into a law, and not ſoon repealed, will be the cauſe of numberleſs villainies among the men, and of the ruin of a multitude of young women.

Now, Sir, with regard to the marriage of perſons under age, I ſhall grant that in Holland, where marriage is conſidered only as a civil contract, it is void, if contracted againſt the declared will of the parents; but if they do not declare their diſſent, nor any fraud uſed for preventing their knowledge of it, the marriage is good, if the huſband be above 14, and the wife above 12; and even when the parents declare their diſſent, the magiſtrate may interpoſe, and if they cannot give a ſufficient reaſon for ſuch diſſent, the magiſtrate may authorize the marriage whether they will or no. But by this bill we are to go a great deal farther; for the expreſs conſent of the parents muſt be had, otherwiſe the marriage, if by licence, is to be void, and let the father's diſſent be never ſo ſelfiſh, capricious, or cruel, no magiſtrate, no power whatſoever can authorize a marriage either by licence or proclamation of banns. This is really eſtabliſhing ſuch a tyrannical power in the father, as will, I am perſuaded, be the ruin of many children, eſpecially ſuch as may have a father under the government or influence of a cruel ſtepmother. Then, Sir, with regard to the conſent of guardians, in the province of Holland, their conſent is ſo far from

from being neceſſary, that marriage even without their conſent puts an end to their power; for from that moment the ward is deemed to be of full age, and may act as ſuch; and the reaſon given for this regulation, which, indeed, is peculiar to the province of Holland, is, becauſe it is for the benefit of commerce. But by this bill, if the marriage be by licence, the expreſs conſent of the gaurdian, or a decree of the court of chancery, muſt be had, let the perſon under age be never ſo poor; and if ſuch a perſon has no guardian appointed by the will of the father, their marriage by licence ſeems to be abſolutely prohibited, without previouſly incurring the expence of having a guardian appointed by the court of chancery.

Let us conſider, Sir, that the flower of youth, the higheſt bloom of a woman's beauty, is, from 16 to 21: It is then that a young woman of little or no fortune has the beſt chance for diſpoſing of herſelf to advantage in marriage; ſhall we make it impoſſible for her to do ſo, without the conſent of an indigent and mercenary father? Shall we render it next to impoſſible for her to do ſo, even tho' ſhe has neither father nor mother alive? For a gentleman's marrying a beautiful young girl of little or no fortune, is generally ſo much laughed at by his companions, that no man would chuſe to have it made publick before-hand, by a proclamation of banns, or an application to the court of chancery for appointing her a guardian; and the neceſſity of his doing ſo may very probably prevent his making her happy, or induce him to render her miſerable by debauching her. Sir, I muſt look upon this bill as one of the moſt cruel enterpriſes againſt the fair ſex that ever entered into the heart of man, and if I were concerned in promoting it, I ſhould expect to have my eyes tore out by the young women of the firſt country town I paſſed through; for againſt ſuch an enemy I could not ſu hope for the protection of the g tlemen of our army.

But, Sir, of all the conſequen that muſt enſue from the paſſing this bill into a law, that of preve ing marriage and promoting fo cation among our induſtrious p will be the moſt pernicious. know how averſe our people are marriage by proclamation of ba even now when they may be co pleated in a week or ten days: H much more averſe will they be, w they cannot be compleated unde month? Thoſe who do not th this too long a time for a lo couple to wait for the completio their wiſhes, muſt either have ne felt the paſſion of love, or muſt ſo old as to have entirely forgot paſſions of their youth, ſo as t now callous to all paſſions but t of avarice, which is too often domineering paſſion of old What then muſt our poor do licence they cannot pay for: they will certainly begin to coh together, as ſoon as they have gi notice to the parſon to proclaim banns; and the man, eſpecially, be ſo cloyed with enjoyment be they are finiſhed, as to refuſe b married: Thus both being initi in fornication, may probably go in the ſame way, and never th of marriage more; for the firſt rier of virtue is to all men, and ſpecially to women, the moſt diff to ſurmount.

It is impoſſible to imagine, that any ſet of men would thin ſubjecting their country to ſo m inconveniences, for the ſake of venting that ſort of clandeſtine m riages which happen ſo rarely, which may more effectually be vented by a due care and a pr education of children. There mu ſome latent deſign, and that can be a deſign to ſecure all the hei of the kingdom to the eldeſt ſo noble and rich families, in the

thereby to eſtabliſh that ſort of ariſtocratical government which, from the conqueſt to the reign of Henry VII. was the plague of this country, and ſo often involved us in bloody civil wars; for I look upon this bill only as the prelude to another bill for reſtoring the old law of intails, as a much ſtronger argument may be drawn for the latter, from the misfortunes of families by the extravagance of an anceſtor, than ever can be drawn for the former, from the misfortunes of families by the clandeſtine marriage of a ſon or daughter. Sir, if this bill could any way contribute to ſecure all our rich heireſſes to the eldeſt ſons of noble reduced families, the argument might have ſome weight; but as a rich noble lord is as fond of having his eldeſt ſon married to a rich heireſs as any poor lord can be, and as an avaricious father always will, and the court of Chancery, or a guardian always muſt prefer the former, the bill will have a quite contrary effect. The poor nobility will become, as they are in Poland, attendants only upon the rich, and will ſerve to increaſe their power to tranſgreſs the laws and diſturb the peace of their country.

I hope no gentleman will from any thing I have ſaid ſuppoſe, that I am for encouraging children to be undutiful to their parents. I think children are in duty bound to conſult their parents upon all occaſions of importance, eſpecially in that of their marriage, and even to curb their inclinations, if poſſible, when they find them diſagreeable to their parents. But the duty is reciprocal: There is a duty owing by parents to their children, as well as by children to their parents; and an exact and affectionate performance of that duty on the ſide of the parent is the beſt way to ſecure it on the part of the child. If you eſtabliſh a tyrannical power in the father, as you propoſe to do by this bill, you will make many fathers forget that duty they owe to their children, and the conſequence will be a neglect of duty on the other ſide, as ſoon as it is in their power. Therefore, to the many arguments I have before uſed, I muſt add this, that for preſerving the duty of children to their parents, I muſt be againſt paſſing this bill into a law, and conſequently muſt give my negative to the queſtion.

The next that ſpoke was L. Virginius, *the Purport of whoſe Speech was as follows.*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

I AM very ſenſible of the danger I am in, when I riſe up to ſpeak after the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt: His manner of ſpeaking is ſo engaging, there is ſuch muſick in his voice, that it pleaſes the ear, tho' it does not inform the underſtanding: At the ſame time he expreſſes his ſentiments in ſuch beautiful terms, is ſo ingenious in finding out arguments for ſupporting his opinion, and ſtates thoſe arguments in ſo ſtrong a light, that he is always moſt deſervedly heard with attention, and even with a ſort of prejudice in favour of every thing he ſays. But yet I am ſo fully convinced of his having upon this occaſion adopted the wrong ſide of the queſtion, that, I think, I may venture to ſhew the impropriety of moſt of his arguments; and indeed, there was not, in my opinion, one argument he made uſe of againſt this bill, but what militates as ſtrongly againſt every law now ſubſiſting for preventing clandeſtine marriages; therefore, if I thought there was any weight in thoſe arguments, I ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill for repealing all the penal laws we have againſt ſuch marriages, in order to leave every boy of 14, and every girl of 12, at full liberty to run to the next marriage ſhop, (for I ſuppoſe we ſhould ſoon have one in E— of H——,

every ſtreet) and be married when, and to whom any ſudden ſtart of fancy ſhould direct them.

But, Sir, I have always thought marriage a very ſerious affair, therefore, I think, it ought to be gone about with diſcretion, with deliberation, and even with a religious awe and reverence. A mutual love between the two parties contracting marriage is, I ſhall grant, a very proper ingredient; but then it ought to be a ſedate and fixt love, and not a ſudden flaſh of paſſion which dazzles the underſtanding, but is in a moment extinguiſhed: The happineſs of a marriage founded upon ſuch love can never be laſting, and accordingly we find from experience that it ſeldom proves ſo. Therefore our religion as well as our laws have very wiſely provided, that no ſuch marriages ſhall ever be contracted; and when the mutual love is fixt upon a ſolid foundation, that is to ſay, upon the beauties of the mind, as well as the charms of the perſon, a month's preparation can be no ways grievous to either of the parties, but is in a manner neceſſary for convincing the world, as well as the parties themſelves, that their choice of each other is founded upon judgment and diſcretion. This time for deliberation is, I think, neceſſary for all ranks of people: As to thoſe of the better ſort who can conveniently pay for a licence, it is to be ſuppoſed, that they have taken time enough to conſider what they are about, before they apply for a licence; but as to the poor ſervants and labourers amongſt us, it is fit they ſhould be obliged to take ſo much time, becauſe when left entirely to themſelves, they are but too apt to run into matrimony, before they have conſidered how they are to ſupport either themſelves or the children they may probably have after marriage; and the opportunity they have of doing ſo by means of the marriage ſhops at May fair and the Fleet, is certainly the cauſe of our having ſo many rogues and beggars in and about this great city; for the proſperity and happineſs of a country does not depend upon having a great number of children born, but upon having always a great number well brought up, and inured from their infancy to labour and induſtry.

No publick miſchief can therefore enſue from any thing to be eſtabliſhed by this bill relating to the proclamation of banns, and I am ſurpriſed, Sir, to hear any gentleman who thinks there is any thing ſacred in the marriage ceremony, or that ſuch an opinion ought to be propagated amongſt the vulgar: I ſay, I am ſurpriſed to hear ſuch a gentleman argue for the expediency of clandeſtine marriages, for this is in effect the tendency of all the arguments made uſe of againſt this bill. Does he think that the vulgar can believe, that there is any thing ſacred in a ceremony performed in a little room of an alehouſe in the Fleet, and by a profligate clergyman whom they ſee all in rags, ſwearing like a trooper and higgling about what he is to have for his trouble and half drunk perhaps at the very time he is performing the ceremony? Surely no gentleman can think that a practice which brings not only the religious ceremony of marriage, but even our religion itſelf, into ſuch contempt, ought not to be put an end to; and experience may convince us, that there is no way of putting an end to it, but by declaring all ſuch marriages void by law.

Then, Sir, with regard to the marriage of perſons under age, one would really think from gentlemens way of arguing againſt this bill, that we have now no laws againſt infants being married without the conſent of their parents or guardians, and without proclamation of banns; yet we have now ſubſiſting laws both of our church and ſtate againſt it, and we have had ſuch laws ſubſiſting, ever ſince we had either law or religion among us. Therefore if it be a hardſhip that a beautiful young girl of 16 or 17, muſt either have the conſent of an indigent or mercenary father or be diſappointed of a moſt advantageous marriage, the hardſhip is not to be introduced by this bill, becauſe by the law now in being ſhe muſt either have the father's conſent, or ſhe could not poſſibly be married in a legal way. And in the ſame manner it would be eaſy to ſhew that every inconvenience which has been mentioned as the conſequence of this bill, ſhould it be paſſed into a law, is an inconvenience that is now eſtabliſhed and has for many ages been eſtabliſhed by the laws both of our church and ſtate; ſo that we have not only the wiſdom of our anceſtors, but the experience of many ages, to convince us, that theſe inconveniences muſt be ſubmitted to, rather than to allow ſuch a licentiouſneſs with reſpect to marriage as has been of late years introduced into this kingdom, and too long ſuffered, by marrying in a clandeſtine and unlawful manner. Therefore, all that the Hon. gentleman has ſaid upon this ſubject, can ſignify nothing againſt our paſſing this bill into a law, for tho' at firſt hearing it founded very prettily, yet upon a cloſe examination it appears to be *vox et præterea nihil.*

Will any gentleman say, Sir, that clandeſtine marriages, in the manner they are now practiſed, ought to be ſuffered? I think, I have not heard any gentleman ſay ſo in direct terms; and I was glad to hear the Hon. gentleman own, that this bill, if paſſed into a law, will be effectual for putting a ſtop to the infamous practice, for ſo far it muſt be allowed to be a good bill. This alone is therefore a great point gained; and as the Hon. gentleman was likewiſe pleaſed to own, that a regiſter of marriages ought to be appointed, I ſhall ſhew, that unleſs you alter the laws now in being, no ſuch regiſter can be appointed, but what would be attended in ſome degree with every inconvenience ſaid to be attending this bill; for unleſs you made all marriages void that were not regiſtered in the proper regiſter, your regiſter would ſignify nothing. Would you truſt a Fleet-parſon, or any ſuch parſon as the parſon of May-fair, with keeping a regiſter? No one can ſuppoſe you would. The keeping of a regiſter could be truſted to none but the incumbents of our regular pariſh churches or chapels, and they to regiſter none but ſuch as were ſolemnized by themſelves at that pariſh church, or that chapel. But ſuch incumbents neither could nor would ſolemnize any marriage without a regular licence or proclamation of banns; and if either of the parties were under age, no regular licence could be had without the conſent of parents, guardians, or relations, nor could the proclamation of banns proceed, if a parent, or guardian, or the next relation, came and forbad them. Thus gentlemen muſt ſee, that no bill can be contrived for appointing a regiſter of marriages, but what would be in effect the ſame with the bill now before us, and would be attended with the ſame inconveniences, except only as to the time for proclamation of banns; and even in this reſpect there could be no very great difference, for except at Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide, the parties muſt by the laws now in being wait three weeks, or at leaſt a fortnight before the proclamation of banns can be finiſhed, as the incumbent, unleſs he perſonally knows both the parties, muſt even now have ſome days to inquire, before he begins publiſhing the banns, leſt he ſhould be impoſed on, and drawn in to publiſh the banns of marriage between two perſons who never had any ſuch purpoſe.

As to the rule, Sir, which the Hon. gentleman was pleaſed to lay down, that a bill ought to be paſſed, if it has received no material alteration in the committee, if it were to be eſtabliſhed as a rule for our proceedings, I believe, very few bills could be paſſed in the ſame ſeſſion in which they were firſt brought in, which would render our ſeſſions much longer than they are, and much longer than moſt gentlemen could bear to attend. Such a rule can never therefore be eſtabliſhed, and there is leſs occaſion for it with reſpect to this bill, than moſt others, becauſe it was ſo often and ſo well conſidered in the committee: Tho' the clauſes relating to a regiſter be new, yet the regulation itſelf cannot be ſaid to be new, becauſe when the bill was firſt brought to this houſe, there was in it a clauſe appointing all proclamations of banns to be regiſtered, and licences, we know, have always been regiſtered in the proper office where they are granted. Beſides, we know, that in moſt pariſhes a regiſter of marriages ſolemnized at their pariſh-church has always been kept, tho' in moſt places not ſo regularly, nor ſo well preſerved, as they ought to have been, which is the reaſon of their not being deemed ſo authentick as not to require ſome further proof even of the marriages there entered; but if this bill paſſes, thoſe regiſters muſt be ſo regularly kept from henceforth, that I am convinced, every court in England will deem them authentick, and look upon them as a full proof of the marriage there entered, unleſs a ſtrong proof be brought of the entry's being falſe or forged. This will of courſe put an end to all diſputes about marriage, or the legitimacy or illegitimacy of children; and it will be, I hope, an effectual bar againſt polygamy; for there are no forms or rules preſcribed by this bill, upon which the validity of the marriage depends, but what the parſon who ſolemnizes the marriage muſt take care to ſee obſerved; therefore it will be in no man's power to neglect any of them, with a view to prevent his being proſecuted and convicted of polygamy; and if the puniſhment ſhould hereafter appear not to be ſufficiently ſevere, we may eaſily by a ſhort bill deprive ſuch criminals of the benefit of clergy.

This bill therefore, Sir, will anſwer all the ends that are really propoſed by it; for as to that of its being deſigned to introduce an ariſtocratical government, the ſuggeſtion is ſo chimerical, that I cannot think any gentleman ſerious when he talks of it. The riches of the peerage can never enable them to eſtabliſh ſuch a government. It was not the riches but the military power of our antient barons that made them ſo formidable: They had every one a great number of vaſſals or tenants by military tenure in their reſpective manors depending upon them: Thoſe

vaſſals and all their farmers, as well as the farmers of their lord, where all obliged to provide themſelves with arms, to breed themſelves up to military diſcipline, and to follow the lord, whenever he called, or in whatever cauſe he embarked. By this means every great baron was able to bring a conſiderable army of well armed, well diſciplined ſoldiers into the field; and this it was that made them ſo formidable to an ambitious, aſpiring monarch or favourite; but what uſe did they make of this military power? Never to oppreſs, but to preſerve or reſtore the liberties of the people; as every gentleman muſt grant, who has read with attention our hiſtory from the conqueſt to the reign of Henry VII. therefore we have much more reaſon to be afraid of our liberties being brought into danger by the poverty, rather than by the riches of the peerage; for ſhould they even get the old law of intails reſtored, it could not enable them, if they would, to oppreſs the liberties of the people, as the whole military power of the ſociety is now lodged in the crown and the two houſes of parliament, and there it muſt remain unleſs the commons ſhould conſent to the re-eſtabliſhment of military tenures, which, I am ſure, they never will.

For theſe reaſons, Sir, I am fully convinced, that this bill will anſwer every good end, that it can anſwer no bad end, nor introduce any new inconvenience, and that it is the only method by which we can put an end to the preſent infamous abuſe of the ſacred ceremony of marriage; therefore I ſhall moſt heartily give my ſuffrage for its being paſſed into a law.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

From the INSPECTOR, Nov. 9.

To the AUTHOR.

I HAVE the misfortune, Sir, to be married: That I ſuppoſe would entitle me to your compaſſion: But I have a greater claim to it. I am very young, and my huſband an old man: I expected he would be jealous; and I was reſolved to conquer it, by a moſt cautious conduct. Alas, I was a fool! I ſhould have remembered that jealouſy *doth make the food it feeds on*; and that to be unworthy of a wife, and to be ſuſpicious of her, are one thing. Thus far, indeed, I ſhare the fate of thouſands; but my ſtory has in it ſomething ſingular.

This huſband, I am to tell you, is a ſchoolmaſter. When I had diſmiſſed all my real acquaintance, he grew jealous of his biggeſt ſcholars; then of the leſſer and at laſt was thoroughly unhappy abou a bluff chubby-faced fellow of four year old, whoſe ſhock hair and flat forehead had made me call him *taureau*, my little bull.

Determined to avoid all occaſions ever of his moſt unreaſonable uneaſineſs, I retired to my chamber. I immured myſe for life, I mean for his life: Content t give a man eaſe to whom I was obliged and to keep my reputation untainted, the expence of an utter exile for thoſ years from the world.

Alas! Nothing does: When jealouſ has taken poſſeſſion of an huſband's hea it is fixed for ever. If the lover canno ſcale the walls, fears will always ſtorm his imagination. For the firſt four month he would run in upon me twenty times day, look me full in the face, and the ſearch the cloſets, table-drawers, an band-boxes: It was in vain that he foun nothing to warrant his uneaſineſs. D termined to be ſo, he would not be ſet reſt: When there was no better reaſo for ſuſpecting me, he contented his jealou with the aſſurance, that no woman cou be honeſt in my circumſtances. How n turally does the weakneſs of others crea ſuſpicions of our conſtancy! But I d not intend to moralize: I will tell yo the plain ſtory.

I was alone in my chamber, cutting for food for a pretty robin that perched dai at my window, and repaid the entertai ment with a ſong. Hark, ſays I, dear as he entered, hark, to the little creatu (he was warbling out his thanks at th moment) he viſits me every day; and am preparing him his dinner. My h hand ſtarted; he turned pale; he flew the window in an outragious anger, a happy for my viſitor he had wings, wit out a figure: My good man eyed him he went off, and muttering twenty imp fect execrations, A bird! ſaid he; yes, pretty viſitor indeed! Throw me the fo into the fire: And do you hear, Mada change your apartment; if ever I h that robin again about you, I ſhall ſi you a tune you little think of. I tre bled, for I feared the man was going of his wits: My fear was conſtrued a confeſſion of my guilt. I was oblig tho' trembling more, to tell him the cauſe of it.

My pulſe as yours doth temperately keep ti
And makes as healthful muſick.

Thus he began, and ſitting down co by me, told me we would reaſon the m ter fairly together. Jupiter, Mad ſays he, (I will ſhew you the accoun

it, here reach me the Pantheon) Jupiter transformed himſelf into a ſwan to debauch Leda: And one bird may ſerve ſuch a wicked purpoſe as well as another. It was in vain I argued; every thing I ſaid was turned to his purpoſe. He told me he had at firſt ſuſpected it was only an attempt; but by my warmth in the matter he was afraid it had gone farther. He left me in a ſullen ill humour, and ordered one of the biggeſt boys to keep a gun always charged, and ſhoot every flying thing that came near the window. The poor robin periſhed the next morning; and it has been as fatal to any thing winged ever ſince, to come over our garden, as over a certain lake I have heard him ſpeak of, but I cannot recollect the name of it.

From this time, Sir, I have been expoſed to a ſpecies of jealouſy that I believe never troubled any heart before: My huſband is very much advanced in life; he has taught ſchool theſe fifty years, and he has read theſe ſtories till he believes them. Every day now furniſhes ſome new cauſe of ſuſpicion; and unleſs I knew all his books by heart, it is impoſſible I ſhould avoid the miſery.

The boys next day brought him a crow they had killed; he turned up his eyes devoutly, and gave thanks to heaven. It was the very bird in whoſe ſhape the ſame god raviſhed his own Juno, before they married one another. The town-bull muſt not be ſuffered to come under my window, for Europa was deluded in that form, and he would not have me carried over ſea, as naughty as I am, for all the world: Nay, he thinks there was ſome miſchief more than he at firſt ſuſpected in the little ſhock-pated fellow I called my *taureau*.

When I receive money for the affairs of the houſe, tho' it be from his own hand, it muſt come all in ſilver. Danäe was deflowered by a ſhower of gold; and heaven forbid he ſhould be the inſtrument of his own ſhame! He ſuſpected the phyſiognomy of a goat, which is kept by a neighbour of ours, becauſe Antiope was ruined by a ſatyr; and yeſterday, no longer ſince, he ſweat with rage and fear from head to feet, becauſe there was an ant upon my apron: It was the animal in whoſe form Jupiter undid poor Clytoris, and this was the ſame deity in the ſame diſguiſe, he'd ſtake his ſoul upon it. Thrice his jealouſy prompted him to tread it to pieces, but reverence got the better even of the feelings of the huſband; and he at laſt opened the window and turned looſe the raviſher.

Mercury had a ſon by his own ſiſter Venus, Hermophroditus was the perſon; My brother for this reaſon muſt not come to ſee me. He will have no inceſt under his roof: Beſide, he loves me too well, bad as I may be, to let me become a breeder of monſters. The French perſon who reſided lately near St. Paul's, he inſiſts on it was the iſſue of ſuch a mixture; and he expects no better conſequences from crimes that are againſt nature.

I ſhould tire you to tell all, and appear perhaps romantick in the relation. In ſhort, every kind of ſatisfaction is forbidden me, and almoſt food and drink. Ægalea was made with child by the ſound of Triton's trumpet; it is a ſufficient reaſon why I muſt hear no muſick; and if I go too near the fire, I am told that this ſame terrible Jupiter was the deſtruction of Ægina in the ſhape of a flame. Bread may be dangerous, for Jaſon under the figure of an ear of corn corrupted Seria; and wine muſt not be allowed, for it was called Bacchus, and there was not a greater rake than him in all the heavens.

Now, Sir, what think you of my ſituation; what advice would you give me? The women of my acquaintance ſay nothing is too bad for him; and that if they muſt be ſuſpected, it ſhould not be for ants and robin red-breaſts. But, Sir, I pity him. If you can cure him, you'll make an honeſt woman happy; if not, his follies are no authority for crimes in me; nor do they deſerve ſo ſevere a puniſhment.

I am,
Your humble ſervant,
E. RECLUSE.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following record, which I have tranſlated for the benefit of the Engliſh reader, will ſhew the ridiculous folly and ſuperſtitious credulity of the prince and parliament from whom it received its authority. It is a patent granted by king Henry VI. in the 34th year of his reign, and by authority of parliament inrolled among our records, which made it of equal force with an act of parliament, as follows:

"To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Be it known to you, that whereas the learned and moſt famous philoſophers of antiquity have in their books and writings recorded, and under figures and metaphors taught, that many notable and glorious medicines may be extracted from wine and precious ſtones, from oils, from animals, from metals, and from mineral compoſitions; and eſpecially

ſpecially a certain moſt precious medicine, which ſome philoſophers have called the mother and empreſs of medicines, others have named it the ineſtimable glory, others indeed have given it the name of the fifth eſſence, the philoſophers ſtone, and the philoſophers elixir; the virtue of which medicine appears to be ſo efficacious and wonderful, that by it all curable diſeaſes may be eaſily cured, the life of man may be extended to its natural period, and to that period mankind may be wonderfully preſerved in their health and natural ſtrength, not only of body but of mind, in the vigour of their limbs, the diſtinctneſs of their memory, and the ſprightlineſs of their fancy; likewiſe all curable wounds may without difficulty be cured by it; and moreover it would be the chief and beſt antidote againſt all kinds of poiſons: Many other advantages might alſo be drawn from it, which would be of the greateſt uſe to us and to the common-weal of our kingdom; ſuch as the tranſmutation of metals into the pureſt gold and fineſt ſilver. Therefore, we have with deep thought often revolved in our mind, how delightful and even uſeful it would be to us and the common weal of our kingdom, if theſe precious medicines could, by the favour of divine providence, and the labours of learned men be procured; and alſo that for many years paſt to this very day, it has been granted to few or none, to arrive at the ſecret of making theſe glorious medicines; either becauſe of the many incidental and arduous difficulties with which the compoſition of them is ſurrounded, or becauſe many ingenious men well verſed in the knowledge of nature, and very much inclined toward ſearching for and diſcovering thoſe medicines, have been hitherto frightened, diverted, and reſtrained from the ſearch and diſcovery of ſuch important ſecrets, by the danger of incurring the penalties of a ſtatute made and provided in the time of our grandfather Henry againſt the multipliers of gold and ſilver *.

For this reaſon it ſeems to us to be fit and expedient, to find out, chuſe, and appoint ſome ingenious men, ſufficiently endued with all natural knowledge, who are willing and well diſpoſed towards the ſearching for and diſcovering of the ſaid medicines, who fear God, love the truth, and hate all deceitful operations and fallacious metallic counterfeits; and to provide fully, by virtue of our authority and royal prerogative, for their ſecurity, indemnity, and quiet, that neither they, nor any one of them, may be any way diſturbed, diſquieted or damnified in their or any of their perſons or goods either whilſt they are upon the ſearch and diſcovery, or after the ſucceſs of their diligence and labour, upon account of the uſe they may make of thoſe medicines.

We therefore, confiding in the fidelity circumſpection, profound learning, and benevolence of thoſe eminent men John Fanceby, John Kirkeby, and John Rany who are moſt deeply learned in all part of natural philoſophy, have ſelected, appointed, and licenced all and every one of them, and by virtue of our royal prerogative, authority and certain knowledge, do by theſe preſents give and grant to them, and each of them, full power authority, liberty, warrant, and ſpecial licence, jointly and ſeverally to ſearch for, inveſtigate, perfect, and make compleat diſcovery not only of all and ſingular the aforeſaid medicines, according to their knowledge and diſcretion and according to the writings and directions of the learned ancients, but alſo to make and practiſe tranſmutations of metals into pure gold and fine ſilver, the aforeſaid ſtatute, or any other penal ſtatute made and provided againſt the multiplication of gold and ſilver, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Moreover, the ſaid John, John, and John, and alſo all the ſervants they ſhall employ in or upon account of the ſaid practice, and every one of them, we by theſe preſents conſtitute and take into our ſafeguard, tuition, and ſpecial protection; hereby commanding all and ſingular our judges, juſtices, ſheriffs, mayors bailiffs, officers, ſervants, true liegemen and ſubjects whatſoever, that neither they nor any of them ſhall, under pretence of the ſaid ſtatute, or under any other colour whatſoever, impoſe or lay or allow to be impoſed or laid, any grievance, impediment, or diſturbance of any kind, upon them, or any of them whilſt they or any of them, ſhall be employed in the ſearch or practice of the ſaid medicines, or any of them; or after they have finiſhed, or given over the ſaid ſearch or practice, for or upon account of their being, or having been employed. And if any ſuch thing ſhould be done, which God forbid, we injoin all our officers and liegemen, as they love and fear us, to take care that ſuch grievance be without delay removed, on pain of incurring our high indignation and forfeiting to us all that can be forfeited by any one who may contravene or offend againſt theſe our letters patent

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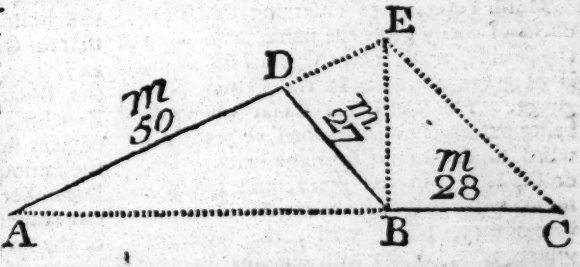
* 5 *Henry* IV. *ch.* 4. *repealed by* 1 W. *and* M. *ch.* 30.

And farther we publiſh and declare it to be our royal intention, that theſe our letters patent ſhall be valid and ſufficient to all and every one of them, and alſo to their ſervants, for ſecuring, quieting, and indemnifying them againſt all vexations and moleſtations which can any way be brought upon them, under any A ſort of pretence of any ſtatute made and provided againſt the multipliers of gold and ſilver. In teſtimony whereof, &c. Witneſs the king, at Weſtminſter, May 31. By the king himſelf, and with the authority of parliament."

This patent was ſo far from being obtained by ſurprize, that the very next year he, by the ſame authority, granted another patent of the ſame kind to ſeveral other perſons, and had ſo much faith, that he therein told his people, that by means of theſe medicines he would be able in a few years to pay all his debts in ſterling gold and ſilver; as any one may ſee who will look into our records, and thoſe who have not an opportunity to do ſo, may ſee it in Dr. Tovey's *Anglia Judaica*, p. 253, &c. Therefore we cannot be ſurpriſed, that credit was given to all the ridiculous ſtories about *free maſonry*, by a prince *, and in an age, when ſuch entire credit was given to every thing that had been ſaid or written about the *philoſophers ſtone*.

A SOLUTION *to Mr.* LIQUIER's *Queſtion in* Navigation. *See* Mag. *for* Sept. *laſt*, p. 415.

LET A repreſent the ſituation of the firſt ſhip's ſtation; B that of the ſecond; and C that of the third: Then, after ſailing, there will be given AD=50 miles, the diſtance run by the firſt ſhip when ſhe met the ſecond: DB=27m. the diſtance run by the ſecond ſhip at their meeting: BC=28m. the departure of the third ſhip from the ſecond at their ſetting ſail: As alſo the angle BCE=45°, the poſition of the third ſhip's courſe, to find the quæſita as per queſtion.



The difference of lat. BE of the third ſhip, and the departure BC will be equal, and will form the right angle iſoſceles triangle EBC, whoſe ſide, by common trigonometry, will be found to be 39. 5979 = the diſtance run by the third ſhip.—Then ſuppoſe the ∠ ADB any number of degrees, &c. at pleaſure, then you will have two ſides and the ſuppoſed angle included to find the other two ∠s and the third ſide, which ∠, by two or three trials and error, I find to be 108°-15′-05″-42‴, from which all the other angles in the whole figure are eaſily known; and by common caſes AB the diſtance from the place of departure of the firſt ſhip, to that of the ſecond, will be found to be 63m.8312; and alſo the diſtance ſailed by the firſt ſhip to the third after ſhe had met the ſecond to be 19m.7039.

Chetham, Bucks,
Oct. 5, 1753.

ABRAHAM STONE, Land-Surveyor.

In the Regiſter of the Royal Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, lately publiſhed, we find the following Diſcourſe on the Etymology of the Name of the DRUIDS.

THE name of the Druids has, by the ancients, been derived from the Greek Δρῦς, an oak, and doubtleſs it was F the etymology which led Diodorus to give them the name of Saronides, from σᾶρον, a ſynonymous term with Δρῦς. In the different dialects of the Celtick language, the words dar, derou, derouen, dair, darakk, darough, &c. ſignify an oak, doubtleſs on account of the hardneſs of its wood, from deour, fortis, robuſtus. Robur, from a ſimilar reaſon, G became ſynonymus with quercus, in Latin; thus it is by accident that the Celtick word deour reſembles the Greek Δρῦς. The Druids attributed tranſcendent virtues to miſletoe, and offered ſacrifices only in foreſts of oak: So that at firſt we might ſeem to conclude, that the name of the tree is the radix of that of the Druids; Pliny, and ſeveral other writers, have been of this opinion.

M. Feret, however, is of different ſentiments, and gives another etymology, which he founds on the following reaſons. Britain was, as it were, the centre of the religion of the Druids; ſo that, according to Cæſar, thoſe deſirous of acquiring a profound knowledge of it travelled thither

* *Henry* VI. *it is ſaid, got himſelf dubbed a* free maſon.

ther to compleat their ſtudies. Whence it follows, that the true etymology and pronunciation of the name of the Druids is to be ſought for in the Britiſh and Iriſh. The Britiſh poetry of the fifth and ſixth centuries, that is, at a time when that religion was not totally obliterated, mentions theſe prieſts, who are there called Derouyddn, in the plural number, and Dorouydd in the ſingular; and upon this manner of writing the name, M. Feret is of opinion, is to be founded the etymology, which will diſcover its true ſignification. He apprehends the word dorouydd to be compounded of the two Celtick words, de, or di, God, and rhouydd, or rhaidd, the participle of the Iriſh verb rhaidhim, or rhouidhim, to ſpeak, ſay, converſe. According to this etymology, the name of Druid is of the ſame ſignification with the Greek Θεόλογος.

Monſ. Feret, after obſerving that Diodorus of Sicily gives the name Θεολόγοι to the Druids, adds, that the word de, or di, is of great antiquity in the Celtick language. The Celti, as Cæſar obſerves, being extremely devout, had very early a word to denote the ſupreme being. De, or di, is a primitive word, and ſynonymous with da, which implies bounty, beneficence, good, well; the latter of which acceptations ſtill remains in the French word oui-da; for which ſome writers uſe oui-bien, which ſignifies, yes, truly. It is not at all ſurprizing, that the idea of beneficence ſhould have been conſulted in the formation of the name of the deity. Godt, God, in the German language, is derived from the ſame root with gut, good.

The Druids had alone the privilege of ſpeaking of the gods. Sole miniſters of the ſacrifices; ſole interpreters of heaven: They were the only perſons ſuppoſed to underſtand the divine nature; and theſe auguſt prerogatives, it muſt be owned, juſtify Monſ. Feret's conjecture on the origin of their name.

Chriſtiany has rendered the name Druid as odious as before it had been venerable; it being now, both in the Britiſh and Iriſh language, applied only to ſorcerers and magicians. So early as the time of the Anglo-Saxons it was uſed in this opprobrious ſenſe.

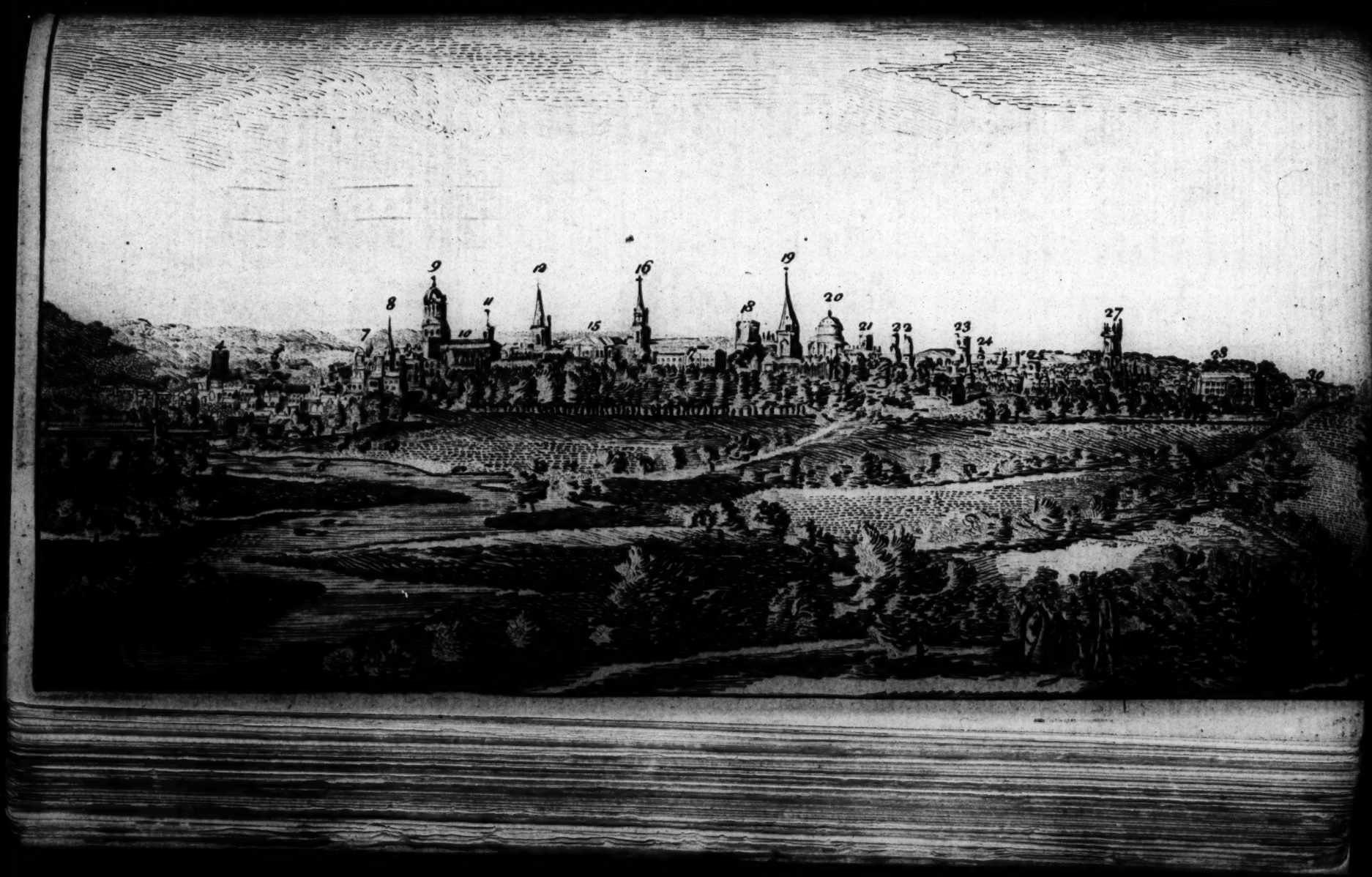
Monſ. Feret diſtinguiſhes the Druids into three claſſes, adding, that the ſecond were the bards, or poets, who compoſed the hymns and ſongs in honour of the gods and heroes. The word bards, of Celtick origin, he obſerves, is ſtill in uſe in the Britiſh and Iriſh languages, as the function expreſſed by it alſo is in thoſe countries. The name of bards is th given to thoſe whom our anceſtors cal Trouveres or Troubadours, a kind of etical muſicians, who viſit the villa's the nobility and gentry, ſinging the pra of great men, dead or living, their voi being accompanied with an harp.

WE have here preſented our read with a beautiful PROSPECT the city of OXFORD; but hav formerly given a very large and particu deſcription of this famous city and u verſity, it will be ſufficient to refer th to thoſe paſſages where this deſcriptio to be found.

They are all contained in our Ma zine for 1747. In that for September that year, p. 418, 419, 420, is a pa cular account of its ſituation, dimenſio markets, ſtreets, churches and other p lick buildings belonging to the city. that for October of the ſame year, p. 4 442, 443, may be ſeen a deſcription the Bodleian library, the theatre, Radcliff's library, and the other pub edifices belonging to the univerſity, w the famous phyſick garden, &c. An December of that year, p. 565, 566, our readers will ſee a very diſtinct acco of the ſeveral colleges and halls, with names of their founders and the d of their foundations. Beſides theſe pa cular deſcriptions, there is a general count of this city in our Magazine January, 1749, where there is likewi correct MAP, and a deſcription of whole county of Oxford.

EXPLANATION *of the* VIE

1 The road to Abington.—2 St. T mas's church.—3 Friar Bacon's ſtud 4 The caſtle.—5 The caſtle hill.—6 river Iſis.—7 St. Peter's church.—8 Tole's church.—9 Great Tom's To 10 Chriſt church hall.—11 Carfax chu or, St. Martin's.—12 Chriſt church ca dral.—13 Chriſt-church willow walk 14 Chriſt-church meadows.—15 Ch church library.—16 All-Saints churc 17 Corpus-Chriſti college.—18 Me college.—19 St. Mary's church.—20 cliff's library.—21 The publick ſchool 22 All-ſouls college.—23 New college. Queen's college.—25 St. Peter's chur the eaſt.—26 The phyſick garden. Magdalen college.—28 Magdalen co new building.—29 St. Clement's ch —30 Magdalen college water wal 31 The London road.—32 The H road to London.—33 The ſtation w this drawing was taken is between and the Henley road.


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Dr. STEBBING's *Letter to* Dr. SHUCKFORD.

SIR,

IN your diſcourſe on the *creation* and *fall of man* lately publiſhed, I find a paſſage quoted from my *Boyle*'s lecture, which you have greatly miſtaken, and in which I beg leave to ſet you right.

I had introduced an objection of unbelievers againſt the credibility of the ſcripture hiſtory, viz. That God ſhould lay ſo ſevere a penalty upon ſo *inſignificant* a thing as eating the fruit of a forbidden tree; and my anſwer is, that *inſignificant* as the thing may ſeem as to the matter of it; yet as God had laid the *whole weight* of his authority upon their *not* eating; our firſt parents, in tranſgreſſing the command, were guilty of the *higheſt* offence. And to illuſtrate this I give the following example.

"If a ſon offends his father in a trivial matter, who behaves dutifully in things of greater importance, it will be excuſed. But if you ſuppoſe a caſe ſo circumſtanced, that the ſon's diſobedience will infer (not ſimply a *neglect*, but) a *contempt* of the parent's authority, it will deſerve the higheſt reſentment. What the ſon thinks to be a trivial thing, and in common eſtimation paſſes as ſuch, he may preſume the father will think ſo too, without warning to the contrary; but if the father ſhould ſay, *ſon, I expect your obedience in this point, or I will treat you as a rebel*, and the ſon ſhould preſumptuouſly offend, would you think it excuſable?" *Boyle*'s Lect. p. 44.

This example you report, and tell me that—it is *unaccountable ratiocination*; that—*it ſhocks* you *exceedingly*; and *adds to the ſtumbling-block inſtead of removing it*. You do not, indeed, mention my *name*, nor the *book* from whence you took the argument which gives you ſo much offence. This has ſome ſhew of tenderneſs; whether of *me* or of *yourſelf*, you beſt know, and it is not worth my while to think of. But though hundreds that read your book ſhould not know whom you point at, I do; and *here* I am; ready to accept your challenge.

Thus then you proceed. "It is obvious that the unbeliever will readily reply, *Should a man build the moſt magnificent habitation in the world, and add to it in eſtate every deſirable poſſeſſion; but in ſome one room in his houſe ſhould ſet up* A PIECE OF WOOD *with this ſtrict prohibition to his ſon: As a* MARK *of my* AUTHORITY; *as a* TEST *of your* OBEDIENCE *to me your father, I command that this one piece of wood be never touched by you: For I have made it my will that if ever you touch it, an abſolute diſheriſon ſhall take place againſt you, and your poſterity for ever. Should the ſon now offend herein; I will not (ſays the free-thinker) aſk ſo much as a queſtion about the ſon. I give him up for a fool to receive the fruits of his trifling impertinence. But I muſt enquire concerning the father; what may poſterity, conſidering ſuch a ruin of a whole family unto all generations, think of him who made ſo trifling an injunction ſo peremptory and ſo penal."*—You immediately ſubjoin:—"It will not be admitted that we write worthily of God, if we ſuppoſe him to have given *Adam* a commandment of no real moment, ONLY to make his neglect of it, if he ſhould happen to neglect it, MOST terribly deſtructive. God is not man, that he ſhould lay the ſtreſs of his authority, IN CAPRICE, upon a matter of NO MOMENT, &c." *Creation* and *Fall*, p. 101, &c.

Your meaning is plain. You think that the father was as great a fool as the ſon, in laying ſo much ſtreſs upon ſo trifling a matter as the *touching a piece of wood* which he is ſuppoſed to have *capriciouſly* forbidden, *merely* to ſhew his *authority*, and as a *teſt* of the ſon's obedience. And you think that I have given the ſame image of God in the command given to *Adam*. But if your *panic* had not taken off your attention to the reaſoning by which my example is introduced, for eight or nine pages backward, you would have ſeen that, far from ſuppoſing that God gave the command to Adam *in caprice*, and *only* to make his neglect *moſt terribly deſtructive* (as you, ſhockingly enough, repreſent my meaning) I ſet out upon the very *contrary* principle, and lay it down as the foundation upon which I build that *God* IN HIS WISDOM SAW IT FIT *to bring the virtues of our firſt parents to the tryal*. That this command was a *tryal* of the obedience of our firſt parents is inconteſtable. But I do not ſay that God tried them *merely* for *trying ſake*, or (as your expreſſion is, p. 105.) "*purely* for the ſake of, and to lay a *ſtreſs* upon, his own *authority*;" but I ſay that he tried them *in wiſdom*, that is for *wiſe reaſons* moving him ſo to do. This *ſuppoſed*, I go on to ſhew (from p. 35, to p. 40.) that as matters then ſtood, it is ſcarce poſſible to be conceived, how the virtues of our firſt parents *could* have been brought to the tryal, *otherwiſe* than by ſome ſuch command as the hiſtory ſets forth. Is this writing of God as if he acted in *caprice*? But thus, you ſee, I begin; with this I *ſet out*; and any man of common ſenſe will underſtand, that a ſuppoſition laid down as the *foundation* of an argument muſt *adhere* to it in its whole courſe and progreſs.

But how then will my example ſuit the caſe? Does not the example ſuppoſe the father to act *capriciouſly* and *arbitrarily*? So YOU repreſent; and it ſtands *entered* in YOUR example, that the father forbad the ſon to touch the piece of wood as *a mark* of his authority; as *a teſt* of the ſon's obedience, i. e. (for ſo you muſt be underſtood) *merely* as a mark, and *merely* as a teſt; *capriciouſly*, and *only* to make his neglect *moſt terribly deſtructive*. But nothing like this is ſo much as *hinted* at in my example; as your readers would have ſeen if you had tranſcribed the paſſage as you found it. But you have *corrupted* the paſſage, and in ſo doing have confounded the ſenſe, which it is very plain you did not underſtand. The words, as they ſtand in my lecture, are theſe: "If the father ſhould ſay, Son, I expect your obedience in this point or I will treat you as a rebel." In your quotation they ſtand thus: "Son; whatever elſe you may think to do to pleaſe, or ſhew regard to me, ſhall have no acceptance, unleſs in this one eaſy thing *which I make and appoint to be the teſt of your duty*, you carefully obey me, &c." Where theſe words, *which I make and appoint to be the teſt of your duty*, are a manifeſt interpolation, *favouring* the opinion you are willing to faſten upon me, and plainly repreſenting God as giving the command to Adam *only* to try his obedience. Whether this was through inadvertency or deſign I do not take upon me to determine. But you of all men ſhould be careful to avoid falſe quotations. Your province is *hiſtory*, and your credit as an *hiſtorian* ſtands upon your fidelity in reporting the authorities you make uſe of. But who will truſt you with a paſſage from a *Greek* or *Latin* writer (which few have the abilities or the inclination to look into) who ſees you playing foul in the face of every Engliſh reader?

The ſhort of the matter is this. My example was intended to illuſtrate the heinouſneſs of *Adam*'s ſin in diſobeying God, AFTER he had laid the whole weight of his authority upon his not eating. Againſt this you have no exception. But your exception lies againſt the *wiſdom of the command*; a point with which the example has nothing to do. For the *wiſdom* of God in giving the command had been taken up before hand as an *eſtabliſhed* point. It had been *ſuppoſed* that God made this tryal of our firſt parents for *wiſe* reaſons; and *juſtly* ſuppoſed it may be, though we cannot ſee thoſe reaſons. For who will pretend to meaſure the infinite wiſdom of God, and ſay there *could* be *no* wiſe reaſons why he ſhould give ſuch a command? This *ſo far* ſecures the point againſt unbelievers; and the only thing remaining to be conſidered was, the *juſtice* of God in laying the *penalty*, which is the *ſingle* point in which the compariſon is concerned. (See *Boyle*'s Lect. p. 42.) It is difficult, and may be impoſſible, to give an inſtance in common life where a father's laying ſo much ſtreſs upon a trivial matter will *ſtand* with *wiſdom*; and therefore I did not pretend to give any. If you can find ſuch an inſtance, take it and make your beſt of it. But as the preſent inſtance of a man's forbiding his ſon to *touch a piece of wood* is not offered as ſuch but intended to place the father in a ridiculous light, it is nothing to the purpoſe.

Some readers, perhaps, may ſmile to ſee two grave divines fighting (as they will ſay) about *a piece of wood*. And truly, if the *value* of a piece of wood were the matter in queſtion, I ſhould be much aſhamed of what I am doing. But to ſet ſo filly an inſtance pompouſly introduced to exemplify the moſt ſolemn and awful tranſaction that ever happened in the world, God's *condemnation of the whole race of mankind for the ſin of* Adam, and *myſelf* repreſented as *authoriſing* ſuch inſtance, as it moved my indignation, ſo I think it muſt be offenſive to every ſerious mind. God knows how much or how little good I have done by my endeavours to ſerve the common cauſe of Chriſtianity. But I ſhould be very ſorry to have done any *hurt* to it, which yet will be the caſe if I have written of God as acting in an *arbitrary*, *capricious* manner. I am as clear of this charge as you yourſelf are. We are both *agreed* that God *never* acts but upon the *wiſeſt* reaſons, and that he ſo acted in this caſe. The only difference between us is this. I do *not* pretend to know the reaſon *why* God ſo acted. You *do*. They who have a mind to ſee your reaſon may conſult your book, and accept it, if they like it, without the leaſt prejudice to any thing that I have ſaid. We are both driving at the ſame general end, each of us in his own way. I ſhall therefore make no invidious reflections upon what you have written (I am perſuaded with a good intention) but leave your performance open to all the reſpect it can challenge from the publick, as you ſhould have left mine, unleſs you had better reaſons to find fault.

I am, Sir,

Harleſtone, Your very humble ſervant.
Nov. 1, 1753. HENRY STEBBING.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Mr. Tovey *in his* Anglia Judaica, *having given us an Act of Parliament paſſed in the Reign of Henry* III. *againſt the Jews purchaſing*

abaſing or holding any Land Eſtates, which he copied from a very antient Manuſcript in the Bodleian Library *at* Oxford, 1 *Cod. MS. N. E. A.* 19. *We ſhall, for the Benefit of thoſe who do not underſtand* Latin, *give the ſame in* Engliſh *as follows:*

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England, &c. To all our ſheriffs, bailiffs, and leige ſubjects, to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Know ye, that *for the honour of God and the univerſal church*, for the amendment and advantage of our kingdom, and for relieving chriſtians from the damages and grievance which they have ſuffered by the freeholds which our Jews claimed to have in lands, tenements, fees, rents, and other tenures: And that no prejudice may hereafter happen to us, to the commonweal of our kingdom, *or to the kingdom itſelf*, we by the advice of our biſhops, nobles, and great men who are of our council, have provided, ordained, and enacted, for us and our heirs, that no Jew ſhall from henceforth have a freehold in any manors, lands, tenements, fees, rents, or tenures whatſoever, either by charter, gift, feoffment, confirmation, or other grant, or by any other means whatever.

Provided nevertheleſs, that they may hereafter hold, as in times paſt they were accuſtomed to hold, thoſe houſes in our cities, boroughs and towns, which they themſelves inhabit; and likewiſe that they may let thoſe houſes to leaſe, which they now hold for that purpoſe, to Jews only, but not to Chriſtians.

Yet nevertheleſs it is here provided, that it ſhould not be lawful for our Jews of London to purchaſe, or by any other method to acquire, more houſes than they now have in our ſaid city of London; by which the parochial churches of the ſaid city, or their incumbents, may incur a loſs. However, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Jews of London at their pleaſure to repair their houſes, and even to rebuild, and reſtore to their former condition, ſuch of their old houſes as have fallen down or been demoliſhed.

We likewiſe by and with the advice of our ſaid council provide and enact, that with reſpect to the ſaid houſes ſo to be inhabited, or let to leaſe as aforeſaid, no Jew ſhall ſue or be ſued by our original writs out of chancery, but before our juſtices appointed for taking care of the Jews, and by the writs of Judaiſm hitherto uſed and accuſtomed.

But with reſpect to thoſe lands and tenures in which the Jews were before this act inſeoffed, and which they now hold, our will is, that ſuch inſeoffments and grants ſhall be abſolutely annulled; and that the ſaid lands and tenements ſhall return to the Chriſtians who granted the ſame; but upon condition that the ſaid Chriſtians ſhall make ſatisfaction to the Jews, without uſury, for the money or conſideration, contained in the charters and writings, which was paid by the Jews to the Chriſtians, for the ſaid feoffments or grants. And alſo upon condition, that if the ſaid Chriſtians cannot make immediate ſatisfaction for the ſame, it may be lawful for the ſaid Jews, to make over the ſaid tenements to other Chriſtians, until the conſideration paid by them, can without uſury be raiſed out of the rents and profits of the ſaid eſtate according to its true value by a reaſonable aſſeſſment; ſaving however to ſuch Chriſtians their ſubſiſtance; and ſo as that Jew may from thence receive the money or conſideration by the hands of ſome Chriſtian and not of any Jew, as ſaid is.

And if a Jew ſhould hereafter happen to receive from any Chriſtian a feoffment of any fee or tenement, contrary to this preſent act, the ſaid Jew ſhall abſolutely forfeit the ſaid tenement or fee, and the ſame ſhall be taken into, and ſafely kept in our hands; and the Chriſtians or their heirs may recover the ſaid lands or tenements out of our hands; but upon condition that they pay to us the whole money which they received from the ſaid Jews for ſuch a feoffment. Or if they have not ſufficient wherewithal to do this, they ſhall then pay yearly to us and our heirs at our Exchequer, the true yearly value of thoſe tenements or fees, according to a juſt and reaſonable aſſeſſment, until we have had full ſatisfaction of the ſaid money or conſideration.

Then with regard to the nurſes of Jewiſh children, and the bakers, brewers, and cooks of the Jews, as they and the Chriſtians are quite different in their faith and worſhip, we provide and enact, that no Chriſtion man or woman ſhall preſume to ſerve them in any of theſe capacities.

And becauſe the Jews have long ſince been accuſtomed to receive, by the hands of Chriſtians, certain rents ſomething like fee-farm-rents, out of the lands and tenements of Chriſtians, which likewiſe have been called fees, we will and ordain, that the ſtatute relating to them heretofore by us made, ſhall remain in full force, nor ſhall any way be derogated from by this preſent act; therefore we command and ſtrictly charge you, that you cauſe the ſaid proviſion, ordinance, or ſtatute, to be publickly proclaimed, and duly obſerved and obeyed, throughout your whole bailiwick.

In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed to be iſſued theſe our letters patent. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, 24th day of July, and of our reign the 54th year.

Altho' this act be now loſt from the rolls, yet it is evident that it was ſuppoſed to be in force, in the third year of Edward I. when the famous ſtatute *de Judaiſmo* was paſſed, of which, as lord Coke has not in the ſecond part of his Inſtitutes given the whole, either in French or Engliſh, we ſhall give a copy at length in Engliſh as follows.

Whereas the king has obſerved that, in times paſt, many honeſt men have loſt their inheritances, by the uſury of the Jews; and that many ſins have from thence ariſen; altho' Judaiſm is and has been very profitable to him and his anceſtors, yet nevertheleſs he ordains, and eſtabliſhes, for the honour of God, and the common benefit of the people, that no Jew, hereafter, ſhall in any manner practiſe uſury. And that no uſurious contracts already made, ſince the feaſt of St. Edward, laſt paſt, ſhall ſtand good, excepting covenants relateing to the principal ſumm. Provided alſo, that all thoſe who are indebted to the Jews, upon pledges moveable, ſhall redeem them, before Eaſter next, under pain of forfeiture. And if any Jew ſhall practice uſury againſt the intent of this ſtatute, the king promiſes neither to give him aſſiſtance by himſelf, or officers, in recovering his debts, but on the contrary, will puniſh him for his treſpaſs, and aſſiſt the Chriſtians againſt him, in the recovery of their pledges.

And it is further enacted, that no diſtreſs for any Jews debt, ſhall hereafter be ſo grievous, as not to leave Chriſtians the moiety of their lands and chatells, for ſubſiſtance, And that no diſtreſs ſhall be made by any ſuch Jew, upon the heir of his debtor named in the bond, or any other perſon in poſſeſſion of the debtor's lands, before ſuch debt ſhall be proved in court. And if the ſheriff, or other bailiff, is commanded by the king, to give ſeiſin, or poſſeſſion to any Jew, of lands or chatells, to the value of his debt, the chatells ſhall firſt be appraiſed by the oath of honeſt men, and delivered to the Jew or Jeweſs, to the value of the debt. And if the chatells be not found ſufficient to anſwer it, then the lands ſhall be extended, by the ſame oath, according to their ſeparate values, before ſeiſin is given of them to the Jew or Jeweſs; to the intent, that when the debt is certainly known to be diſcharged, the Chriſtian may have his lands again. Saveing to the Chriſtian, nevertheleſs, the moity of his lands and chatells, and the chief houſe for his ſuſtinance as is before expreſſed.

And if any thing ſtolen be found in the poſſeſſion of a Jew, let him have his ſummons, if he regularly may have it: If not, he ſhall anſwer in ſuch a manner as a Chriſtian would be obliged to, without claiming any privilege.

Likewiſe all Jews ſhall be reſident in ſuch cities, and burroughs, as are the king's own; where the common cheſt of their indentures, is wont to be kept. And every one of them, that is paſt ſeven years of age, ſhall wear a badge, in form of two tables, of yellow taffety, ſix fingers long, and three fingers broad, upon his upper garment; and every one that is paſt twelve years, ſhall alſo pay annually, to the king at Eaſter, the ſumm of three pence both men and women.

And no Jew ſhall have power to alienate in fee, either to Jew, or Chriſtian, any houſes, rents, or tenements, which they have already purchaſed, or diſpoſe of them in any manner, or acquitt any Chriſtian of his debt, without the king's ſpecial licence, till he hath otherwiſe ordained.

And becauſe holy church wills and permits, that they ſhould live, and be protected, the king takes them into his protection; and commands that they ſhall live guarded and defended, by his ſheriffs, bailiffs, and other leige people. And that none ſhall do them harm, either in their perſons, or goods, moveable or immoveable, or ſue, implead, or challenge them in any courts but the king's courts, whereſoever they are.

And that none of them ſhall be obedient, reſpondent, or pay any rent, to any but the king, or his bailiffs, in his name, excepting for their houſes which they now hold, rendring rent; ſaveing likewiſe the rights of the holy church.

And the king alſo grants, that they may practice merchandiſe, or live by their labour, and for thoſe purpoſes freely converſe with Chriſtians. Excepting that upon any pretence whatever they ſhall not be levant, or couchant amongſt them: Nor on account of their merchandiſe, be in ſcots, lots, or talliages with the other inhabitants of thoſe cities or burroughs, where they remain: Seeing they are talliable to the king as his own vaſſals, and not otherwiſe.

Moreover the king grants them free liberty to purchaſe houſes, and curtilages, in the cities and burroughs where they reſide: Provided they are held of chief of the king. Saveing to the lords their due and accuſtomed ſervices.

A

And further the king grants, that ſuch as are unſkilful in merchandiſe, and can't labour, may take lands to farm, for any term not exceeding tenn years: Provided no homage, fealty, or any ſuch kind of ſervice, or advowſon to holy church, be belonging to them. Provided alſo that this power to farm lands, ſhall continue in force for fiveteen years, from the makeing of this act, and no longer.

Now as this ſtatute of Edward's is ſo very careful that the Jews ſhall poſſeſs no lands in this kingdom, that it prohibits their taking a leaſe of lands to farm for above ten years, and reſtrains even their purchaſing of houſes in cities and boroughs, and yet does not prohibit them to purchaſe lands or tenements in fee, we muſt ſuppoſe, that the aforeſaid act of Henry III. was then in force, and that therefore there was no occaſion for prohibiting them by this new act to make any ſuch purchaſe. Therefore it is probable that this act of Henry III. was ſtolen from the rolls by the Jews or ſome of their agents, before lord Coke's time, or that it was ſo miſlaid, that neither he nor any one ſince could ever find it; and if there was any ſtatute in the 18th of Edward I. for baniſhing all the Jews out of England, it has met with the ſame fate; but perhaps no ſtatute was then thought neceſſary for that purpoſe, becauſe they were looked on as the king's cattle, and that therefore he might baniſh them by proclamation, and by his own authority hang up any that dared to diſobey: And indeed, from the writs that were upon that occaſion iſſued to the ſheriffs, &c. for protecting them in their paſſage, it would ſeem, that they were baniſhed by proclamation only, in purſuance, tho', of a covenant with the parliament, who gave the king a valuable conſideration for ſo doing.

The WORLD, Nov. 8.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

SIR,

THERE is hardly a greater inſtance of ill-nature, or a more certain token of a cruel diſpoſition, than the abuſe of dumb creatures; eſpecially of thoſe who contribute to our advantage and conveniency. The doing an ill office to one who has intended us no harm is a ſtrong proof of inhumanity; but unkindneſs to a benefactor is both inhuman and ungrateful.

But it is not my intention at preſent to animadvert upon our barbarity to the animal creation; the buſineſs of this letter is only to vindicate from reproach a poor inanimate being, vulgarly called a *poſt*, which everybody knows is held in the loweſt contempt, yet whoſe ſervices to mankind entitle it to a very high degree of regard and veneration.

"As ſtupid as a poſt," is a phraſe perpetually made uſe of. If we want to characterize a fool, or a man abſolutely without an idea, the expreſſion is, "As ſtupid as a poſt." "As dull as a beetle," is a term I have no diſlike to; nor have I any great objection to "As grave as a judge," which I have conſidered as a ſynonymous phraſe ever ſince I ſaw an old gentleman in company extremely angry at being told he looked grave; when it was obſerved by a third perſon, that *grave* in the dictionary was vide *dull*. But tho' it is admitted, that the idea of dullneſs may be illuſtrated by a beetle, and the idea of gravity by a judge, I poſitively deny that ſtupidity and a poſt have any ſimilitude whatſoever.

It is well known, that the ancients, and more eſpecially the Egyptians, the wiſeſt nation of them all, paid the greateſt degree of veneration to ſeveral inanimate things. Almoſt all vegetables were conſidered as gods, and conſequently worſhipped as ſuch. Leeks and onions were particularly eſteemed; and there was hardly a garden to be ſeen that was not over-run with deities. Now I own that I have no ſuch ſuperſtitious regard for a poſt as to recommend its deification; nor am I for making it miniſter of ſtate, as Caligula did his horſe; I only think, that when it is undeſervedly branded into a proverb of contempt, common juſtice requires its vindication.

In former ages how much poſts were eſteemed appears from what Juvenal ſays of them:

Ornentur poſtes, *et grandi janua lauro*:

where we ſee that they were crowned with laurel. Virgil likewiſe, in deſcribing the deſtruction of Troy, ſays, that the women in the height of deſpair,

Amplexæque tenent poſtes, *atque oſcula figunt*;

without doubt to take an affectionate leave of them. And old Ennius, knowing that they were in ſome meaſure ſacred, employs no leſs a perſon than the goddeſs Diſcord herſelf to demoliſh them:

——— ——— *Diſcordia tetra*
Belli ferratos poſtes, *portaſque refregit*.

But before I conſider the ſervice of poſts to mankind in general, I ſhall take this opportunity of acknowledging the obligation which I have perſonally received from one of them, and which may very poſſibly bias me in favour of the whole fraternity.

I

I was travelling very lately, where I was entirely ignorant of the road, in a part of England too far from town for the common people to give that rational direction to a ſtranger which they do in and about London; and too near it, as I afterwards found, not to reliſh ſtrongly of its vices. Coming at laſt to a place A where the road branched out into different paths, I was quite at a ſtand, till ſeeing a country fellow paſſing by, I enquired the road to Biſley. "To Biſley!" ſays he, ſcratching his head, and looking up in my face—"Where did you come from, Sir?" I was nettled a good deal at the fellow's uſeleſs and impertinent B queſtion, eſpecially as it began to grow duſk; however, that I might get what inſtruction from him I could, I ſatisfied him. He then, after having attentively looked round the country, and informed me I might have come a nearer way, gave me to underſtand, that he could not well tell, but that I was not above two miles from it. P—x take the fellow! ſays I, C he is as ſtupid as a poſt, and rode on: But I had hardly gone a hundred yards before I diſcovered a poſt, which very good-naturedly held out its finger to ſhew me the road, and informed me in a few words, that I had ſtill three miles to go. I followed the advice of this intelligent friend, and ſoon arrived at the end of my journey, aſhamed and vexed at the ingratitude I had been guilty of in abuſing ſo ſerviceable a guide.

If a man reflects ſeriouſly with himſelf, as I did then, he will find that poſts are very far from being ſo ſtupid as they are imagined to be. I may ſafely venture to aſſert, that they have all negative wiſdom. They neither ruin their fortunes by gaming, nor their conſtitutions by drinking. They keep no bad company; they never interfere either in matters of party or religion, and ſeem entirely unconcerned about who is in favour at court, or who out. Tho' I cannot ſay that their courage is great, they never ſuffer themſelves to be affronted unrevenged; for they are always upon the defenſive, tho' they ſeldom give the challenge. Drunkards they have a particular averſion to; nor is it uncommon for a man, tho' the fumes of wine may have made him inſenſible at night, to feel the effects of their reſentment in the morning. In ſhort, they ſeem devoted to the ſervice of mankind; ſleeping neither day nor night, nor ever G deſerting the ſtation which is aſſigned them. One thing I own may be juſtly laid to their charge, which is, that they are often guilty of cruel behaviour to the blind; tho' I think they amply repay it, by lending ſupport to the lame.

I could enumerate ſeveral ſorts of po which are of infinite ſervice; ſuch as t mill-poſt, the whipping-poſt, the ſig poſt, and many others: I ſhall at preſe content myſelf with making a few obſe vations on the two laſt, the whippin poſt, and the ſign-poſt.

If to put in execution the laws of t land be of any ſervice to the natio which few I think will deny, the bene of the whipping-poſt muſt be very app rent, as being a neceſſary inſtrument ſuch an execution. Indeed the ſervice does to a country place is inconceivabl I myſelf knew a man who had proceede ſo far as to lay his hand upon a ſilv ſpoon with a deſign to make it his own but upon looking round, and ſeeing whipping-poſt in his way, he deſiſted fro the theft. Whether he ſuſpected that t poſt would impeach him or not, I will n pretend to determine; ſome folks we of opinion, that he was afraid of a *habe corpus*. It is likewiſe an infallible remed for all lewd and diſorderly behaviou which the chairman at ſeſſions general employs it to reſtrain. Nor is it leſs b neficial to the honeſt part of mankin than the diſhoneſt; for tho' it lies imm diately in the high road to the gallows, has ſtopped many an adventurous you man in his progreſs thither.

But of the whole family of poſts, D know none more ſerviceable than a ſign poſt, which, like a bill of fare to an en tertainment, always ſtands ready witho the door to inform you of what you a to expect within. The intent of this ha been very much perverted, and accordin ly taken notice of by your predeceſſor t Spectator. He was for prohibiting the ca E penter the uſe of any ſign but his ſaw and the ſhoemaker, but his boot; an with great propriety; for the prover ſays, *ne ſutor ultrà crepidam*. And indee it is reaſonable that every ſhop ſhou have a ſign that bears ſome affinity to t wares in which it deals; for otherwiſe ſtranger may call for a yard of cloth at bookſeller's, or the laſt *World* at a linen F draper's. But when theſe things are ad juſted, nothing can be of greater ſervic than a ſign-poſt; inaſmuch as it inſtruc a man, provided he has money in his poc ket, how he may ſupply all his wants and often directs the hungry traveller t the agreeable perfumes of a ſavoury kitch en; from whence it is imagined that th common expreſſion comes, of ſmelling poſt.

Thus, Mr. Fitz-Adam, you ſee ho much we are indebted to theſe ſerviceab things called poſts; and I think it woul be a great inſtance of your goodneſs endea

deavour to correct the world's ingratitude
them; ſince it is grown ſo very noto-
ous, that I have known ſeveral, who
ve all they have to a poſt, induſtrious
undervalue its dignity, and make its
aracter appear ridiculous.

ADVENTURER, Nov. 13.

T has been ſometimes aſked by thoſe,
who find the appearance of wiſdom
ore eaſily attained by queſtions than
ations, how it comes to paſs, that the
orld is divided by ſuch difference of
inion; and why men, equally reaſon-
le, and equally lovers of truth, do not
ways think in the ſame manner.

With regard to ſimple propoſitions,
here the terms are underſtood, and the
hole ſubject is comprehended at once,
ere is ſuch an uniformity of ſentiment
ong all human beings, that, for many
ſt, a very numerous ſet of notions
re ſuppoſed to be innate, or neceſſarily
iſtent with the faculty of reaſon; it
ng imagined, that univerſal agree-
nt could proceed only from the in-
iable dictates of the univerſal parent.

In queſtions diffuſe and compounded,
ſimilarity of determination is no lon-
to be expected. At our firſt ſally
o the intellectual world, we all m a rch
gether along one ſtrait and open road;
as we proceed further, and wider
ſpects open to our view, every eye
s upon a different ſcene; we divide
o various paths, and as we move for-
rd, are ſtill at a greater diſtance from
h other. As a queſtion becomes more
plicated and involved, and extends
greater number of relations, diſagree-
nt of opinion will always be multi-
d, not becauſe we are irrational, but
auſe we are finite beings, furniſhed
h different kinds of knowledge, ex-
ng different degrees of attention, one
overing conſequences which eſcape
ther, none taking in the whole con-
nation of cauſes and effects, and moſt
prehending but a very ſmall part;
comparing what he obſerves with a
ferent criterion, and each referring it
different purpoſe.

Where, then, is the wonder, that they,
o ſee only a ſmall part, ſhould judge
neouſly of the whole? or that they,
o ſee different and diſſimilar parts,
uld judge differently from each other?
hatever has various reſpects, muſt
various appearances of good and
beauty or deformity: Thus, the
ener tears up as a weed, the plant
h the phyſician gathers as a medi-
; and "a general, ſays Sir Kenelm
, will look with pleaſure over a
plain, as a fit place on which the fate of empires might be decided in battle; which the farmer will deſpiſe as bleak and barren, neither fruitful of paſturage, nor fit for tillage."

Two men examining the ſame queſtion, proceed commonly like the phyſician and gardener in ſelecting herbs, or the farmer and hero looking on the plain; they bring minds impreſſed with different notions, and direct their inquiries to different ends; they form, therefore, contrary concluſions, and each wonders at the other's abſurdity.

We have leſs reaſon to be ſurpriſed or offended when we find others differ from us in opinion, becauſe we very often differ from ourſelves: How often we alter our minds, we do not always remark; becauſe the change is ſometimes made imperceptibly and gradually, and the laſt conviction effaces all memory of the former; yet every man, accuſtomed from time to time to take a ſurvey of his own notions, will by a ſlight retroſpection be able to diſcover, that his mind has ſuffered many revolutions, that the ſame things have in the ſeveral parts of his life been condemned and approved, purſued and ſhunned; and that on many occaſions, even when his practice has been ſteady, his mind has been wavering, and he has perſiſted in a ſcheme of action, rather becauſe he feared the cenſure of inconſtancy, than becauſe he was always pleaſed with his own choice.

Of the different faces ſhewn by the ſame objects as they are viewed on oppoſite ſides, and of the different inclinations which they muſt conſtantly raiſe in him that contemplates them, a more ſtriking example cannot eaſily be found than two Greek epigrammatiſts will afford us in their accounts of human life, which I ſhall lay before the reader in Engliſh proſe.

Poſidippus, a comic poet, utters this complaint; "Thro' which of the paths of life is it eligible to paſs? In publick aſſemblies are debates and troubleſome affairs; domeſtick privacies are haunted with anxieties; in the country is labour; on the ſea is terror; in a foreign land, he that has money muſt live in fear, he that wants it muſt pine in diſtreſs; are you married? you are troubled with ſuſpicions; are you ſingle? you languiſh in ſolitude; children occaſion toil, and a childleſs life is a ſtate of deſtitution; the time of youth is a time of folly, and grey hairs are loaded with infirmity. This choice only, therefore, can be made, either never to receive being, or immediately to loſe it."

Such

Such and ſo gloomy is the proſpect, which Poſidippus has laid before us. But we are not to acquieſce too haſtily in his determination againſt the value of exiſtence; for Metrodorus, a philoſopher of Athens, has ſhewn, that life has pleaſures as well as pains; and having exhibited the preſent ſtate of man in brighter colours, draws, with equal appearance of reaſon, a contrary concluſion:

"You may paſs well thro' any of the paths of life. In publick aſſemblies are honours, and tranſactions of wiſdom; in domeſtick privacy is ſtilneſs and quiet; in the country are the beauties of nature; on the ſea is the hope of gain; in a foreign land, he that is rich is honoured, he that is poor may keep his poverty ſecret; are you married, you have a chearful houſe; are you ſingle, you are unincumbered; children are objects of affection; to be without children is to be without care; the time of youth is the time of vigour; and grey heirs are made venerable by piety. It will, therefore, never be a wiſe man's choice, either not to obtain exiſtence, or to loſe it; for every ſtate of life has its felicity."

In theſe epigrams are included moſt of the queſtions, which have engaged the ſpeculations of the enquirers after happineſs; and tho' they will not much aſſiſt our determinations, they may, perhaps, equally promote our quiet, by ſhewing that no abſolute determination ever can be formed.

Whether a publick ſtation, or private life be deſirable, has always been debated; we ſee here both the allurements and diſcouragements of civil employments; on one ſide there is trouble, on the other honour; the management of affairs is vexatious and difficult, but it is the only duty in which wiſdom can be conſpicuouſly diſplayed; it muſt then ſtill be left to every man to chuſe either eaſe or glory; nor can any general precept be given, ſince no man can be happy by the preſcription of another.

Thus what is ſaid of children by Poſidippus, that they are occaſions of fatigue, and by Metrodorus, that they are objects of affection, is equally certain; but whether they will give moſt pain or pleaſure muſt depend on their future conduct and diſpoſitions, on many cauſes upon which the parent can have little influence: There is, therefore, room for all the caprices of imagination, and deſire muſt be proportioned to the hope or fear that ſhall happen to predominate.

Such is the uncertainty in which we are always likely to remain with regard to queſtions wherein we have moſt intereſt, and which every day affords us freſh portunity to examine: We may exam indeed, but we never can decide, bec our faculties are unequal to the ſubje We ſee a little, and form an opinion; ſee more, and change it.

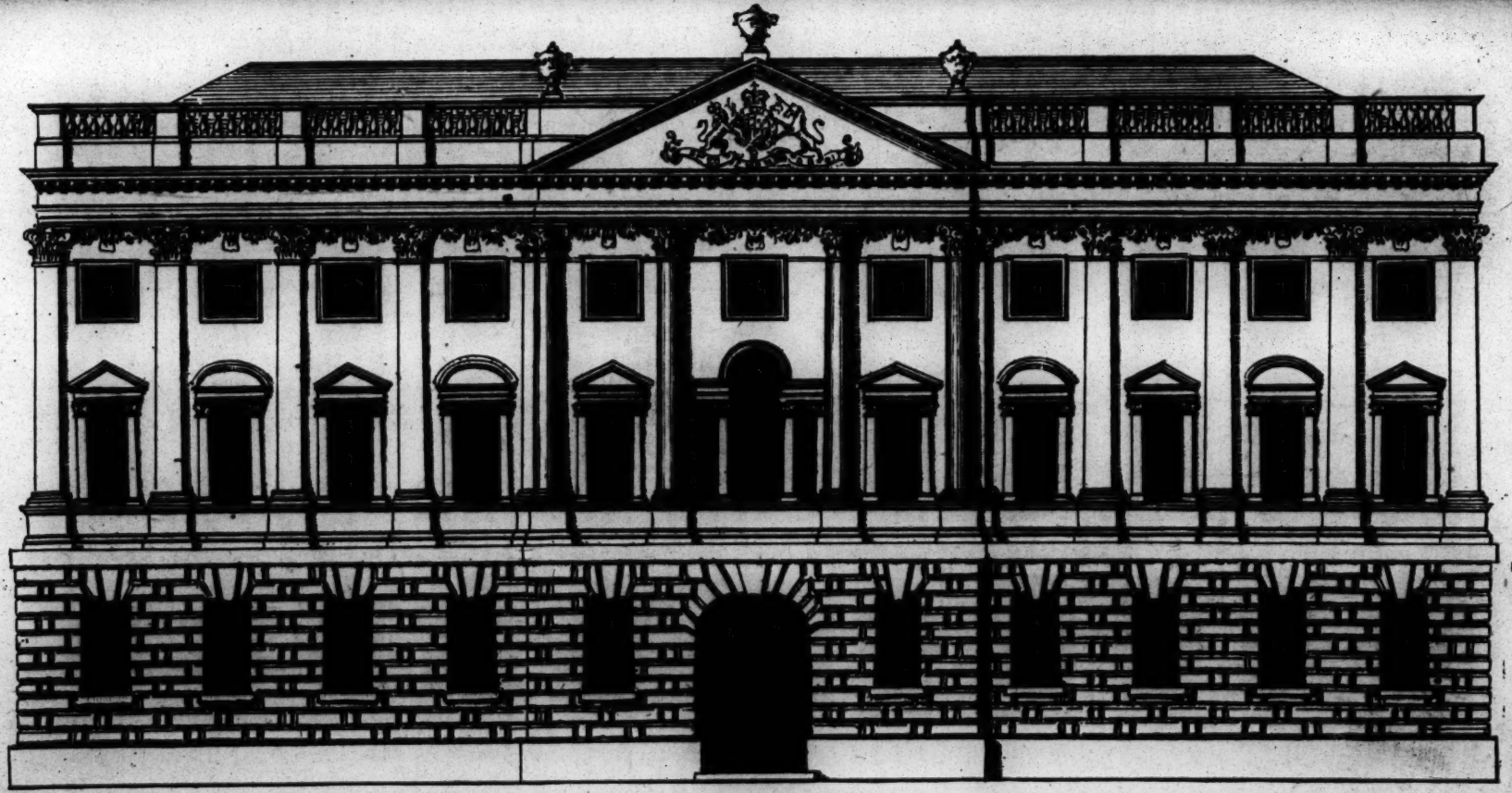
This inconſtancy and unſteadineſs, which we muſt ſo often find ourſelves ble, ought certainly to teach us mode on and forbearance towards thoſe cannot accommodate themſelves to ſentiments; if they are deceived, we no right to attribute their miſtake to ſtinacy or negligence, becauſe we like have been miſtaken: We may, perh again change our own opinion; what excuſe ſhall we be able to find averſion and malignity conceived ag him, whom we ſhall then find to committed no fault, and who offende only by refuſing to follow us into erro

It may likewiſe contribute to ſo that reſentment which pride natu raiſes againſt oppoſition, if we conſ that he who differs from us does no ways contradict us; he has one vie an object, and we have another; eac ſcribes what he ſees with equal fid and each regulates his ſteps by his eyes: One man, with Poſidippus, l on celibacy as a ſtate of gloomy ſoli without a partner in joy or a comf in ſorrow; the other conſiders it, Metrodorus, as a ſtate free from in brances, in which a man is at liber chuſe his own gratifications, to re from place to place in queſt of ple and to think of nothing but merri and diverſion; full of theſe notions, haſtens to chuſe a wife, and the laughs at his raſhneſs, or pities his rance; yet it is poſſible that each is but that each is right only for himſe

Life is not the object of ſcience ſee a little, very little; and what yond we only can conjecture. If w quire of thoſe who have gone befor we receive ſmall ſatisfaction; ſome travelled life without obſervation, ſome willingly miſlead us. The thought, therefore, on which we c poſe with comfort is that which pr to us the care of Providence, who takes in the whole of things, and whoſe direction all involuntary erro terminate in happineſs.

An Account *of the new* EXCHAN BRISTOL, *with a neat* VIEW *ſame.*

IN the year 1733, the citizens o ſtol obtained an act of parliame have now built a regular Exchange




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FEB

their entrances into it, and rooms for ſhops over it like the Royal Exchange at London, and about two thirds as large. The old buildings, pulled down for that purpoſe, coſt the chamber of the city above 20,000l. The firſt ſtone of it was laid by the mayor, the 10th of March, 1740-1, with ſeveral pieces of gold and ſilver coin under it, and this inſcription upon it:

Regnante GEORGIO II.
Pio, Felici, Auguſto, Libertatis, & Rei Mercatoriæ Domi Foriſque Vindice,
Primarium Lapidem hujuſce Ædificii,
Suffragio Civium,
Et Ære publico extructi,
Poſuit HENRICUS COOMBE, *Prætor,*
A. C. MDCCXL.

In Engliſh thus:

In the Reign of GEORGE II.
The Pious, Proſperous, Auguſt, Vindicator of Liberty and Commerce,
Both at Home and Abroad,
HENRY COOMBE, Mayor,
A. D. 1740.
Placed the firſt Stone of this Edifice,
Erected by the VOTE of the CITIZENS,
And at the publick Expence.

This ſtructure (which is all of free-ſtone, with two ſpacious apartments at the entrance, one for a tavern, and the other for a coffee-houſe) is the compleateſt of its kind in Europe, and was opened with great pomp on the 21ſt of September, 1743. Behind it alſo a large ſpace of ground was laid out for the markets, which very much embaraſſed High-ſtreet and Broad-ſtreet, where they were before kept; which markets are now finiſhed, and are the compleateſt of any in England.

In our Magazine for May, 1749, we gave a correct MAP of Somerſetſhire, with a deſcription of that county, p. 202, in which our readers will find an account of the city of Briſtol, to which we ſhall only add what follows.

The great ſquare called Queen's, formerly the Mead, where the ground was ſubject to the hazards of inundations, is now ſo raiſed, that it is free from that inconvenience: It is very handſomely built and inhabited: And is reckoned larger than any ſquare in London, except Lincoln's-Inn-fields. On the north ſide of it is the cuſtom-houſe, and in the middle, walks with rows of trees: In the center of which is a fine equeſtrian ſtatue of king William III. erected, the workmanſhip of the famous Mr. Ryſbrack.

The kay along the river is very noble, and well filled with all ſorts of merchandize, and a handſome row of houſes fronts it. The kay is reckoned the longeſt in England.

The College green is deemed the healthieſt place in the city, it being pleaſantly ſituated; in the middle of which ſtands the High-croſs which a few years ſince ſtood at the upper end of High-ſtreet.—In the College-green ſtands the cathedral, which is far from extraordinary.

The following Obſervation taken from Dr. TEMPLEMAN'S Curious Remarks and Obſervations, *lately publiſhed, may be of Service to Mankind, therefore ought to be made as publick as poſſible.*

WHEN a perſon hath been bitten by a dog that is apprehended to be mad, it commonly happens that the dog is killed before one is aſſured of his condition, and the perſon bitten continues in a cruel uncertainty. Mr. Petit the ſurgeon hath an expedient for putting an end to this uneaſineſs. He rubs the throat, the teeth, and the gums of the dead dog with a piece of meat that hath been dreſſed, taking care that there may be no blood to ſtain it, and then offers it to a living dog. If he refuſes it with crying and howling, the dead dog was certainly mad; but if the victuals have been well received and eaten, there is nothing to fear.

The following Opinions of ſome of our moſt Eminent Lawyers having been lately publiſhed in a Pamphlet, intitled, The QUESTION, whether a JEW, born within the *Britiſh* Dominions, was before the making the late ACT of Parliament, a Perſon capable, by Law, to purchaſe and hold Lands to him, and his Heirs; *we think they deſerve a Place in our Collection.*

IN the year 1718, Sir Robert Raymond, then attorney general, and afterwards lord chief juſtice of England, gave his opinion on the following caſe:

A. B. was begot and born in England; but both of his parents were aliens: He has intention to purchaſe an eſtate in fee.

Q. 1. Whether he can enjoy it, being the ſon of an alien, and of the profeſſion of a Jew?

I am of opinion, A. B. is a natural born ſubject of the kingdom of Great-Britain, and, as ſuch, capable to purchaſe and enjoy lands, &c. in fee; and do not know, that the law has put any diſability upon him upon account of his being by profeſſion a Jew.

Q. 2. Whether ſuch lands will deſcend to his iſſue, or be forfeited to the crown?

I am of opinion, what lands he ſhall ſo purchaſe will deſcend to his children, as the lands of other ſubjects, and not be forfeited to the crown.

Q. 5. If he procures letters of denization, whether he may then purchaſe and enjoy lands in fee?

I take it, letters of denization will not put him in a better condition, as to his capacity of purchaſing lands, than he is in already by his being born a ſubject of the crown of Great-Britain.

Lincoln's-Inn, *R. Raymond.*
Feb. 23, 1718.

Again, in 1723 ſeveral opinions were taken upon the following qreſtion,

Q. If a ſubject of his majeſty, born in England, or a free denizen, being a Jew, may purchaſe lands?

Sir Thomas Bootle's opinion. I am of opinion, he may in either caſe.

Feb. 25, 1723. *T. Bootle.*

Mr. ſerjeant Cheſhyre. Antiently the perſons, wives, children, and effects, of the Jews, were under the protection and power of the kings of England; and, during their continuance under ſuch protection, they were allowed to purchaſe lands, or to take mortgages of lands, for ſecurity of money; and the heir was in ward to the king during his minority; a full account whereof may be ſeen in Mr. Maddox's Hiſtory of the Antiquities of the Exchequer, p. 150 to p. 178; and, on the Jews quitting this realm on account of the ſtatute called *Statutum de Judaiſmo*, inſt. 506, the lands of the Jews eſcheated to the king. On what foot the Jews have been ſince, or are now, I do not know, nor ever heard this point brought in queſtion: I do not apprehend, that they are on a worſe foot ſince their former expulſion; nor do I know how to diſtinguiſh them, in this reſpect, from other of the kings natural-born ſubjects, having no certain rules whereon to form any ſuch diſtinction.

Feb. 26, 1723. *J. Cheſhyre.*

Mr. Pigot's opinion. I am of opinion, that a Jew that is his majeſty's ſubject, born in England, or who has obtained letters patents of denization, may purchaſe lands; the ſtatute *de Judaiſmo*, and the other old ſtatutes, relate only to uſury; and there is not in them any thing to diſable them to purchaſe. In ancient times perſons excommunicated, lepers, Jews, and many others, were diſabled to purchaſe, as appears by Bracton *, and our old authors; but I am of opinion a Jew may purchaſe; becauſe I know no law that diſables him, or deprives him of that right of purchaſing he acquir by being an Engliſh ſubject.

Middle-Temple,
Feb. 26, 1723. *H. Pig*

Mr. ſerjeant Whitaker. I am of op nion, that a ſubject of his majeſty, bo in England, tho' a Jew, may purcha and hold lands ſo purchaſed in England and I am of opinion, that a free denize after he is ſo made, may likewiſe pu chaſe and hold lands by him purchaſe tho' ſuch denizen be a Jew.

Feb. 26, 1723. *Edward Whitake*

Mr. Kettleby's opinion. I am of pinion, that a Jew born in England, being an alien born, if he be denizat by letters patents, or naturalized by of parliament, is as well qualified to pu chaſe lands, and to hold and enjoy the as any other ſubject whatſoever.

Abel Kettleb

Mr. Mead's opinion. I do not kno of any law that reſtrains a Jew, who a natural-born ſubject of the kingdom England, or who is made a free denize of the kingdom of England, from pu chaſing lands; nor do I know of a judicial reſolution by which it hat be determined, that ſuch a Jew may pu chaſe lands.

Feb. 26, 1723. *S. Mea*

Mr. Lutwich's opinion. I do n know, that, in any of the law-book there is any diſtinction made between Jew ſubject, born in England, or ma denizen, and any other; and, there b ing no act of parliament, that I ev heard of, for diſabling Jews from pu chaſing lands, I conceive, that they m purchaſe in the ſame inſtances, and wi the ſame capacity, as Chriſtians or Pr teſtants may purchaſe.

Feb. 26, 1723. *T. Lutwich*

Mr. Reeve, afterwards chief juſtice the common-pleas. I know of no la that hath made Jews incapable of pu chaſing lands; and am of opinion, th a Jew that is a natural-born ſubject, naturalized, or made denizen, may pu chaſe lands.

Feb. 25, 1723. *Tho. Reev*

Mr. Talbot, afterwards lord high cha cellor of Great Britain. I am of opinio that he may purchaſe: Purchaſes by Je are not frequent; but I do not know any laws which make them incapable purchaſing upon account of their religio

Feb. 26, 1723. *C. Talb*

Sir Clement Wearg, ſollicitor gene I do not think there is a ſufficient fou dation for that common notion, that Jews are not intitled to the ſame ri

* *This, as to the Jews, I believe is a miſtake: Bracton, no-where, that I can find, ſays thing like it.*

rights with people of other religions: I apprehend, while they are aliens, they are subject to the incapacities of aliens; when they are made denizens, or if born in England, they are intitled to the same civil rights with persons of other persuasions, that are made denizens or born in England.

Feb. 26, 1723. *C. Wearg.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING lately sent you two acts of parliament against the Jews, one in the 54th of Henry III. 1270, and the other in the 3d of Edward I. 1275; both which I hope you will publish in your Magazine for this month *; and a pamphlet having been since published, in favour of the late act for naturalizing the Jews, which I have reason to think was wrote, or at least the principal matter furnished, by persons of much higher rank, than him who seems to be the author of it, I must beg the favour that you will likewise afford room in the same Magazine for the few following remarks upon that learned ridiculous pamphlet; but first I must observe, that,

1. From the conquest to the reign of Edward VI. no man could live in England, unless by indulgence, much less be naturalized, or deemed a natural born subject, if he openly professed not being a Roman Catholick.

2. From the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. to the first year of king William, no man could live in England, unless by indulgence, much less be naturalized, or deemed a natural born subject, if he openly professed not being of the Church of England; excepting, however, the few years of queen Mary's reign, and the rebels against king Charles I.

3. That from the first year of king William to the year 1740, no man could live in England, unless by indulgence, much less be naturalized, or deemed a natural born subject, if he openly professed a disbelief in the trinity, or in the divine authority of the holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament.

4. That the clauses in the Act of 1740, were not originally in, but added by the committee upon the bill, and also the words, *and others*, in the title.

5. That the indulgence I have mentioned is sometimes granted by law, as for example, to foreign ambassadors and their servants by the law of nations, to foreign merchants by *magna charta*, chap. 30. to foreigners of the foreign reformed churches allowed by the king, by the Act 13 and 14 Charles II. chap. 4. but much oftner by the mere connivance of the crown, and the extension of the prerogative, relating to *noli prosequi's*, which in the cases mentioned by this author, and all such, is in effect a dispensing power.

6. That those who live under indulgence only, cannot be said to be properly within the liegeance of the king; and therefore I doubt if the son of an ambassador, or ambassador's foreign servant, born here, could be deemed a natural born subject; but surely a man who openly transgresses, or positively refuses to submit to the king's laws, of which those relating to the church are a principal part, cannot be said to be within the liegeance of the king, whatever indulgence he may meet with; and consequently his children born here, cannot be said to be born within the liegeance of the king. Nay, even as to the children of foreign protestant merchants born within this kingdom, I doubt much if they can be deemed natural born subjects, unless their father was made a denizen before their birth, or afterwards naturalized; for why a child born here before his father's denization should *not*, and a child born afterwards should be inheritable to his father, I can see no reason, unless it be, that in order to intitle a man to the high privilege of being a natural born English subject, he must by the common law not only be born within his majesty's dominions, but he must be the son of a father who was a denizen at the time of his birth, or afterwards naturalized; and this is confirmed by the common law relating to children born in foreign countries of English parents, or of a father afterwards naturalized, who were not deemed natural born subjects, because not born within the king's dominions, which shews that both the place of the birth, and the condition of the father must by the common law concur to render the child a natural born subject of England. Whether the children of the Lombard or Eastland merchants born here, ever claimed being natural born subjects, unless the father was denizated or naturalized, is a question which I leave to be decided by the author of this pamphlet and his associates, because they seem to be more conversant in our old records than I am, or incline to be?

And now with regard to the pamphlet itself, I shall remark,

1st. That these our learned antiquaries, if their judgment had been equal to their learning, would have avoided mentioning the ordinance of king John for punishing those who treated his bishops and clergy with contempt; because every one knows, that it was published for protecting that

* See these Acts, p. 515, 516.

part of the clergy who ſhewed themſelves ready to ſacrifice the eſtabliſhed church to the pleaſure of the king, to ſupport him in all his attacks upon the liberties and privileges of his people, and to juſtify or palliate all his anti-conſtitutional and anti-national meaſures, by which means they had rendered themſelves, not only contemptible, but hateful to the people. When I ſay this, I do not mean to juſtify the encroachments then made by the court of Rome; for it was his uſurpation and conduct, in which he was encouraged by the ambition and ſycophancy of his clergy, that firſt laid a foundation for thoſe encroachments; and this will always be the caſe: When our government renders itſelf odious to the people, foreign powers will encroach upon our rights ſome way or other.

2. Theſe antiquarians, if their judgment had been equal to their learning, would have ſaved themſelves the trouble of prying into our antient records, in order to ſhew, that from the conqueſt until near the end of the reign of Henry III. the Jews were permitted to purchaſe and tranſmit to their heirs all ſorts of real or land eſtates; for the fact was never denied. They may certainly by the common law ſtill purchaſe, and even tranſmit to their heirs, as well as every other alien may do, if the king makes no claim, for no other perſon can, without a grant from him; but the queſtion is, whether the king could not ſeize upon thoſe eſtates when he pleaſed, or tax the Jews in what and when he pleaſed, without any legal authority; and this is plain from many inſtances in our hiſtories, and particularly from their being baniſhed, and all their eſtates confiſcated, by Edward I's proclamation in the 18th year of his reign. If any one of them had ever been deemed a natural born ſubject, the king was reſtrained from impoſing any new tallage upon him without conſent of parliament, or taking from him any part of his eſtate real or perſonal, or impriſoning or baniſhing, but by due courſe of law: Theſe reſtraints, I ſay, were laid upon the crown, with reſpect to all the freemen of this kingdom, by William the Conqueror's charter, chap. 5; by Henry I's charter, chap. 17; that of Stephen, chap. 13; that of Henry II. chap. 2; that of John, chap. 14, and 46; that of Henry III, called *Magna Charta*, chap. 29, and 38; and finally, by an act of the firſt parliament of Edward I, uſually called *De tallagio non concedendo*. Yet with reſpect to the Jews, none of our kings were ever ſuppoſed to be under any ſuch reſtraint: On the contrary, they were abſolute maſters of their perſons, as well as eſtates, and yet it was not fooliſh in the Jews to live in England under this hard condition, becauſe they had then no better ſecurity for their perſon or property in any part of the world; and that this was their condition here, no man can doubt who conſiders that king John, becauſe he could not find any eſtate belonging to the Jews of Briſtol to ſeize on, ſeized upon his teeth, and that Edward I. by his proclamation ordered all Jews to be hanged that ſhould be found in the kingdom, after a day thereby limited for their baniſhment, and ſeized upon all their eſtates without any ſentence or form of law. Therefore whether that law of Edward the Confeſſor, which declares the Jews and all they had to be the king's, be genuine or not, it is plain that it was in effect the law from the conqueſt, and continued to be the law as long as there was a Jew in this kingdom; nor is it any objection to its authenticity that Ingulphus did not inſert it in his copy of that king's laws, becauſe he copied only for the uſe of his monaſtery, which could have nothing to do with this law, and as the Jews had no ſhare in, nor right to any of the laws or cuſtoms of England, neither Glanvil, Bracton, nor Fleta, who wrote of thoſe laws and cuſtoms of which could take any notice of the Jews, who had neither law nor cuſtom in their favour, but merely the good will of the king, who encouraged their acquiring property, eſpecially land property, becauſe he could take as much of it as he pleaſed, and as often as he pleaſed, without any authority from parliament.

3. As to the act or regulation of the 51ſt of Henry III, the queſtion is of no great importance, whether it was an act of parliament or not; for the king by his ſole authority could make what regulations he pleaſed with reſpect to the Jews, and fine, impriſon, or hang any of them that tranſgreſſed, or did not yield obedience; and the chief reaſon why I believe it was an act of parliament is, becauſe that clauſe which forbids Chriſtians to be nurſes, bakers, brewers, or cooks to the Jews. But upon this ſubject our author has committed three very great, I ſhall not wilful miſtakes: 1ſt. He ſays, that there was no parliament in Henry III's reign, after the 52d year thereof, when the ſtatute of Marlbridge was paſſed, *anno Dom.* 1267; Whereas if he had looked into Rapin's hiſtory, and the notes ſubjoined to it, he would have ſeen, that there was a parliament in the ſame year of that king's reign, but *Anno Dom.* 1266, which granted the king a ſubſidy; and there was another in the 54th year of

reign held at London in June, 1270; and that there was a third in 1271. 2. Our author dates the act of parliament, or resolution in question, on July 24, in the 55th year of that king's reign; whereas, Dr. Tovey's copy, taken from the original, is dated July 24, in the 54th year of his reign, and probably was passed in the parliament I have mentioned, which was held at London in June, and might not break up till July 24 following. 3. He supposes that the words, *and others*, in the statute of mortmain, passed the 7th of Edward I. means the representatives of the commons; whereas our best authors all agree, that after the first parliament of Edward I. which was called in his absence, there were no such representatives in any of his parliaments, until that of the 18th of his reign; therefore, these words can mean only the *barones minores*, who were summoned by the sheriffs, or because of their great character for wisdom, by particular writ from the king. But if we are to judge from the words of a statute, surely, this of Henry III. deserves more to be called an act of parliament, than the *statutum de Judaismo* of the 3d of Edward I. which does not express its being with the advice of any person whatever, and yet it has always been considered as an act of parliament.

4. As to the opinions of our great lawyers, they confirm what Dr. Swift has long since said of our lawyers, *that they of all others seem least to understand the nature of government in general* *. Their time is so much employed in studying and practising the laws relating to private property, that they have not time to study or consider our constitution or form of government. But in opposition to these opinions, if I remember right, it was declared unanimously by the court of King's-Bench, in the case of the famous Woolston, that Christianity is a part of the common law of this kingdom; and if it is, I am sure, that no Jew, tho' born here, can be supposed to be a liege subject to the king: Nay, I doubt if the king, strictly speaking, can in the usual manner make him a denizen, especially now that the alien duty stands appropriated to the payment of the national debt. But as king and parliament may alter the common law, surely a Jew naturalized by act of parliament would thereby become intitled to all the rights and privileges of a natural born Englishman, and even to that of having the benefit of clergy, should he have occasion for it, which no unnaturalized Jew can have a right to; but I now hope, that a stop will be put to any further attempts of this kind, and therefore I shall add no more remarks upon this learned antiquarian's apology, only this, that I hope no revolution principles ever tended to induce us to associate ourselves with Jews, Turks, and Pagans, much less to give them a share in our government, which every landed man must by his influence have, whilst our constitution stands upon its present popular footing. Whether our established religion should not be upon a more general foundation, I shall not take upon me to determine; but I think we have already gone far enough with toleration; for the ignorant and thoughtless vulgar, high or low, are so very little able to distinguish between the particular principles of any sect of religion, and the general principles of religion, that however much those particular principles may deserve to be disregarded, no society should publickly shew a disregard to all of them, because from thence the vulgar begin to despise even the general principles; and this may perhaps be one of the causes of the perjury and corruption complained of in elections, and of the robberies and murders so emphatically complained of by his majesty in his speech from the throne.

I am,

SIR,

Nov. 17, 1753. Yours, &c.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

The Free-Masons ANTHEM, *which was sung several Times at laying the Foundation of the New Exchange at* Edinburgh.

GRANT me, kind heav'n, what I requeſt:
In maſonry let me be bleſt:
Direct me to that happy place,
Where friendſhip ſmiles on every face;
Where freedom, and ſweet innocence,
Enlarge the mind, and chear the ſenſe.
Where ſcepter'd reaſon from her throne
Surveys the lodge, and makes us one;
And harmony's delightful ſway
For ever ſheds ambroſial day;
Where we bleſs'd Eden's pleaſure taſte,
Whilſt balmy joys are our repaſt.
Our lodge the ſocial virtues grace,
And wiſdom's rules we fondly trace;
Whole nature, open to our view,
Points out the path we ſhould purſue.
Let us ſubſiſt in laſting peace,
And may our happineſs increaſe.
No prying eye can view us here,
No fool nor knave diſturb our cheer.
Our well-form'd laws ſet mankind free,
And give relief to miſery.
The poor, oppreſs'd with woe and grief,
Gain from our bounteous hands relief.

* *Sentiments of a Church of England Man.*

Sung by Mr. BEARD.



2.

At ev'ning oft-times with pleaſure I ſee
A note from her hand, I'll be with you at tea;
My heart how it bounds when I hear her below!
But ſay not it's love, for I anſwer no, no.

3.

She ſings me a ſong, and I echo its ſtrain,
Again I cry Jenny, ſweet Jenny, again,
I kiſs her ſweet lips, as if there I could grow;
But ſay not it's love, for I anſwer no, no.

4

She tells me her faults, as ſhe ſits on my knee,
I chide her, and ſwear, ſhe's an angel to me,
My ſhoulder ſhe taps, and ſtill bids me no think ſo,
Who knows but ſhe loves, tho' ſhe anſwe

5.

From beauty, and wit, and good humou
how I
Shou'd prudence adviſe, or compel me
Thy bounty, O fortune, make haſte
beſtow,
And let me deſerve her, or ſtill I'll ſay n

A New COUNTRY DANCE
MATHEWS FRIGHTED AT THE HIGHWAYMAN.



The firſt couple caſt off, and the ſecond couple lead up to the top at the ſame time, and all four hands acroſs quite round ; then the top couple caſt off, and the firſt couple lead to the top, hands acroſs quite round ; right and left ; lead thro' the third couple, caſt up one couple ; ſet it croſs corners, and your partner the firſt man go round the ſecond woman, and his partner round three men, both meet and turn ; then round ſecond man and third woman meet and turn .

Poetical ESSAYS *in* NOVEMBER, 1753.

ODE *for his* MAJESTY's *Birth-Day*, 1753.
Compoſed by Colley Cibber, *Eſq;*

Solo, Boy.

AS on the ſoaring eagle's wing,
Aloft the linnet joys to ſing ;
So on the flights of Cæſar's praiſe,
The lifted muſe ſublimes her lays.

Recitative, Mr. Savage.

Let there be light.
Such was at once the word,
And ſuch the work of heaven ;
When on the formleſs maſs of night
Great nature's Lord
From his cœleſtial ray,
Spontaneous pour'd the day,
And light prolifick to the world was given.

Air, Mr. Savage.

The pugnant earth enjoy'd the ſkies,
The genial field was Paradiſe :
There life divine, there firſt began
The infant monarchy of man.

Recitative and Air, Mr. Beard.

That empire loſt, there ſtill remain'd,
In mercy to the general doom,
A brighter Paradiſe to come,
By pray'r and penitence regain'd :
But ah ! rude nature ſtill
By inborn paſſions preſs'd,
And by unbounded will
The race of man diſtreſs'd,
In vain a Solomon has taught,
In vain have holy ſages wrote,
Ambition ſtill avows her joy,
Leſs mov'd to ſave us than deſtroy.

Recitative, Mr. Waſs.

Repoſe, the ſweeteſt draught
Of life's delighted taſte,
Ambition ſets at naught,
Compar'd to worlds laid waſte :
Yet Britain from the world detach'd,
An happier fate reſerv'd has reach'd.

Duetto, Mr. Baildon and Mr. Waſs.

Britain ſtills hails the choſen morn,
When a diſtinguiſh'd grace of power
Proclaim'd this glorious inſtant hour,
The beſt of monarchs ſhall be born :
A GEORGE from GEORGE this iſle ſhall ſway,
With virtues of amazing ray :
In foreign fields tho' conqueſt oft
Has rais'd the Britiſh arms aloft,
Yet nobler wreaths has GEORGE obtain'd,
Than Hercules from Hydra gain'd ;
For never knew or Greece or Rome,
Fell faction ſo ſubdu'd at home.

Recitative and Air, Mr. Beard.

Party no more now ſtains the vote,
To foſter fears, from truth remote ;
No more aſpiring patriots toil,
To make the mended ſtate their ſpoil ;

At

At length has Cæsar's glory shewn,
That kings and subjects weal are one:
With gentle gales now glides the realm,
While hands fraternal hold the helm.
So guardian angels fix'd in view,
The course that heaven commands pursue.

CHORUS.

In mutual virtues long secure,
Long may the blendid bliss endure;
That ages yet unborn may sing,
Such were his subjects, such their king.

On the Rev. Dr. JAMES FOSTER. *Written several Years ago, and now printed on Occasion of his Death.*

WHILE furious bigots with intemp'rate zeal [wheel,
Prepare the cruel flame and tort'ring
Point their dire vengeance at the wise and good, [stian blood;
And stain their murd'ring swords in chri-
Foster, 'tis thine in truth's defence to rise,
To check the progress of triumphant vice,
With social virtues ev'ry breast inspire,
And wake in British hearts a nobler fire,
Than antient Rome's distinguish'd patriots knew, [shew.
When o'er the world her conqu'ring eagles
Wond'ring we see in thy sublime discourse
Warmth with discretion, elegance with force:
We see each talent and each art appear,
Which can or mend the heart or charm the ear.
To thee enthusiastic zeal attends, [bends.
And, aw'd, to reason's rightful sceptre
Profaneness trembles at thy powerful word,
And persecution drops her bloody sword.
Truth stands by thee display'd to mortal sight,
In naked majesty supremely bright;
While from thy arm her darts unerring fly,
And folly, vice, and superstition die.
Proceed, great preacher! plead fair virtue's cause,
Inforce her precepts, and assert her laws,
Till ev'ry heart her sacred voice obey,
Till blest Britannia own her peaceful sway:
Then, ripe in years and piety, remove
To realms illumin'd by celestial love:
There (while thy name thro' each successive age [page)
Blooms in thy own and * Pope's immortal
In more exalted bliss thy soul shall live
Than fables e'er can feign, or hope conceive, [shalt trace,
Pleas'd the wise schemes of Providence
And mix among the friends of human race.

Epistle *to Mr.* C——R K——CK *at* Bath.
As promised in our last.

AMIDST the pleasures that attend
At Bath, my worthy honest friend,
If unexpected I intrude,
Forgive me, and not think me rude.
Intent at first my zeal to prove,
And shew at once esteem and love,
I thought, dear Cr-nm-r, to disclose
My sentiments in languid prose;
But gath'ring from acquaintance long
How much you're smit with love of so
I thought a verse, as more refin'd,
Would be more grateful and as kind;
And so against my reason chuse,
To please my friend, t'invoke the Mus
You've read, no doubt, and may admi
Of country farmer and the 'squire †;
How John to London city went,
To see the 'squire and pay his rent;
How 'squire, delighted to behold
His tenant's face, and touch the gold,
Amidst a set polite and fine
Would force the farmer in to dine.—
No person can a station grace
Who has not talents for the place.—
No wonder then that John is found
The butt and jest of all around;
For whilst he tries his wit t'enhance,
With more than usual complaisance,
He but his want of sense discloses,
And finds himself the more expos'd.
So I, perhaps, with heavy stuff,
In prose might come off well enough,
But striving, void of grace and fear,
To please with rhyme your nicer ear,
May shew myself the more a fool,
Just object of your ridicule.
Oft I revolve, devoid of strife,
Th' amusements of scholastick life;
(Blest state! where joy and truth abou
And pleasures, void of cares, are foun
And there the learned page explore,
And con our *quondam* lessons o'er:
Or, from the hours of durance free,
To ev'ry heart glad liberty,
Unknown to sickness, care, or pain,
Contend at cricket once again:
Or, blest beyond our greatest hope,
When favour'd with a wider scope,
With you, with Bullock, Turner, str
Where Norwood-hills invite the way
At Allen's tir'd sometimes regale,
With wine, or punch, or buns and a
Ah! Turner, much lamented youth
Adorn'd with learning, virtue, truth,
Had fate permitted longer stay,
Nor snatch'd thee from thy friends a
Thou shouldst have fill'd some nobler p
Thy country's ornament and grace!
Receive, thou dear departed shade,
This tribute to thy mem'ry paid;
And may it, while it speaks thy fam
Tell how I love, revere thy name.
The days of pleasures past, I weet
Are in the recollection sweet:
O! may succeeding days reflect
A pleasure still in retrospect;
And leave no bitter thought behind,
To ruffle or disturb the mind:

* *Epilogue to* Pope's *Satires, Dialogue* I. *v.* 131. † *Vide* The Farmer's Blunder, *A*

it when ſhall come the final day,
hen we the debt of nature pay,
e may reſign without a tear,
ve much to hope, but nought to fear.
The cloſing of poor Turner's eyes
s led my Muſe to moralize;
rgive me, if I call anew
s image, Cr-nm-r, to your view,
d cauſe you freſhly to deplore
our friend and mine, alas, no more!
Sometimes, when buſineſs will admit,
earch the regiſters of wit:
o hiſtory I'm often led,
here view the actions of the dead:
y this inſtructive ſcience ſhewn,
rom others faults I learn my own.
, to poetic flights inclin'd,
hen time permits, and Muſe is kind,
rhyme I trifle out an hour,
d ſing in verſe of Nature's Power:
o love-ſick damſels friendly prove,
d ſcribble out a Cure for Love;
, thro' imagination's aid,
aptur'd court ſome painted maid.
Amuſements like to theſe, I find,
large th' ideas of the mind,
ford more pleaſing ſweet content,
an hours in riot, taverns ſpent.
Whilſt I a vacant hour employ,
give you pain, or give you joy,
ethinks with fancy's airy flight,
ee you in th' aſſembly bright,
ith eaſy lightſome ſtep advance,
joicing in the mazy dance:
elſe with beaux and belles ſit down,
play at cards for half a crown,
ll, captiv'd by ſome beauty's art,
u loſe your caſh, or loſe your heart.
I thought t'enquire your gay deſigns,
d health at firſt in twenty lines;
t ſoon as e'er I could begin,
hought upon thought came crouding in,
d drove me with ſuch rapid force,
ould not eas'ly ſtop my courſe.
boys in Thames their pleaſure take,
ſtep, and then another make,
ll quite depriv'd at length of ſtay,
ey're carry'd by the tide away.
But not to lead you more about,
weary quite your patience out,
a few minutes you can ſpare
m your attention to the fair,
hould be glad to have a letter,
verſe, or proſe if you think better:—
w grand the balls, how fine the place,
w gay and ſplendid ſhines his grace;
w Naſh, diverſions all his care,
ſts of youth the ſprightly air:
w hearts to conquer beauties try,
d throw around th' alluring eye,
me, if willing, you might ſend
o am your ſervant and your friend.
Vaux-Hall,
ril 3, 1753. J——H M—WE—Y.
November, 1753.

FLAVIA.

O YOU, that baſk in fortune's ſmiles,
Unclaim'd of me her favours ſhare!
No thirſt of wealth my heart beguiles,
For wealth is haunted ſtill by care.

Unbounded rule, and wide domains,
Be yours, ye ſcepter'd ſons of Jove:
Let fame, ye chiefs, reward your pains,
And ſtrip for you the laurel grove:

The pomp of courts, the glitt'ring hour,
Be freely yours, ye ſilken band:
Be yours, the height of envy's pow'r,
That wiſh to graſp ambition's wand.

Be mine (far greater bliſs I ſeek)
My Flavia's gentle heart to gain;
To mark her lovely glowing cheek,
Betray the ſoft extatick pain.

Be mine, beneath ſome poplar's ſhade,
A ſilver riv'let trickling by,
To claſp the dear enchanting maid,
And pour my vows with many a ſigh.

There let me oft with pleaſing toil
Select each flow'ret of the brook;
Be hers the ſilken fragrant ſpoil!
Be mine a ſweet regardful look!

There oft with fancy gay and free,
Attune for her the dorick lay!
Her blooming charms the ſubject be!
Her tender kiſs the ſong repay!

And O ye nymphs that trip the vale!
Ye fauns and all ye ſylvan pow'rs!
Kind wiſhes breath in ev'ry gale,
And bleſs a flame ſo pure as ours.

S—ſhire, THYRSIS.
Nov. 7, 1753. B.

From the PUBLICK ADVERTISER.

A PROLOGUE:

Spoken by Mr. BARRY *in the Character of* ROMEO, *on Miſs* NOSSITER's *firſt Appearing on the Stage,*

WHO could have thought that Juliet e'er cou'd prove
Falſe to her Romeo, faithleſs to her love?
She! on whoſe voice the raptur'd audience hung,
Caught with th'angelic muſic of her tongue;
Whoſe native tenderneſs ſo oft has charm'd,
Whoſe grief afflicted, and whoſe rage alarm'd,
Deaf to her vows, and to her Romeo's calls,
Has fled, alas! from our Verona's walls.
In ſuch ſad plight what cou'd poor Romeo do? [anew;
Why, faith, like modern lovers, ſeek
And happy ſhall I think me in my choice,
If 'tis approv'd of by the public voice.
Trembling ſhe now prepares to tread the ſtage, [page,
Soft as that Juliet drawn in Shakeſpear's
As inexperienc'd too, and juſt her age.

Then ſhe has one ſtrong mark of merit too,
A modeſt awe and reverence for you.
And, tho' the trial's dreadful ſhe muſt make, [ſtake,
Where fortune, fame, and ev'ry hope's at
Yet theſe, and more, to you ſhe'll freely truſt, [juſt.
For well ſhe knows you're candid as you're
Then let her all your ſoft indulgence find;
To growing merit partially be kind.
O pity her diſtreſs, her youthful fears,
When 'midſt this gazing circle ſhe appears,
And, robb'd of ev'ry Pow'r, confus'd ſhe ſtands, [hands
A thouſand critick mouths, a thouſand
All ready to deſtroy her—ſhe may think;
Then rouſe her drooping ſpirits ere they ſink. [plauſe,
So from the genial warmth of your ap-
Beſtow'd thus early in our Juliet's cauſe,
Hereafter ſhould you ſee this Bud of love *
A beauteous flow'r in full perfection prove,
Rais'd by the favour that yourſelves have ſhewn, [own.
You then may claim her merit as your

On the Death of the Rt. Hon. Lord Viſcount COKE. *(See p. 439.)*

WEE muſt reſign; but ſhall our honour'd friend
In mournful ſilence to the grave deſcend?
No heart-ſtung bard, with gen'rous friendſhip fir'd,
To ſing thoſe talents we ſo late admir'd:
Say, weeping graces, muſes, virtues, ſay;
No lyre yet ſtrung to raiſe the plaintive lay:
And muſt this taſk be mine, whoſe numbers long [ſong;
Have ceas'd to flow, and modulate in
Conſcious of what they owe, the Nine commend, [friend.
And where the poet fails, will aid the
And here, departed ſhade, from me receive [give,
The dropping tear that to thy worth I
Poor humble tribute; but 'tis all we have [grave.
To pay the peaceful urn, the ſilent
Gone! he is gone; alas! but with him fled
A heart as honeſt, and as clear a head,
A ſoul from laws and liberty as ſound,
As ever Briton warm'd, or Roman crown'd. [ing's maze,
Whether his parts we trace thro' learn-
Or from the ſenate catch the ſounding praiſe, [wick's cauſe,
When midſt the patriot bands † in Brunſ-
He tells his country what rebellion was;
With nervous ſtrength to ev'ry paſſion ſpeaks, [makes:
And all his ow r his country's ſuff'rings
Alike in parts and principles approv'd;
A ſubject worthy of the king he lov'd.
Or let the muſe to private life deſcend,
And leave the patriot for the ſocial friend
In private life we ſtill admire again,
The fine companion, and the well-bred man.
Alike each ſtation did his parts adorn;
Alike the patriot and the friend we mourn
Such was thy worth, O Coke, in this degen'rate age, [nian rage
Spite of domeſtick wrongs, and Caledo-
R.

On Travelling *with a* LADY.

AS at my pretty pilgrim's ſide,
Along the ſultry day;
A timorous, but a faithful guide,
I choſe the dubious way;
With anxious care, and watchful pace,
The ſmootheſt paths I trod;
Contriving pleaſant tales to eaſe
The tedious irkſome road.
I told of gallant knights, who fir'd
By gentle ladies eyes,
To more than mortal feats aſpir'd,
Their love the precious prize.
I watch'd from far the black'ning ſtorm
And waſted off the air,
That preſs'd with rude aſſault to harm
My fearful traveller.
Now ſtopping, with unheeded ſtealth,
I catch'd her wand'ring eyes,
Whilſt the dear queſtion of her health,
A kind pretence ſupplies.
To proſpects that from far invite,
I teach her eyes to roam,
While raviſh'd with no other ſight,
I feaſt my own at home.
If chance ſome lonely cot I ſpy;
Retreat of happy pair;
I ſigh, and ſay, how bleſt were I,
Was Cælia miſtreſs there.
When thro' ſome ſtragling town we go
Their honeſt joy I ſhare;
As round the gaping ruſticks bow,
In homage to my fair.
Thus for ſo dear a partner's ſake,
Might I for ever rove.
And life's long tedious journey make
A pilgrimage of love.

Extempore on Capt. CLIVE's *Arrival.*

BRITAIN rejoice! victorious C
returns!
But how, alas! deſerted Aſia mourns
Dupleix exults in India's hapleſs fate,
And Gallia triumphs in her wiſh'd for ſt
Yet fear not, diſtant India! ſtill his ar
Shall Europe awe, and ſave thee f
alarms.
T

* *A parody upon the words of Juliet in the firſt act;*
This bud of love, by ſummer's ripening breath,
May prove a beauteous flow'r, when next we meet.

† *He was one of the managers for the Houſe of Commons at the trial of the rebel lords.*

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

The following Inſtance of the Effect of arbitrary Power is of too great Importance to be omitted.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

PARIS, Nov. 16. The chamber of vacations, which ſat at the convent of the Auguſtins, having compleated the term of its commiſſion, the difference between the clergy and parliament being ſtill in the ſame ſtate, and the high chamber of the parliament of Paris being at preſent baniſhed to Soiſſons, the king has been pleaſed to eſtabliſh a royal chamber, by letters patent, in form of a declaration, dated the 11th inſt. whoſe tenor is as follows,

Lewis, &c. One of the principal duties of kings is to adminiſter juſtice to the people whom Providence has intruſted to their care; and as they cannot in perſon diſcharge that office, they are obliged to commiſſion ſuch as are capable of executing it, and taking the burthen from them. The parliaments have been charged with the exerciſe of this part of our authority; and we experienced the utility of their ſervice whilſt they did not exceed the powers we entruſted them with, and diſcharged their functions, agreeable to what they owed to us, to our people, and to themſelves. We have ſeen with regret, for ſome time, our parliament of Paris departing from theſe principles, and forgetting this eſſential duty. From the 5th of May laſt they reſolved to ſuſpend their ordinary ſervice: On May 7, they refuſed to obey the letters patent we ſent them, enjoining them to reſume it; and when we transferred them to Montoiſe, at the ſame time that they rendered the declaration of their tranſlation, they renewed the arrets which deprive our ſubjects of the neceſſary aſſiſtance of juſtice. We bore with this behaviour till the end of the uſual ſittings of our parliament, in hopes that time and their own reflections would bring them back to their duty: But our views, in this reſpect, not having the ſucceſs we deſired, and finding ourſelves under a neceſſity of providing, during the vacation, for the adminiſtration of juſtice, already too long ſuſpended, we could not entruſt the magiſtrates belonging to a body who refuſed to adminiſter it; we therefore made choice of ſome perſons of our council to ſupply their place. The term of their commiſſion being expired, it is become neceſſary to reſtore the uſual courſe of juſtice in its whole extent: Which we have thought could not be better effected, than by nominating for that purpoſe all the magiſtrates belonging to our council, whoſe ſtation and employments are not incompatible with the office we aſſign them.

For theſe cauſes, and other conſiderations us thereto moving, by advice of our council, and of our own certain knowledge, full power, and royal authority, we declare, and ordain as follows. 1. By theſe preſents, ſigned with our hand, we eſtabliſh a court of juſtice, which ſhall be called the Royal Chamber, and ſit in our caſtle of the Louvre. 2. The ſaid chamber ſhall take cognizance of all matters, whether civil, criminal, or regarding the police, which are cognizable, by our court of parliament of Paris, whether in the firſt inſtance or by appeal from inferior courts; giving our ſaid royal chamber full power and juriſdiction for that effect; and enjoining all inferior courts to acknowlege its authority, and execute its arrets, ordonnances, judgments, and mandates. 3. Our ſaid royal chamber ſhall conſiſt of the ſieurs le Fevre d'Ormiſſon, Tachereau de Baudry [and ſixteen others] counſellors of our council of ſtate and privy council; and of the ſieurs Poncher, Maboul [and thirty-eight others] maſters of requeſts in ordinary to our houſhold: And the other maſters of requeſts, who are not denominated in this article, ſhall do the ſervice of the requeſts during the whole year, without diſtinction of quarter. 4, 5. We commiſſion M. Bourgeois de Boynes, maſter of requeſts, to execute the office of attorney general; M. Feydeau de Brou and Amelot, alſo maſters of requeſts to execute the offices of advocates general in our ſaid royal chamber; and M. de Vetry to be greffier in chief both for the civil and criminal, empowering him to draw up and iſſue all the neceſſary writings, any edicts to the contrary notwithſtanding. 6. The uſhers of our council and chancery, and of the requeſts of the houſhold, ſhall ſerve our ſaid royal chamber. 7. The advocates in our councils ſhall plead in the ſaid chamber. 8. The attorney-general of the royal chamber ſhall compel the greffiers of the

parliament, even by corporal puniſhment, to deliver up to the greffier of the chamber all writings, &c. relating to criminal proceſſes. 9. The parties are alſo hereby empowered to withdraw their papers, &c. and the royal chamber ſhall compel the perſons who have them in cuſtody to deliver them up. 10. We moſt expreſly prohibit all perſons from carrying any cauſe, of the competence of the parliament of Paris, before any other court, than the ſaid royal chamber, under pain of nullity with coſts and damages. 11. We moreover reſerve to ourſelves the making ſuch regulations as we ſhall judge neceſſary for the interior ſervice and order of the ſaid chamber. So we command our truſty and well-beloved the Sieurs le Fevre d'Ormeſſon, &c. that theſe preſents they cauſe to be read, publiſhed, and regiſter'd; and that the contents thereof they obſerve and obey, according to their form and tenor, any ordonnance, edict, declaration, arret, regulation, or uſage to the contrary (which we hereby annul) notwithſtanding. For ſuch is our pleaſure, &c.

Laſt Tueſday this chamber was opened by a ſolemn maſs performed in the queen's chapel at the Louvre, at which the chancellor, and all the members of the royal chamber aſſiſted. The chamber afterwards held its firſt ſitting, and regiſtered the letters patent eſtabliſhing it.

FRIDAY, Nov. 2.

The anniverſary of the birth of her royal highneſs the princeſs of Orange, his majeſty's eldeſt daughter, was celebrated, when her royal highneſs entered into the 44th year of her age.

THURSDAY, 8.

His majeſty, with the whole court, came from Kenſington-palace to St. James's for the winter ſeaſon.

The Britannia, Capt. George Davis, bound to Philadelphia, ran on the Woolpack, and the ſhip and cargo were entirely loſt, except two anchors which were ſaved by the aſſiſtance of boats, as were ſome of the paſſengers. The people drowned on board the above ſhip are, George Davis, commander; James Davis, ſon to the captain, a youth about 15 years of age; William Currie, Michael Duncan, John Leave, ſeamen; Mrs. Leave, wife of the above John Leave, who died in her huſband's arms; 4 Dutch-women, and 3 Dutch-men; ſo that 13 were drowned and 13 ſaved, there being 26 perſons on board. The captain was waſhed overboard.

FRIDAY, 9.

This morning, about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Ayre's, a cheeſemonger, the corner of Roſe-lane, Spital-fields, which conſumed the ſame with his furniture, ſtock in trade, &c. and part of the houſe of Mr. Tully, adjoining. Mr. Conſtable and his wife with Mrs. Jones, who were lodgers in the houſe, were burnt to death by the upper part of the houſe falling in.

The Rt. Hon. Edward Ironſide, Eſq. the new lord mayor, was ſworn in at Weſtminſter with the uſual ſolemnity. His lordſhip being greatly indiſpoſed with the gout, was carried to and from Weſtminſter in a ſedan chair, Mr. alderman Ben ſupplying his place in the barge and in the ſtate coach, who alſo acted for him afterwards, as his *locum-tenens*.

SATURDAY, 10.

His majeſty's birth-day was celebrated with the uſual rejoicings, when his majeſty entered into the 71ſt year of his age being the oldeſt prince that ever ſat on the Engliſh throne, no king or queen of England having ever attained to that age.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Mr. William Bridges of Clapham, the ſole executor of Houlton Woolley, late of the ſame place, Eſq; deceaſed, paid the treaſurer of St. Thomas's hoſpital 1000l. deviſed by the ſaid Mr. Woolley's will to the governors for the uſe of the hoſpital.

THURSDAY, 15.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers with the uſual ſtate, and opened the ſeſſion of parliament with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne to both houſes. (See p. 492.)

FRIDAY, 16.

The Rt. Hon. the houſe of peers preſented their addreſs to his majeſty for his moſt gracious ſpeech. (See this addreſs with the king's anſwer, p. 493.)

At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a motion was made, that the thanks of that court ſhould be preſented to the late lord mayor; which being read, was after ſome debate and alterations made therein, agreed to, and ordered by the court to be copied by the town-clerk, and preſented to Sir Criſp Gaſcoyne, Knt. The following is a copy of it:

"That the thanks of this court be given to the Rt. Hon. Sir Criſp Gaſcoyne, Knt. late lord mayor, for his diligent attendance to, and faithful diſcharge of the duties of that high office: For his ſteady perſeverance in the cauſe of juſtice, generous protection of the diſtreſs'd, and his remarkable humanity: For the many generous inſtances of his benevolence, and great regard to his fellow citizens; and for ſupporting the dignity of chief magiſtrate with the utmoſt ſplendor and munificence: For giving at all times eaſy

ſels to his perſon; and for determining in every occaſion with the greateſt candour, ability, and integrity."

SATURDAY, 17.

The Rt. Hon. the houſe of commons preſented their addreſs of thanks to his majeſty for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne. (See p. 493.)

MONDAY, 26.

The ſtate lottery began drawing this day at Guildhall.

There were accounts from ſeveral parts of the country, of the diſtemper being broke out again among the horned cattle.

The bill for repealing the Jews act has paſſed both houſes.

WEDNESDAY, 28.

Thomas Rawlinſon, Eſq; alderman of Broad-ſtreet ward, was choſen lord mayor of this city for the remainder of the year, in the room of the Rt. Hon. Edward Ironſide, Eſq; the late lord-mayor, deceaſed. (See the Deaths.)

Explanation *of the* Stationers ALMANACK.

The head-piece repreſents the French herald petitioning the brave Henry V. king of England, for leave to bury the dead, after the famous battle of Agincourt, fought in 1415, between 16,000 Engliſh and 100,000 French, who were entirely routed; their general the conſtable d'Albert, the duke of Alenſon, ſeveral other princes and great men ſlain, and the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, with many other perſons of diſtinction, were among the priſoners: The total loſs of the Engliſh not amounting to above 100 men.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

MAJOR James Moleſworth, of gen. Fowkes's reg. of foot, to the Hon. Miſs Moleſworth, eldeſt daughter of the Rt. Hon. lord viſc. Moleſworth.

Nov. 2. Martin Bridges, Eſq; of Ham in Eſſex, to Miſs Broughton.

—— Murray, Eſq; ſon to lord George Murray, heir to the duke of Athol, to lady —— Murray, his grace's daughter

Baron Stark, a nobleman of Germany, to Miſs Ogle, ſiſter to lord Kingſton.

Joſeph Terril, Eſq; to Miſs Charlotte Wright, of the iſle of Wight.

Major Noel, of the ſecond reg. of foot-guards, to Miſs Adams, of Cavendiſh-ſquare.

15. —— Allen, Eſq; maſter builder of Woolwich-yard, to Miſs Corbett.

18. Dr. Monro, phyſician to Bethlem-hoſpital, to Miſs Betty Smith, of Hadley in Middleſex.

21. Earl of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Dormer, of Grove-park in Warwickſhire.

Jerome Strickland, Eſq; to lady Gaſcoign, relict of the late Sir Edward Gaſcoign, Bart.

27. Rev. Mr. Thomas Jones, chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark, to Miſs Jane Bateman, daughter of capt. Bateman.

Nov. 2. The lady of Sir Richard Adams, knt. one of the barons of the Exchequer, delivered of a ſon.

3. The lady of Sir Henry Monro, of a daughter, in Scotland.

The lady of col. Whetham, of a ſon.

4. The lady of Philip Jennings, Eſq; of a daughter.

6. The lady of Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. of a ſon and heir.

12. The lady of Sir James Hobart, Bart. of a ſon.

13. The lady of Sir James Milton, of a ſon.

19. The lady of Sir Sidney Clark, Bart. of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

Oct. 26. SIR Joſeph Danvers, Bart. ſucceeded by his only ſon, now Sir John Danvers, Bart.

28. William Monſon, Eſq; uncle to the lord Monſon, and one of the commiſſioners of the revenue in Ireland.

William Smith, Eſq; under ſecretary to the maſter-general of the ordnance.

29. Richard Herbert, Eſq; aged 90, repreſentative for Bodmin in Cornwall in the two laſt parliaments of Q. Anne.

30. Kyffin Williams, Eſq; member of parliament for the town of Flint.

Dr. Purcel, an eminent phyſician at Dublin.

Lieut. col. George Walſh, of col. Rich's reg. of foot, at Minorca.

Charles Browne, Eſq; counſellor at law, at his ſeat at Bay-hall near Tunbridge.

Nov. 2. Stephen Wright, Eſq; formerly recorder of Buckingham.

Rev. Dr. James Foſter, an eminent diſſeting miniſter of this city, well known for his learned and judicious writings.

6. Rev. Dr. John Hay, many years vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman-ſtreet.

7. Dr. Bamber, father in-law to Sir Criſp Gaſcoyne, Knt. late lord-mayor.

8. Samuel Aſhurſt, Eſq; formerly an eminent wholeſale ſtationer in Pater-noſter-row.

10. Lord viſc. Allen, capt. of a troop of horſe in col. Browne's reg. in Ireland.

Sir Henry Tempeſt, bart. of Tong in Yorkſhire.

12. William Herbert, Eſq; of Kettering, in Northamptonſhire.

Sir Harry Hicks, bart. at Chigwell, in Eſſex.

14. John Allen Puſey, of Puſey, in Berks, Eſq;

Edward Vernon, jun. Eſq; a Turkey merchant.

16. John Hope, Eſq; one of the directors of the East-India company.

18. Lady Lombe, relict of the late Sir Thomas Lombe, knt. and alderman of London.

19. Lieut. gen. John Johnſon, col. of a reg. of foot.

Mr. Colin Drummond, profeſſor of Greek in the univerſity of Edinburgh.

20. Nicholas Mann, Eſq; maſter of the Charterhouſe, and F. R. S.

21. Robert Wright, Eſq; one of the coroners for the county of Middleſex.

24. Edmund Pytts, Eſq; member of parliament for Worceſterſhire.

J. Weſtby, Eſq; counſellor at law.

27. Right Hon. Edward Ironſide, Eſq; lord mayor of London, and Alderman of Cordwainers ward, (See p. 532.)

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

JAmes Hewetſon, M. A. preſented by the earl of Stamford, to the rectory of Shetworth in Staffordſhire.—Mr. Wilkinſon, by the lord viſcount Fauconberg, to the curacy of Coxwold, endowed with the rectory of Raſkelf.—Mr. Robert Euxnings, by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Elbe, in the city and dioceſe of Oxford.——Heath, M. A. by his majeſty, to the rectory of Lineham in Wiltſhire.—Mr. Button, by the earl of Pembroke, to the rectory of Newton in Wiltſhire.—Robert Engliſh, M. A. by the maſter and fellows of Emanuel college, Cambridge, to the living of St. Andrew Ilkerſall, in Suffolk.—Mr. Hayes, by the lady Hay, to the living of Weſton Adderley, in Northamptonſhire.—Mr. Armes, by the hon. Charles Verney, Eſq; to the vicarage of Lumley cum Adby, with the chapel of East Wetſton.—Richard Gregory, M. A. to the rectory of Stoke Abbots in Norfolk.—Mr. Arnold, by the counteſs dowager of Litchfield, to the rectory of Sutton in Hampſhire.—Mr. Venn, unanimouſly choſen one of the lecturers of St. Swithin's, London Stone.—Samuel Smith, B. D. preſented to the rectory of Neſworthy in Yorkſhire.—Mr. John Belward, by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Burgh-caſtle in Suffolk.—Thomas Moore, B. A. to the vicarage of St. Cloud's in Cornwall.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 16. The king has appointed Arthur Owen, Eſq; to be governor of Pendennis caſtle.—Patrick Douglaſs, Eſq; to be town major of the town and gariſon of Portſmouth.—Gabriel le Pipre, Eſq; to be captain of the independent company of invalids doing duty in the caſtle and gariſon of Pendennis.—George Carr, Eſq; to be captain in the regiment of invalids, commanded by col. John Parſons.—George Taſh, Eſq; to be lieut. in the third regiment of foot guards.—Walter Burroughs, gent. to be lieut. in the third regiment of dragoon guards.

Whitehall, Nov. 3. The king has appointed George Adams, Eſq; a commiſſioner, in quality of a principal officer of his majeſty's navy, in the room of William Corbett, Eſq; deceaſed.—Frederick Rogers, Eſq; a commiſſioner, in quality of a principal officer of his majeſty's navy, for the affairs of his majeſty's yard at Plymouth, in the room of Philip Vanbrugh, deceaſed.—Thomas Bland, A.M. vicar of Wendover, to be maſter of the free-ſchool of Berkhamſtead, in the county of Hertford, of the foundation of king Edward VI.

Whitehall, Nov. 17. The king has appointed lieut. gen. Humphry Bland to be commander of all the land forces in Scotland, in the room of George Churchill, Eſq; deceaſed.

From the other Papers.

Rev. Mr. Torriano, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, choſen Hebrew profeſſor of that Univerſity.—Rev. Dr. George Huddesford, preſident of Trinity college and keeper of the Aſhmolean Muſeum in Oxford, admitted and ſworn vice-chancellor of that univerſity.—Edward Hawley, Eſq; made a captain in col. Howard's regiment.—Lord Tyrawley, made governor of Minorca.—Claude Creſpigny, Eſq; choſen ſecretary to the South-Sea company.—Mr. Edmund Wilſon, made clerk of the errors in the court of common-pleas.—Lord Charles Hay, made col. of the reg. of foot on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, late gen. Johnſon's, deceaſed.

B—kr—ts.

THomas Cardew, of Leſtwithiel in Cornwall, grocer.—Henry Steel, late of Whitehaven in Cumberland, merchant.—Andrew Jones, of Bread-ſtreet Hill, cornfactor.—Charles Aldcroft, of Throgmorton-ſtreet, haberdaſher.—Walter Jeman of Aſhburton, in Devon, ſergemaker.—Auguſtine Styles the younger, now late of Rotherhithe, merchant and mariner.—Joſeph Ward and Ralph Hilditch of the pariſh of St. John, Southwark, ſhipwrights.—Samuel Bromadge, late of Briſtol, cooper.

[*The reſt in our next.*]

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1	135 ¼	191 ¼		105 ¼	106		104 ¼	103 ¼	102 ¼ ½	6l. 18s		W. S. W.	fair rain
2	135 ¼	191 ¼		105 ¼	106		104 ¼	103 ¼	102 ¼	6l. 18s		S. by W.	clou. fair
3				105 ¼	106		104 ¼	103 ¼	102 ¼	6l. 18s	1 2 6	S. W.	fair clou.
4	Sunday											S. W.	cloudy
5	135 ¼			105 ¼ ⅜	106		104	103 ¼	102 ¼ ⅜	6l. 17s		S. W.	rain
6	135 ¼ ⅜	191 ⅞		105 ⅛ 104 ¾	105 ¼		103 ⅞ ¼	103 ½ ⅝	102 ¼ ⅜	6l. 15s		W. N. W.	frosty
7	135 ½			105	105 ¼		103	103 ¼	102	6l. 8s		N.	frosty
8	135			104 ¾	105 ⅛		103 ¼	103 ¼	102 ¼	6l. 7s	1 5 0	N. W.	cloudy
9	135			104 ¾	105 ¼		103 ¼	103 ¼	102 ¼	6l. 8s	1 5 0	N. N. W.	cold rain
10	135	191 ¼	119 ¼	104 ¾	105 ¼		103 ¼	102 ⅞	102	6l. 9s	1 7 6	N. W.	clou. cold
11	Sunday											S. W.	clou. rain
12	135 ⅛	192	119 ⅞	104 ⅝		104 ¼	103 ⅛ ⅜	103 ¼	102	6l. 9s	1 5 0	S. W.	fair rain.
13	135 ¼	192		105	105 ⅛	104 ¼	103 ¼ ⅜	103 ¼	102 ¼	6l. 15s	1 7 6	N. by E.	fair clou
14	135 ¼	192	120 ⅛	105	105 ¼	104 ¼ ⅜	103 ¼ ⅜	103 ¼	102 ¼	6l. 14s	1 7 6	W.	fair clou.
15	135 ⅜			105	105 ¼	104 ¼ ⅜	103 ¼ ⅜	103	102 ¼	6l. 13s	1 7 6	S. W.	wind rain
16	135 ⅜			105	105 ¼	104 ⅜	103 ⅜	103	102 ¼	6l. 12s	1 7 6	W.	fair rain
17	135 ½		120 ⅛	105	105 ¼	104 ⅜ 105	103 ⅜ 104	103	102 ¼	6l. 11s	1 7 6	N. N. E.	frost fair
18	Sunday											N. E.	clou. cold
19	135 ⅜	192	120 ⅛	105	105 ¼	104 ⅜	103 ⅜ 104	103	102 ¼	6l. 11s	1 7 6	W S. W.	fair clou.
20	135 ⅜	192		105	105 ¼	104 ⅜ 105	104	103	102	6l. 12s	1 5 0	N. W.	frost fair
21	135	192		105	105 ¼	104 ⅜ 105	104	103	102	6l. 12s	1 5 0	W.	frost fair
22	135	192		105	105 ¼	104 ⅜ 105	104	103	102	6l. 12s	1 5 0	N. N. W.	fair clou.
23	135	192		105	105 ¼	104 ⅜ 105	104	103	102	6l. 12s	1 5 0	N. W.	mild rain.
24	135 ⅛	192		105	105 ¼ ⅜	104 ⅜ 105	104	103	102	6l. 12s	1 5 0	W. N. W.	fair mild
25	Sunday											S W.	rain.
26	136 ⅛	193 ⅛		105	106 ⅛	104 ⅜ 105 ⅛	104 ¼	104 ¼	102 ¼	6l. 19s	1 7 6	S. W. hard	wind rain
27	136	193		105	106	105 ¼	104 ¼	104	102	6l. 19s	1 7 6	N. hard	wind rain
28	136			105	106	105 ¼	104 ¼	104	102 ¼	6l. 19s	1 7 6	N. E.	hard frost
29	136 ⅛			105	106	105 ¼	104 ¼	104	102 ¼	6l. 19s	1 7 6	N. E.	hard frost
30	136			105	106	105 ¼	104 ¼	104	102 ¼	6l. 19s	1 7 6	N. N. E.	frost

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 23. to Nov. 27.

Christ.	Males 749	Femal. 778	1527
Buried	Males 946	Femal. 1136	2082

Died under 2 Years old 813

Between 2 and 5 — 148
5 and 10 — 38
10 and 20 — 59
20 and 30 — 139
30 and 40 — 236
40 and 50 — 192
50 and 60 — 178
60 and 70 — 127
70 and 80 — 100
80 and 90 — 48
90 and 100 — 4

2082

Buried:
Within the Walls 166
Without the Walls 478
In Mid. and Surrey 1007
City & Sub. West. 431

2082

Weekly Oct. 30 — 429
Nov. 6 — 382
13 — 419
20 — 406
27 — 446

2082

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Peafe 21s. to 23s. per Quar.

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XXV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
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Marriages and births
Deaths
Eccleſiaſtical preferments
Promotions civil and military
Perſons declared bankrupts
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A catalogue of books
Prices of ſtocks and grain; wind, ther
Monthly bill of mortality

We have ſeveral pieces by us from our correſpondents, ſome of which will be in our Ap dix, and others in January.

About the Middle of January *will be Publiſhed,*

AN APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1753, wi Beautiful FRONTISPIECE, a General TITLE curiouſly engraved, pleat INDEXES, and ſeveral other Things, neceſſary to be bound up with the Vo

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1753.

Of the Complexion, Features and Shape of Men of different Climates. Taken from a Book, intitled, The Spirit of Nations, *tranſlated from the* FRENCH. *(See p. 176.)*

IN men of the middle region there is an amazing variety produced by a general mixture; as it has been a cuſtom founded on nature, for men to leave the extremities of heat and cold for the middle region. Accordingly, it is in theſe countries that the Scythians, Goths, Turks, Tartars, Arabs, Saracens and Carthaginians ſeated themſelves. The Vandals alone paſſed over into Africa, and from thence were ſoon expelled. Neither the Saracens nor Romans penetrated into Scandinavia nor Ethiopia; accordingly, in this laſt country the inhabitants are all like each other, their teeth exceeding white, and a kind of ſimoſity in their features. The externals of men in the eaſtern countries are not ſo eaſily determined; for there, China and Japan excepted, the perpetual circulation, the wealth of the fine women and young ſlaves by the Tartars, Arabs and pirates, the marriages of the Turks and Perſians with the Circaſſian and Georgian women, the recruits of the ſovereign's officers for war and the ſeraglio, produce continual changes in the principles of the natural blood; ſo that the juſteſt repreſentation which can be given of the figure of theſe people, muſt be drawn from the commonalty, whoſe low circumſtances would not permit an intermixture with foreign women.

Under the tropicks men are quite black, and by a contrary reaſon under the arctick pole they are brown; from the arctick pole to the 60th degree, they contract a redneſs; from the 60th to the 45th they are pale; from thence they alter to fair till the 30th; and after the yellow bile mingles with the black, they are of a greeniſh caſt; till at laſt they become tawny, and under the tropicks entirely black.

The inhabitants of the moſt northern regions are extremely pale and lean, red-haired, a clear ſkin, of a middle ſtature, broad-ſhoulder'd, eyes of a ſea-green, a weak voice, but far from delicate. The Germans and Engliſh are generally fair.

The northern differ greatly in their eyes from the ſouthern people, theſe being black-eyed, whereas the eyes of the former are either of a ſea-green, or a ſky-blue; thoſe of the middle region again are not unlike goats eyes, of a dull brown yellow. The colour of the true German eye is deeper than a ſky-blue, without any green or whitiſh tinge; it has alſo ſomething of mildneſs in it. The blue of the Scythians eye has a mixture of white in it.

The ſea-green colour in the eye indicates a hot conſtitution; the brown yellow are the keeneſt of all; a goat is never known to be blear-eyed.

The northern people are generally tall of ſtature, with a white complexion, lank ſandy hair, ſky-blue eyes, and very ſanguine; the ſouthern, on the contrary, are of a middle ſtature, a brown complexion, black and curling hair, black eyes, weak legs, and deficient in blood. The blood of the Scythians is groſs, like that of bulls and wild boars, whereas the ſouthern blood is as thin as that of hares or ſtags.

From 45 to 75 degrees there is an increaſe of the inward heat in men, and nature obſerves the ſame rule in the lower hemiſphere, beyond the tropick of Capricorn, the ſtature of men lengthening the further their region is from the equator, of which the Patagonians are an inſtance; and Africa, on the ſame account, affords very few herds of cattle, ſcarcely any goats and ſheep, and theſe yield little or no milk.

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Beyond 75 the cold may be ſaid to ſcorch the bodies, not by the inward heat, but by the very activity of the cold penetrating into the moſt interior parts, and deſtroying the humidity in bodies as it does in plants.

The principle of this height of ſtature is the heat and moiſture with which theſe people abound, as do the enormous ſea-monſters; and to allay this heat it is, that they are fonder of liquors than of ſolid foods.

To recapitulate theſe ſeveral particulars, the ſouthern people are cold in the inward parts; they are dry, hard, weak, with very little hair on their bodies, of a low ſtature, curling hair, a dark brown ſkin, black eyes, a clear mellow voice; the northern are hot and moiſt, hairy, robuſt, fair, tall, their fleſh ſoft, their hair lank, their eyes blue, their voice deep and inclined to a baſe.

A two-fold objection lies againſt this deſcription. You make the inhabitants of the north robuſt, and thoſe of the ſouth weakly; yet, according to hiſtorians, philoſophers are in an error, and it is theſe who are hardy, and the former are weak and tender.

In order to reconcile them, be it obſerved, that the northern people eaſily bear fatigue in cold countries, the nature whereof requires hard labour for their tillage and improvement; whereas the eaſtern ſoil is light, fruitful, and rich in natural advantages and ornaments. Northern men coming into a hot country, melt and languiſh; and as little can the ſouthern men bear the ſeverity of cold countries; on this account the Spaniſh women call the German fiſhes. The ſoftneſs of their fleſh, and thinneſs of their ſkin, makes the Flemings and Celti, when in Italy, complain bitterly of the gnats and other inſects, which are little minded by the natives of the country.

The abundance of moiſture, or ſiccity, clears up another difficulty, which to Tacitus ſeemed an incompatibility in the temper of the Germans. They love ſloth, ſays he, yet hate inaction; war is their delight, yet in time of peace they either ſleep or feaſt away the day; the principle of this ſeeming contradiction is in the mixture of the inward heat with moiſture; heat inciting them to action and motion, as in children; but, as in theſe, through the abundance of moiſture, it is ſoon ſucceeded by remiſſneſs and languor; to this it is owing that the Spaniards and Italians eaſily repulſed the Gauls and Germans, after ſtanding the vigour of their firſt efforts.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT is on all hands agreed, that the prevalence of example is much greater than that of precept, whether it be to reform or corrupt the morals of mankind. Next to this, the recorded lives and characters of remarkable perſons muſt be allowed to have their weight and influence. As therefore the following account, tho' but a ſhort and ſuperficial one, of a truly good and valuable young man (who was cut off in the flower of his age) may poſſibly furniſh uſeful matter for reflection, and be of ſome ſervice, to the younger part, eſpecially, of the preſent or future times, into whoſe hands it may happen to fall; by giving it a place in your Magazine, you will oblige,

Your conſtant reader, &c.

On Sunday, Nov. 4, after a week's illneſs, died at Dreyton, near Dartmouth in Devonſhire, Mr. John Pering, M. A. and fellow of Exeter college in Oxford. By whoſe death ſociety in general, and his friends in particular, have ſuſtained an inexpreſſible loſs. He was a young gentleman of good parts, and great induſtry, and had made no ſmall proficiency in moſt branches of uſeful literature; eſpecially in the mathematicks, and thoſe parts of natural ſcience, that either tend to adorn, or are more immediately ſerviceable to the ſtudy of phyſick. For this profeſſion he was deſigned; and in this, had it pleaſed God to have continued his life, he would, in all probability, have made a conſiderable figure. —After taking his degrees in arts, and proſecuting his ſtudies ſome few years at Oxford, he removed to London, and for ſome time attended St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew's hoſpitals. From thence he travelled into France, and was now returned to England with an intention of practiſing phyſick, ſo ſoon as he had taken a bachelor's degree in that faculty.

Nature had bleſt him with a chearful lively diſpoſition; and an open, charitable and generous turn of mind. The former of which was much ſtrengthened and improved by the returns of a good conſcience; and the latter by an acquaintance with the beſt authors ancient and modern, which he read with judgment. He was a bigot to no party but that of truth and goodneſs; and had contracted no prejudices but againſt vice and immorality. Whether employed in examining the wonderful frame and ſtructure of the human body, in contemplating the ſurprizing grandeur and periodical re-

revolutions of the bodies which compoſe the ſolar ſyſtem, or carrying his reſearches into other works of nature; he at no time was unmindful to make proper reflections on the adorable wiſdom, power and goodneſs, which muſt be the peculiar attributes of that Being, the work of whoſe hands all thoſe things were; who formed their ſeveral parts in ſuch aſtoniſhing beauty and proportion, and adapted them to ſuch a variety of wiſe and uſeful purpoſes.—He was a ſincere well-wiſher to all mankind; a faithful friend, and a true chriſtian. And tho' all, who had any the leaſt knowledge of him, bore teſtimony to the good character he ſo highly deſerved; yet his various and extraordinary merit ſhone forth in its brighteſt colours to thoſe alone who were moſt intimately acquainted with him: For he was one of the few who are poſſeſſed of much intrinſick worth, without the leaſt degree of oſtentation; and who are more ſollicitous to deſerve well of the world, than to appear to do ſo. To a conſtant and careful peruſal of the ſacred ſcriptures having joined much ſerious reflection, and a diligent and impartial examination of the learned labours of ſeveral good divines, in order to ſatisfy himſelf in the moſt important points of religion, and that he might be able to give a reaſon of the hope he entertained, he at laſt made choice of the uſeful tracts of the good archbiſhop Synge for the ſubjects of his daily meditation: Theſe he uſed to extol for that ſpirit of piety which runs thro' them, and the great perſpicuity and familiarity with which they are written; and by which they are ſo well adapted to common uſe and general edification.

Upon the whole, we cannot without ſhedding a tear reflect that, notwithſtanding all his excellencies, ſo ſeldom united in one man, he ſo early in life underwent the common lot of humanity, in that he came up, and was cut down like a flower, without continuing in one ſtay—he had put forth all the tender leaves of hope, and was juſt blooming into perfection, when an inflammatory colick deſtroyed in a few days ſo promiſing a plant, and put a ſudden and melancholy end to the growing expectations of all that knew him.—By this ſad ſtroke his relations and acquaintance are deprived of a very valuable friend and companion, and the world of a bright example of true unaffected goodneſs, and every ſocial virtue. From the few inſtances of men of ſo much genuine merit in the preſent age, the reader may perhaps be led to ſuſpect leaſt at leaſt of the truth of the preſent relation; but to remove all ſuſpicion of this kind, let him remember, we are not with ſelfiſh views painting the fancied qualifications of any great and powerful perſon, ſtill in being; but only paying a debt juſtly due to the memory of a late truly deſerving friend, who is now no more. As the commonwealth is unfortunately deprived of his uſeful preſence and living example, we are willing to repair, as well as we can, that loſs, by giving a true though faint delineation of his many excellent virtues and good qualities. The memory and the characters of great good men ſhould ever be preſerved and tranſmitted down to poſterity with the utmoſt care. This is a duty which they who have been acquainted with them, owe both to the deceaſed, and to thoſe that ſurvive them.—Upon reading the ſtories of wiſe and worthy predeceſſors (though they have been long laid low in their graves,) the heart, if it be not altogether vitiated and depraved, naturally grows warm; we contract a reverence for their characters, and grow enamoured of their virtues. Actuated by the uſeful hints their written examples ſuggeſt, how often have men of bad lives been induced ſeriouſly to conſider their own follies and miſtaken purſuits, and to turn their feet from the dark and dangerous ways of vice and error, to the far more ſafe and pleaſant paths of true wiſdom? whilſt the languid and lifeleſs reſolutions of the well-meaning but ſlothful ſons of virtue have from the ſame quarter received freſh ſupplies of ſtrength, and they have been excited to purſue with vigour the road that leads at once to their own felicity, and the good of their fellow citizens. This indeed has ever been juſtly eſteemed one effectual method of inſtruction, and comes recommended to us by the practice of our wiſeſt forefathers.—If the ſubject of the preſent ſhort and plain, but faithful narrative ſhould in any meaſure anſwer this great end, it will give much real ſatisfaction to thoſe, who had once the happineſs of being the friends of our good departed brother, and remain hearty well-wiſhers to the community he has left behind him.

The Epilogue ſpoken on Wedneſday night, Dec. 12, after Terence's Eunuch, performed at the King's Sholars Dormitory at Weſtminſter. By a young Gentleman in the Character of PYTHIAS.

Enters reading the MARRIAGE BILL.

UT clandeſtini poſthac ceſſent hymenæi!—
Quidnam hoc eſt monſtri?—Jam mea res agitur.

For-

Forſan et hæc olim, cum ſint connubia cordi,
Ad vos pertineant: ſi placet ergo, legam.
Imprimis decretum, ut pacta jugalia ſacris
Sint mediis, tria per ſabbata, dicta palam.
Porro opus, in totum menſem ut ſiet incola pagi,
Detque ſacerdoti nomen uterque ſuum.
Qui genus? unde domo? quo Patre, et matre creati?
Nec ne illi tædis biſce favere velint:
Sin nubat, quæ non viginti impleverit annos,
Uxor erit meretrix, progenieſque nothi.
Hæccine maturis libertas æqua puellis?
Hæc vincla *Hiſpano* ſunt graviora jugo.
Cum ſint hæ leges, quæ virgo eſt, virgo manebit;
Quod procul a nobis ſit procul uſque malum.
Quorſumnam hæc ſenibus data tanta licentia, tanquam
Virgo nihil juris debet habere ſui?
Quid vero? juvenis placeat ſi quando puellæ,
Queis ſit certa fides, quos trahit unus amor;
Anne æquum eſt, odioſa ſenum ſapientia tardo
Conſilio ut poſſit nectere mille moras?
Hos inter rerum caſus, quid reſtat agendum?
Inſtat ſæva dies, et brevis hora datur.
Aut nunc aut nunquam (ſic noſter *Parmeno* ſuadet)
Dum nec adhuc facilis limina clauſit Hymen.
Ganeo ſin fuerit, nebulo; at me diligit unam,
Mutare in melius ſit mea cura virum.
Certum eſt; *Fletanæ* junget nos incola ripæ,
Sit licet os durum, ſit male ſarta toga.
Atque ibi, ſi ſedem non contemnatis, amici,
Convoco vos omnes ad mea connubia.

The ſame in ENGLISH.

"THE better to prevent" — (what's this I ſee?) [for me.
"Clandeſtine marriages"!—They've done
And this perhaps, when you're inclin'd to wed, [read.
May you concern: Be pleas'd to hear it
"Firſt 'tis decreed, the banns on Sundays three,
Amid the ſervice loud proclaimed be.
Each a full month muſt in the pariſh live,
And both their names unto the parſon give.
And what, and whence they are, their parents who;
And if they theſe, their nuptial rites, allow.
But ſhould ſhe marry under twenty one,
A whore the wife, a baſtard ev'ry ſon!'
Is this juſt liberty for girls mature?
The Spaniſh padlock's eaſier to endure.
When ſuch the laws, maids ever maids will be. [me.
From which dread curſe, good lord, deliver
For why ſhould theſe old puts take on 'em thus?
As tho' no privilege belong'd to us.
What then? ſuppoſe a laſs approve a youth,
And hearts united are by love and truth;
Can it be right our wiſeacres ſhould lay
Such dilatory ſtatutes in their way?
Amid theſe hazards then what can be done?
The time is ſhort; the threatn'ning day comes on.
'Tis now or never (cries my am'rous mate)
E'er yet the gentle Hymen ſhuts the gate.
My rogue has play'd the pimp—yet loves but me;
Then to reform him ſtill my care ſhall be.
Well!—the Fleet chaplain o'er us ſhall ſay grace;
With tatter'd gown, and with a rugged face.
And, if the place ye not deſpiſe, I there
Invite you all my nuptial feaſt to ſhare.

A proper Reply to the Biſhop of MONTAUBAN's *Mandate* *. *By a* Frenchman.

IF the biſhop had taken a view of Chriſtendom before the reformation, he might have found ſcenes of confuſion and enormities equal at leaſt to the picture he has drawn of the ſtate of England ſince that nation broke communion with the ſovereign pontiff. He might have known, that, while Popery flouriſhed in England, Henry I. uſurped the crown from his elder brother Robert, put out his eyes, and let him rot in priſon. King John paved his way to the throne by the murder of his nephew, and reigned like a tyrant. During the ſame happy times the biſhop might have ſeen the houſes of Lancaſter and York butchering one another without any forms of law; but as they were all good catholicks, the pious prelate overlooked the horrid ſcene. If we look at home, what can we ſay of the firſt race of our kings, but that they were more barbarous than Turks; however we muſt account them good Chriſtians in the lump, becauſe they were dutiful ſons to mother-church. The Carlovingian race was not much better; nevertheleſs we muſt not bear hard upon them, becauſe they were very humble ſervants to the pope. Of the third race, ſeveral were not ſo complaiſant to the court of Rome as they ſhould have been; and Henry III. the laſt of the houſe of Valois, was murdered by a monk, for reaſons of church more than reaſons of ſtate: And Henry IV. tho' he turned catholick, was aſſaſſinated by a villain properly tutor'd by the Jeſuits, becauſe he was not ungrateful and barbarous enough to extirpate his faithful Proteſtant ſubjects, and becauſe he ſent information of the powder plot to king James. His ſucceſſors having been zealous perſecutors of hereticks, all things have proſpered in their hands; and indeed can-

* *Which was ſuppreſs'd by an arret of the French king.*

cannot be otherwiſe, according to the biſhop; for whoever upholds arbitrary covetous churchmen, can be in no danger of feeling their reſentment by poiſon or dagger. The tranſactions of former ages in Germany, Italy, Spain, &c. prove that nations in communion with the ſee of Rome are not more peaceable and orderly than thoſe that reject her authority. Upon the whole it is evident, that the works of the author of diſcord and confuſion have abounded in Chriſtian ſtates theſe many ages paſt, more than thoſe of the prince of peace: Which may ſuffice to ſilence ſuch ignorant zealots as the biſhop in queſtion.

A Deſcription *of the Iſles of* JERSEY, GUERNSEY, ALDERNEY, *and* SARK: *With a correct* MAP.

THESE iſlands are the only remains of the dukedom of Normandy, now in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh crown, and all lie in the Britiſh channel.

JERSEY is ſituate in 49° 10′ north latitude, and 2° 20′ weſt longitude from the meridian of London. It is 12 miles in length, and between 6 and 7 in breadth. Its north ſide, from its lofty cliffs, is 40 or 50 fathoms perpendicular from the ſea, which renders it inacceſſible that way; but the ſouth is much lower, and almoſt level with the water. It is pretty much in the form of a rectangled parallelogram, or long ſquare. It was called Cæſarea in the time of the Romans; and that they were here, is plain from the remains of an antient camp near the manor of Dilament, as alſo from coins that have been found in different parts of the iſland. Its modern name is only a corruption of its old one, *Jer* being a contraction of *Cæſar*, and *Ey* ſignifying *iſland*, q. d. *Cæſar's iſland*. Augia was an appellation ſtill older than the Romans, and ſuppoſed to be the original one. The higher lands are diverſified by gritty and gravelly, ſtony and rocky, fine and ſweet mould; the lower by heavy, deep, and rich ſoil. All kinds of foreſt and fruit trees, ſhrubs, roots, flowers and herbs, flouriſh here, with pulſe and corn, tho' their wheat is ſmaller than the Engliſh. They have indeed of late converted much of their arable land into orchards for the culture of cyder, which is the uſual drink of the inhabitants. On the rocks ſea-weed grows plentifully, which is the common manure of the iſland. Here is good meat and butter, tho' the cattle are but ſmall in ſize. Fowl of all kinds are here in great quantities, but none exceed in beauty the Jerſey partridge. Here is plenty of all ſorts of fiſh, ſhell-fiſh, flat-fiſh, &c. and ſome of an uncommon kind. The ugly, but harmleſs, and perhaps wholeſome animal the toad, abounds here, as do innoxious creatures of the ſerpentine kind, particularly lizards, which gaze on paſſengers, as they lie baſking in the ſun. The climate here is generally wholeſome; the rocks are vaſt and terrible; the tides rapid and ſtrong, ſo that here is no ſtill water at any time, as in other parts of the Britiſh channel. The whole iſland conſiſts of 12 pariſhes, which are divided into vintaines, from the 20 houſes, which formerly, as is ſaid, conſtituted them, tho' now ſome vaſtly exceed that number. The pariſhes are St. Oüen; St. Peter; St. Brelade, in which ſtands the town of St. Aubin, the ſecond of the iſland, and from it the bay adjoining derives it name. The port is the beſt and moſt frequented in Jerſey, and has a ſtrong pier carried into the ſea, which receives and affords a ſafe harbour for ſhips. The houſes are moſtly new. St. Mary; St. Laurence; St. John; Trinity; St. Helier, in which is the town of St. Helier, the capital of the iſland, whoſe ſituation is pleaſant and commodious; there are about 400 houſes in it, diſpoſed into divers wide and well paved ſtreets; the inhabitants are computed at 2000. Here the courts of juſtice are held, and every Saturday here is a market, or rather a fair, whither people flock from all parts of the iſland to enjoy their friends or tranſact buſineſs. St. Saviour; St. Martin; Gronville; and St. Clement. And theſe 12 pariſhes contain 52 vintaines, or cueillettes, as theſe diviſions are called in the pariſh of St. Oüen only, which has ſix of them. The buildings are all of ſtone, as may well be ſuppoſed in a country, which is nothing but a huge rock, covered with ſtrata of earth. The churches and fineſt edifices are covered with blue ſlate. The principal trade is that to Newfoundland: Another branch of trade is that of knit ſtockings, which are every Saturday ſold at St. Helier to the merchants; and many thouſand pairs are made weekly in the iſland. The language is French, tho' obſolete, and thence to be eſteemed barbarous; but in their religious worſhip, judicatures, and the converſation of the more polite the pure French is uſed. Tho' this is the original language, yet one may obſerve a pretty good ſmattering of Engliſh, even among the lower claſs of people, owing to the intermixture of the ſoldiers in the gariſon at St. Helier, in the church of which town, prayers are alternately in French and Engliſh. The chief officer, who repreſents the king's perſon, is the governor; but the civil government is adminiſtered by a baily, aſſiſted by 12 jurats. Mount Orgueil is of great anti-

antiquity, but is at preſent ſlighted, and in a ruinous condition; and what it was formerly Elizabeth caſtle now is, equal to any fortreſs within the Britiſh dominions. There are five well-diſciplined regiments of militia on the iſland, which are reviewed every 29th of May, the anniverſary of the reſtoration. Here are ſeveral monuments of the Druidical ſuperſtitions, which are flat rag-ſtones, of vaſt ſize and weight, raiſed 3 or 4 feet from the ground, and ſuſtained by others of leſs bulk. Here are alſo monuments of the Popiſh ſuperſtition ſtill remaining, tho' the inhabitants have been Proteſtants ever ſince the reformation in England; and it is remarkable, that notwithſtanding the prevailing terrors of the papal empire in the days of Q. Mary, the magiſtrates of Jerſey had the courage to put to death Nicholas Averty, a prieſt, and furious proſecutor of the married clergy, for murdering his baſtard child, which he effected without the mother's knowledge. This iſland gives title of earl to the noble family of Villiers. The mace, borne before the baily and magiſtrates, at the convention of the ſtates, &c. has a Latin inſcription upon it, which in Engliſh runs thus:

——*Not all are with ſuch honour grac'd.*

"Charles II. the moſt ſerene king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, hath reſolved, that his royal favour towards the iſle of Jerſey (in which he twice met with a place of refuge, while he was excluded from the reſt of his dominions,) ſhould be conſecrated to poſterity by this truly royal monument; and commanded, that thenceforward it ſhould be borne before the bailies, in perpetual memory of the loyalty preſerved both to his moſt auguſt father Charles I. and to his majeſty, during the rage of the civil wars, by the moſt excellent men Sir Philip and Sir George de Carteret, knights, bailies, and chief governors of this iſland."

GUERNSEY, whoſe ancient name was Sarnia, is diſtant from Jerſey, 20 miles to the north weſt, but equals not that iſland, either in point of fruitfulneſs or extent of territory, having only 10 pariſhes, four of which are united. No venomous creature can ſubſiſt here, and it is naturally better fortified from invaſion than Jerſey, by craggy rocks and precipices. Both theſe iſlands agree as to their original productions, and civil and military government; but Guernſey is under a diſtinct governor, repreſenting the king's perſon. The eccleſiaſtical government in this as well as in all the other iſlands is managed by a dean or commiſſary from the biſhop of Wincheſter. Among the circumjacent rocks is found the ſharp and hard ſtone, called *ſmyris* or *emeril*, uſed by glaziers for cutting glaſs, and jewellers for poliſhing their work. In trade it is ſuperior to Jerſey, by having a more convenient port at its eaſtern extremity, adjoining to the ſouth; where the ſhore retiring inwards in the form of a creſcent, makes the place capable of holding large veſſels. On the right ſide of the port ſtands Cornet caſtle, which at high tides is ſurrounded by the ſea. St. Peter's, the only town in Guernſey, has a free trade, and a market; is well ſtored with implements of war, and conſiſts of one long ſtreet, which is narrow, being confined between the ſea and the impending hills. The market is always plentifully ſupplied with fiſh. To the north joins a peninſula, called le Val, where once was a priory; and to the weſt, near the ſea, is a lake, a mile and half in circumference, ſtocked with fiſh, eſpecially a kind of carp of extraordinary ſize, and a delicious taſte.

ALDERNEY is dependent on the government of Guernſey, and is ſituate very near the coaſt of France, being but about a league and an half from Cape la Hogue in Normandy. It is about 8 miles in circumference, and contains one church with a town, in which are about 200 houſes and 1000 inhabitants. The ſoil is good for paſture or arable. The land lies high; and to the ſouth is an harbour, admitting only ſmall veſſels. The ſtreight which divides this iſle from France, called *the Race of Alderney*, is a dangerous paſſage in ſtormy weather, when the winds happen to encounter with the ſtrong currents. And here, during the late war, Sir John Balchen in the Victory was caſt away, he and all his company, who were upwards of 900, being drowned, the ſhip ſinking with them all at once.

SARK, as well as Alderney, is dependent on the government of Guernſey. It is no more than two miles in length, it ſituate in the midſt of all the other iſlands, but neareſt to Guernſey, and guarded with ſteep rocks. The inhabitants are about 300, and one miniſter officiates for them. Its corn is excellent, the land very high, which, together with its ſituation, renders it one of the ſtrongeſt places in the world. Formerly here was no way for draughts and carriages from the ſea, till Philip de Carteret, ſeigneur de St. Oüen (who had a grant of the iſland from Q. Elizabeth,) cauſed one to be cut through the impending cliff, which for ſome ſpace is carried on in ſubterranean darkneſs, till it emerges within the iſland, and is fortified with Cannon, and by a gate.

JOUR

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 508.

The next that ſpoke in the Debate continued in your laſt, was Cn. Fulvius, *whoſe Speech was to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

AS I cannot pretend to have any muſick in my voice, I am afraid, the noble lord will receive neither pleaſure nor information from what I am to ſay upon the preſent ſubject; for nothing, I think, can be more clearly directed to the underſtanding than what was ſaid by my Hon. friend who ſpoke before him; but it is a misfortune incident to human nature, that when our underſtanding is prejudged, we can receive no more information from reaſon, than we can, when our ears are ſtopt up, receive pleaſure from muſick. If this were always the caſe with the majority of this houſe, I am ſure, I ſhould never give you any trouble; but as it never is, I hope, the caſe with any one of us, I may now perhaps, have the good fortune to meet with better ſucceſs than either I or my friends have, it ſeems, hitherto met with. As to one argument, and, I believe, the moſt prevailing argument, made uſe of for our going into a committee upon the bill ſent down to us, which was the reſpect we owe to the other houſe, and to the learned judges, who brought it in, I am very ſure it can in no ſhape be pleaded for our paſſing the bill now before us; for it is quite a new bill. There is not ſo much as one clauſe, hardly indeed a ſentence, that ſtands the ſame as it was in the bill ſent down to us from the other houſe; and beſides, there have been more than ſix or ſeven new clauſes added; but this I need not tell you, Sir, I ſhall ſhew it, for it may moſt properly be ſaid that it appears *prima facie* *.

This argument therefore, Sir, can no longer have any weight; and as to the pretence that we are by this bill to provide for the protection of innocence, it is directly the contrary: We are laying a trap for the moſt innocent and the moſt eaſily deluded part of mankind: We are going to expoſe the whole female ſex to their moſt infamous betrayers. I ſay, moſt infamous; for of all the deluders and betrayers of womankind, thoſe are the worſt who debauch them under a promiſe of marriage. Such promiſes young innocent girls have too often truſted to: Such promiſes they will too often truſt to, make what laws you will againſt it; and by this bill you are going to take from them the only remedy they have, the only method in which they can ſue for the performance of ſuch a promiſe. Nay, you are to do more: You are to expoſe young women to the danger of being deluded and debauched, even by what they may think a true and lawful marriage. Is this providing for the protection of innocence? Is it not inhuman? Is it not cruel? And for what are we to be ſo inhuman, ſo cruel? Only that the few rich heireſſes we may have from time to time amongſt us, may be ſecured for our quality, and for ſuch of our quality too, as have the leaſt occaſion for ſuch mercenary matches; for a rich miſer will always be for making his daughter a dutcheſs or a counteſs, and will as certainly chuſe the richeſt that offers, without conſulting in the leaſt her inclination; and from experience we may know, that guardians will very ſeldom ſcruple making a ſacrifice

H—— F—.

* Here he held up the printed bill with all the erazures, alterations and additions made to it.

of their ward for promoting their own intereſt.

This, Sir, is in itſelf a bad motive for a new law, were the law to be attended with no fatal conſequence; but the misfortune I have mentioned is far from being the only one with which it will be attended. To accumulate the whole wealth of a ſociety into a few families, is inconſiſtent with the happineſs of every ſociety, and to throw it all into the hands of our nobility is inconſiſtent with our conſtitution in particular. It is not the increaſe of their military power that we are at preſent afraid of: It is the increaſe of their elective power, and the increaſe of their elective power will be of more danger to our conſtitution, than ever the military power was, which they in former times ſeparately poſſeſſed; for a factious majority of the other houſe having, by means of their elective power, got a majority in this, will ſoon force the crown to put the whole military power of the kingdom into their hands; whereas in former times they could only get that part of it which they ſeparately poſſeſſed, and if the crown preſerved or recovered the affections of the people in general, it ſoon became an overmatch for any faction among the nobility. Therefore both the crown and the commons have now more reaſon to be afraid of the elective power of the nobility, than they ever before had to be afraid of their military power; and if thoſe of the other houſe ſhould once get into their hands all the chief commands in our army, it would then be too late for us to think of reſuming our antient independency: If we ſhould but attempt it, they would very probably return us the compliment we once paid to them, of voting this houſe uſeleſs and dangerous, and therefore to be aboliſhed.

Thus, Sir, the bill now before us, if paſſed into a law, will be of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the female ſex, of the moſt dangerous conſequence to our conſtitution; and what is worſt of all, it will endanger our very exiſtence; for without a continual ſupply of induſtrious and laborious poor no nation can long exiſt, which ſupply can be got only by promoting marriage among ſuch people. I ſhall grant, Sir, that by our preſent laws relating to marriage, a proclamations of banns, or a licence, abſolutely neceſſary for rendering the marriage perfectly regular; and if theſe laws had been ſtrictly carried into execution, we had felt the bad effects of them long before this time. They were invented and eſtabliſhed in the times of popery, when every method was taken to increaſe the revenues and the perquiſites of prieſts, and I ſuſpect that this was the chief motive for continuing them after the reformation. But even high church itſelf never took upon it to declare that to be void, which was in itſelf valid both by the law of God and the law of nature; for ſuch is every marriage not prohibited by the laws, when perfected by conſummation, let it have been contracted in never ſo clandeſtine a manner, let the inequality between the contracting parties be never ſo great with regard to rank and character in the world. This regard, which even high church itſelf has always ſhewn to the laws of God and nature, together with the difficulty and expence, which the avarice of prieſts had thrown in the way of what they called a regular marriage, introduced the cuſtom of marrying clandeſtinely, and this cuſtom has hitherto prevented our feeling the bad effects of our preſent laws relating to marriage.

But, Sir, if you not only eſtabliſh but increaſe thoſe difficulties and the expence: If you render them abſolutely neceſſary, by declaring every marriage void that ſhall hereafter be contracted or ſolemnized without them, you will ſoon come to feel the bad effects of it, as you

thereby put almoſt an entire ſtop to marriage among the pooreſt and moſt laborious part of our people. I ſay, Sir, if you not only eſtabliſh but encreaſe the difficulties and the expence which our preſent laws have thrown in the way of marriage; for you are to do both by the bill now before us. As the law now ſtands, a laborious couple may agree to be married of the Saturday night, and they may go next morning early to deſire the curate to proclaim the banns: They are accordingly proclaimed that day for the firſt time: They are proclaimed a ſecond time upon an intervening holy-day, which often happens, and a third time the next Sunday: Thus they may be married, after a regular proclamation of banns, in nine or ten days; and if it ſhould happen to be at Chriſtmas, Eaſter, or Witſuntide, in four days after they have agreed to be married. But if this bill paſſes into a law, no couple can ever be married by proclamation of banns in leſs than a month after they have agreed upon it, in which time it is a great chance but one of them repents, very probably the man, after having prevailed upon the credulous wench to admit him to her bed in view of the future marriage; and as to a licence, it is ridiculous to think that poorpeople ever can, or ever will put themſelves to the expence of it. Then, Sir, as to the regiſter, I am of opinion, that our poor people, moſt of whom have never been taught to write their names, will be abſolutely excluded from marriage either by proclamation or licence; for by this bill, as it now ſtands, both the parties, and both the witneſſes, muſt ſubſcribe their names in the regiſter: Suppoſe one of the parties, or one of the witneſſes, has never learnt to write his name, the miniſter cannot make an entry in his regiſter, and conſequently cannot marry two ſuch perſons, according to the directions of this act; and ſuppoſe the rector, vicar or curate, attending the cure, ſhould be abſent or ill at the time, I do not ſee how any clergyman ſerving for him, can marry any two perſons at that church or chapel in the terms of this act; A ſo that during the illneſs or abſence of the rector, vicar, or curate, ſhould it be for half a year together, all marriages at that church or chapel muſt be ſuſpended, and if both parties ſhould live in that pariſh, they could be married no where elſe.

B Thus, Sir, we ſee what new difficulties we are to throw by this bill in the way of marriage, eſpecially amongſt the poor; and as to the expence, they muſt be very little acquainted with the nature of offices, who do not know, that the more C neceſſary you make it to apply to any office, civil or eccleſiaſtical, the more you will increaſe the inſolence and the expence of that office. And all theſe inconveniences, all theſe dangers, we are to expoſe ourſelves to, leſt the daughter of a noble or rich D family ſhould marry a footman or ſharper, or the ſon a chambermaid or common ſtrumpet. As to the daughter, Sir, if ſhe marries ſuch a one, I will venture to ſay, it always proceeds from ſome fault in her education, or from ſuch a bad E naturaldiſpoſition as verylittle deſerves the concern even of her parents, and much leſs that of the legiſlature. In former times, when daughters were bred up in ſuch a recluſe way as never to converſe freely with any but the ſervants of the family, ſuch F misfortunes might often happen; but ſince the modern method of education has been introduced: Since young ladies have been introduced into the faſhionable world, almoſt as ſoon as they have dropt their hanging-ſleeves, ſuch misfortunes G very rarely happen, and I may be bold to anſwer for it, that they never or but very ſeldom will happen. Then as to our young maſters, I am ſurprized to find any one in a

panick about their marrying common ſtrumpets before they come of age. Men come to years of diſcretion, men of all ages above that of infancy, do takes ſuch creatures into keeping, and afterwards very often marry them; but if a young gentleman under age ever marries a young girl of inferior rank, it is generally becauſe he finds he cannot make her a harlot. Therefore, Sir, as ſuch misfortunes happen ſo very rarely, I cannot ſuppoſe that any man would have been at the pains to think of a publick law for preventing them; and for this reaſon I muſt ſuſpect, that the introduction of the bill now before us proceeded from motives which neither have been nor will be avowed.

But, Sir, let the motives be what they will, the ſcope of the bill is to do what we neither ought, nor can do. We may deny the aſſiſtance of the law for enforcing a divine or a moral obligation: Even this would be going a great length: But we cannot render it void, nor ought we to declare it to be ſo. If we do, we are partners in, we are in ſome meaſure the authors of the tranſgreſſion. The ſtatute of frauds and perjuries declared, that no action ſhould be brought upon any marriage agreement, unleſs it was in writing; but they did not declare it void: The reverend bench in thoſe days would have ſtarted at the very thought of ſuch a daring propoſition: Nay, the legiſlature did not then ſo much as declare, that no ſuit ſhould be had in any ſpiritual court for compelling a celebration of marriage *in facie eccleſiæ*, for any contract of matrimony not reduced into writing. So cautious was the legiſlature at that time of annulling an obligation, which is binding both by the divine and the moral law. Whom God has put together, let no man put aſunder, was then thought to be a precept which was not to be broke through, or incroached on by any human legiſlature whatever; for it is a miſtake to ſay, that our law did ever before this time annul or diſſolve a marriage, which was not by the divine law declared to be void or diſſolved. The proceedings in our ſpiritual courts, or even in parliament, is not, properly ſpeaking, to annul or to diſſolve the marriage, but to aſcertain and eſtabliſh the truth of the facts upon which the nullity or the diſſolution is founded by the laws of God. If we had deprived a clandeſtine marriage of all aſſiſtance from the law for either party recovering any of their matrimonial rights, it would not, perhaps, have been a going beyond the bounds of our power; but if the marriage be a good and a valid marriage both by the divine and the moral law, I really do not think it is in our power to declare it void, becauſe ſome of thoſe ceremonies were not obſerved which we had thought fit to preſcribe; and our attempting to do ſo will be attended with this bad conſequence, that the parties may think themſelves no way bound either by the divine or the moral law. Suppoſe, that after our paſſing the bill into a law, a young gentleman ſhould marry a young lady of equal rank, but no fortune, in ſome ſort of clandeſtine manner, but in ſuch a manner as every divine in England would deem to be a good marriage. Suppoſe that he, depending upon the nullity of his marriage by virtue of this law, ſhould deſert her and marry another: And ſuppoſe that ſhe ſhould in two or three years die for mere want. I will aver, that, during her life, his living with the other would be a continual courſe of adultery, and by her dying in ſuch a manner, he would be guilty of a moſt cruel murder. Could any man who had been concerned in promoting this bill lay his hand upon his heart and ſay, I was in no ſhape the author of theſe atrocious crimes? I am ſure, I could not; and the

fore, if any ſuch thing ſhould happen whilſt I live, it would be an infinite ſatisfaction to me to reflect, that I had oppoſed the paſſing this bill to the utmoſt of my power.

I hope gentlemen will conſider this a little, for if they do, I cannot think, Sir, they will be for making ſo free with the laws of God and nature as at preſent they ſeem inclined to do. I hope that, inſtead of increaſing the difficulty and the expence, they will think of ſome method for rendering marriage leſs difficult and expenſive to the poor than it is at preſent; and by laying a ſevere penalty upon every one concerned in promoting or ſolemnizing an infamous clandeſtine marriage, you may in a great meaſure prevent any ſuch for the future. The eſtabliſhing of proper regiſters for marriage would, in my opinion, be more effectual for preventing polygamy, and for putting an end to all diſputes about the legitimacy of children, than either a licence or a proclamation of banns; but for this purpoſe, there would be no neceſſity for your doing what, I think, you cannot do, that is, declaring all marriages void that are not regiſtred. A regiſter duly kept would be an eaſy proof of every marriage there entered; and if thoſe who had not taken care to have their marriage regiſtered, ſhould fail of proof when they had occaſion for it, it would be entirely their own fault. The certainty of proof in one caſe, and the uncertainty of it in the other, would lead moſt people to be married in a regular manner, eſpecially if you made it very near as eaſy and as little expenſive to be married in a regular as in an irregular manner. And as to that ſort of irregular or clandeſtine marriages, from whence any ſort of infamy may enſue to either of the contracting parties, I wiſh with all my heart, Sir, they could be entirely prevented; but as to every other ſort, I do not think the publick much concerned about preventing them: Nay, I very much queſtion if it be the publick intereſt to prevent them altogether; but I am very ſure, we ought not to think of preventing clandeſtine marriages even of the moſt infamous ſort, by expoſing the publick to ſo many inconveniences and dangers, as I have ſhewn it will be expoſed to by the bill now for the laſt time under our conſideration; and therefore I ſhall moſt heartily give my negative to its being paſſed into a law.

Upon this Quintus Mucius, *ſtood up and ſpoke in Subſtance as follows.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

IN ſome part I agree with the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, but I agree with him upon a very different principle. I agree with him, that the reſpect we owe to the other houſe cannot be pleaded in favour of the queſtion now under our conſideration; but in this I agree, not becauſe the bill now before us is quite a new bill, but becauſe the reſpect due to the other houſe, tho' it may be a good argument for our going into a committee upon any bill ſent down to us from thence, can never be an argument of any weight for our paſſing it into a law. The bill now before us is eſſentially the very ſame with that which was ſent down to us from the other houſe. All the clauſes that were then in the bill ſtill remain in it, with ſome very immaterial alterations; for, I hope, no gentleman will ſay, that it is very material whether the act ſhall take its commencement from the firſt day of January, or the 25th day of March, next enſuing; or that it is of any great importance whether proſecutions ſhall be commenced within

W—— M——,

one

one year, or within three years, after an irregular ſolemnization of matrimony; and as to the other alterations or additions that have been made to the reſpective clauſes, they were thought neceſſary even by thoſe who ſeemed to be againſt the bill, in order to prevent doubts or queſtions that might ariſe upon the words as they at firſt ſtood in the bill. Then as to the clauſes that have been added, moſt of them relate to the eſtabliſhing of a regiſter for marriages, which is a regulation that every gentleman now ſeems to approve of, and was approved of by a great majority, in a bill which this very ſeſſion paſſed through this houſe: But as that bill is not like to receive the approbation of the other houſe, therefore the deſign was again taken up, and proper clauſes for the purpoſe inſerted by the committee upon this. As to the other clauſes that have been added, one, I think, is to prevent a miniſter's being liable to eccleſiaſtical cenſures for ſolemnizing marriage after banns publiſhed, between perſons under age, without conſent of parents or guardians, if he has no notice of their diſſent. A ſecond is for determining what places ſhall be deemed extraparochial, for the purpoſes of this act. A third, for obliging the perſon who is to grant licences to take an oath for the faithful execution of his office. And a fourth, to prevent its being neceſſary for the parties to give proof of their actual dwelling in the reſpective pariſhes wherein the banns were publiſhed.

Can it be ſaid, Sir, that all or any of theſe clauſes render the bill a new bill; or that any of theſe clauſes, or the clauſes for eſtabliſhing a regiſter of marriages, are improper for being inſerted in a bill to prevent clandeſtine marriages? Therefore no argument can be drawn from any of the alterations or additions made to the bill, againſt agreeing to the preſent queſtion; but on the contrary, they ſhew, that the bill has been fully conſidered; conſequently, I do not think that any gentleman can be for putting off the paſſing of this bill to another ſeſſion, but ſuch as are againſt our paſſing any bill that will be effectual for preventing that burleſk upon the marriage ceremony, which is now ſo frequently repeated at the pretended chapel in May-fair, or the more ſcandalous pretended chapels within the rules of the Fleet-priſon. That ſome young gentlemen ſhould be againſt putting an effectual bar to all clandeſtine marriages, I do not much wonder; but I cannot ſuppoſe that any gentleman who has ever known what it is to be a father, will be againſt it. Every man who has the leaſt degree of paternal affection, muſt ardently deſire to ſee his children happily and honourably married, therefore it muſt be an unſpeakable grief to a parent to hear of his ſon's being married to a common ſtrumpet, or his daughter to a common ſharper, perhaps to a fellow who at that very time is liable to be indicted and hanged for robbing upon the highway; and that ſuch misfortunes may hereafter happen, let parents take what care they will, we cannot but be convinced, from what has often happened within our own memory. Shall we, Sir, be deterred by imaginary fears and conceited dangers from providing againſt ſuch a real, ſuch a known misfortune? For that all the inconveniences and dangers that have been ſuggeſted as the conſequences of this bill, are chimerical, may, I think, be very eaſily made appear.

As to the danger, Sir, which the female ſex may be expoſed to, it is very evident that they are now in greater danger than they can be after this bill is paſſed into a law; for whilſt the law is vague and uncertain, weak people may ſurely be more eaſily deceived, than when it is plain and determined. As the law ſtand

ſtands at preſent a young woman may truſt to a promiſe of marriage, becauſe ſhe may have ſome hopes of being able to compel the man to fulfil his promiſe, tho' ſuch hopes generally prove abortive; but when it is declared by a poſitive law, that no ſuch promiſe ſhall be binding, no young woman will truſt to it; for whatever opinion ſome gentlemen may have of the knowledge of young women, they generally take care to be pretty well informed about every thing relating to marriage.

Thus, Sir, if we can be under any apprehenſion of danger to the female ſex, who, I ſhall moſt readily admit, deſerve our utmoſt care, it is on the ſide of rejecting this bill, and not on that of paſſing it into a law. And as to the dangers that are to be apprehended from accumulating the wealth of the kingdom into a few hands, or into the hands of our nobility, we can never in any period of time have ſuch a number of rich heireſſes in the kingdom, as to furniſh the leaſt foundation for an apprehenſion of this kind, no not even if it were certain that all of them would be married to the eldeſt ſons of our richeſt noble families, which is ſo far from being certain, that, I think, the certainty is on the other ſide, as neither the father nor guardian can force a young lady to marry whom they pleaſe, and after ſhe comes of age, ſhe may marry whom ſhe pleaſes, as freely after as before this bill is paſſed into a law. There is therefore not the leaſt foundation for this apprehenſion, and as little is there for that of the bill preventing marriage among the poor; becauſe we find no ſuch effect from proclamation of banns in the country, where the poor muſt now marry in that way. It may, indeed, prevent ſome of the ſudden raſh marriages which might otherwiſe be made clandeſtinely in this city; but as ſuch marriages oftner produce evil than good, both to the ſociety and the contracting parties, this, I am ſure, can be no objection againſt the bill.

Another danger ſaid to be apprehended is, that it will put children too much under the power of their parents. Sir, there is no country in the world, there never was a country, I believe, where parents had ſo little power over their children as they have in this. Among the Jews and the Romans, eſpecially among the latter, and in the infancy of their republick, the fathers had a moſt abſolute and unlimited power over their children, and every thing that belonged to them; and this power continued over the ſons as long as the father lived, and over the daughters until he gave them in marriage. Whereas among us, the father has no power over his children, but what is neceſſary for their education and preſervation. Whilſt they are young, he may correct them moderately when they are guilty of a fault, and until they come of age he has the cuſtody of any eſtate that belongs to them, for which he muſt account as other guardians do. Even this power of being their guardian does not continue ſo long as in moſt other countries; for here it ends at their age of 21, whereas in many other countries it laſts till their age of 25. And by this bill no new power is given to parents or guardians, nor any power but what they are already by law poſſeſſed of; for as the law now ſtands, no perſon under age can be married in a regular manner, without conſent of parents or guardians. Therefore if this bill proves effectual, which I hope it will, there can be no room for ſaying, that we have put it out of the power of the father to forgive his child, and to eſtabliſh the marriage by his future approbation; becauſe the child under age cannot then be married without his previous conſent, either tacit or expreſs; conſequently,

quently, what was quoted from a Latin author by an Hon. gentleman who ſpoke early againſt this bill, was very improperly applied: *Lex eſt rei ſurda et inexorabilis* * is a true and a right ſaying: The law, it is true, knows no friend but ſuch as are friends to their country; and what is equally beneficial, it knows no enemy but ſuch as are enemies to their country; for ſuch every man is who tranſgreſſes the laws of his country: But the Hon. gentleman ſhould have told us by whom, and upon what occaſion, theſe words were made uſe of: It was by the young nobility at Rome, who were conſpiring againſt the liberties of their country, and to reſtore their tyrant king, Tarquin, becauſe in the new eſtabliſhed republick they could not find that pardon for their debaucheries and oppreſſions, which they had found eaſy to be obtained from an arbitrary and tyrannical ſovereign; and therefore this famous ſpeech is concluded with theſe words, *periculoſum eſſe, in tot humanis erroribus* ſola innocentia *vivere*.

Now, Sir, with regard to the objections made againſt this bill: It is in general objected, that we are going to do what we have not a power to do: That we cannot declare that to be void which is valid both by the law of God and the law of nature. Sir, we are only to declare a marriage void in law, which is not contracted according to the forms preſcribed by the laws of this ſociety; and this is what every ſociety may do, and what we have done in a multitude of other caſes. Our ſtatute of frauds is an inſtance of this, and every ſtatute we have made for the limitation of actions is an inſtance of it. A verbal contract for the ſale of goods above 10l. is a good contract both by the law of God and the law of nature, tho' the buyer has received no part of them, or given any earneſt; yet that ſtatute has declared it not to be good; and a man is obliged both by the law of God and the law of nature to pay a debt without ſpecialty, tho' he has not been ſued for it within ſix years; yet the ſtatute declares he ſhall not be obliged. And even with regard to marriage, I believe, it will be allowed, that if a man and woman ſeriouſly and ſincerely enter into a marriage contract, without the interpoſition of a clergyman, or any religious ceremony whatever, it will be a good marriage both by the law of God and the law of nature; yet the law of this ſociety, and, I believe, of every chriſtian ſociety, has declared it not to be a good marriage; therefore why may not we declare thoſe marriages to be void, which are ſolemnized by ſcandalous worthleſs clergymen in a clandeſtine manner? for it is really doing no more than what the Hon. gentleman ſaid we might do: It is only denying the aſſiſtance of the law, for enforcing the performance of ſuch a contract.

Thus, Sir, this general objection muſt appear to be without any foundation; and as to the particular objections againſt ſome parts of the bill, they will, upon a little conſideration, appear to be equally groundleſs. It is impoſſible to provide by expreſs words, in any law, for all the minute accidents that may afterward happen in practice. When ſuch accidents happen, it is always deemed ſufficient, if the general intent and meaning of the ſtatute be purſued. I know of no ſtatute that authorizes an illiterate man's ſetting his mark inſtead of his name, to a deed or writing, either as party or witneſs, and yet there is nothing more common in practice; and according to this practice, if any of the parties or witneſſes to a marriage cannot write, it will certainly be deemed ſufficient, if they ſet their mark in the regiſter, without any expreſs words in the law for authorizing th

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for* Auguſt *laſt*, p. 365, *col.* 2. *F.*

to do ſo. And if the rector, ar, or curate be abſent or ill at the e, whoever ſerves the cure for him, y certainly ſolemnize all marriages hat church, and may in his name, for him, ſign the regiſter, without y expreſs clauſe for impowering A to do ſo. Therefore, there is no ſion for any new amendment to bill; and, I hope, I have fully wered all the objections that have en made againſt it.

e laſt that ſpoke in this Debate was A. Bœculonius, *the Purport of whoſe Speech was as follows.*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

WHAT may conſtitute a bill to be the ſame or a new bill, C a queſtion that may admit of ſome putes, and a queſtion, I think, not y material; but if ſeven new uſes added to a bill which at firſt iſted but of ſixteen, and every e of thoſe it conſiſted of at firſt y much altered, does not make D a new bill, I am ſure, it ſhews, t the bill, as ſent down to us, was very inconſiderate and imperfect ; and if the other houſe, with e aſſiſtance both of the learned dges, and of the reverend and rned bench, were ſo much miſ- E en in its firſt conception, I am ſure, that it is an unanſwerable gument for our taking a longer e to conſider of it, than is to be owed by the preſent queſtion; the bill was much longer de- ding in the other houſe than it been in this; and a bill of ſo ch importance to every man in kingdom, ought, I think, to be de known to every man in the gdom, before it be paſſed into a ; eſpecially as ſeveral things have n hinted in this debate which, I G k, require new clauſes or new endments in the body of the bill; one amendment, I am clearly of ion, we ſhould make to the ti- W——B———.

tle, which is that of leaving out the word, clandeſtine.

But ſuppoſing, Sir, that there were no pretence for calling this a new bill, or for ſaying that it was very imperfect when it was ſent down to us, yet the dangers that are to be apprehended from its being paſſed into a law ought to prevent our agreeing to it; eſpecially as the evil which it is to prevent is either no publick evil, or an evil that ſo rarely happens, that it is ridiculous to run any the leaſt riſk for the ſake of preventing it; and of this no better proof can be deſired than the exception which now ſtands in the bill, with regard to the royal family; for ſurely it is more the publick intereſt, and we ought to take more care, that none of them ſhall make an improper marriage, than we have any occaſion to do with reſpect to any other family in the kingdom. As to the dangers that are to be apprehended, if it had been poſſible to make them appear chimerical, I am ſure, the Hon. and learned gentleman who ſpoke laſt would have done it effectually; and his having ſucceeded ſo ill in what he undertook, muſt convince every man who knows him, that all thoſe dangers are moſt juſtly to be apprehended; for how comes it, Sir, that the fair ſex are ſo often deceived, deluded and ruined by promiſes of marriage? Is it not becauſe the betrayer pretends ſome difficulty or another in going directly to be married? Either he cannot get a licence, or he cannot find a parſon, or he has ſome relation from whom he expects a great fortune, and cannot publickly marry till his death. Theſe are the pretences made uſe of by men who intend to ſeduce and betray: Theſe are the pretences by which women are perſuaded not to inſiſt upon a previous marriage, but conſent to yield upon a promiſe; for no woman, I believe, ever yielded upon a promiſe, in hopes of her being able to compel a performance of

that promiſe. Will not theſe pretences be rendered much more probable and convincing after this bill is paſſed into a law? Will not young women oftner be thereby induced to truſt to a promiſe of marriage? And will not deceitful men be more ready to make ſuch promiſes than ever they were heretofore?

This bill may therefore, Sir, moſt juſtly be intitled a bill for the ruin of the fair ſex; and as to its tending to throw all the wealth of the kingdom into the hands of our nobility, the only anſwer made to it, was that of affirming its being certain, that all our rich heireſſes will not fall to their ſhare: Whereas, if we conſider that ſuch ladies are generally married before the age of 21, and that after this bill takes place, they cannot marry without the conſent of their fathers or guardians, I think, we may much more probably conclude in the affirmative: Even as to thoſe heireſſes who may by chance happen to remain unmarried till after the age of 21, they will generally at that age chuſe to be a dutcheſs or a counteſs, rather than the wife of a gentleman, a ſquire, or even a baronet; for it was rightly obſerved by an Hon. gentleman upon this ſubject, that ambition begins at that age to baniſh love out of the breaſt of women as well as men. And as to the danger of this bill's preventing marriages among the poor, ſuppoſing it granted, which I am very far from doing, that all ſuch marriages in the country are ſolemnized after a proclamation of banns, is there no difference between making a month neceſſary for going through that ceremony, and making ten days, perhaps but four, neceſſary for that purpoſe? Whoever ſays ſo, may as well tell us, there is no difference between making a man faſt for ten days, and making him faſt but for one, for the ſame reward. The latter a man may eaſily do, but the former, I believe, very few men can do, and therefore moſt men will chuſe to go without the reward rather than earn it upon ſuch a hard condition. And as to our ſeamen, few of them can ever be married at all, for a marriage by licence they cannot bear the expence of, and an induſtrious ſeaman never chuſes to be at home for a month together. At leaſt, I hope, if the bill paſſes, our government will take care never to preſs a young ſeaman whilſt he is under proclamation of banns; and if this regulation ſhould be reſolved on, I believe, they would find very few unmarried ſeamen to preſs.

As to that of putting children too much under the power of their parents, no anſwer, I think, has been made to it, but by telling us that parents here are no have ſo much power over their children this bill, as they have in other countries as they had among the Romans. Si know that in the infancy of Rome, rents had an unlimited and ridicul power over their children; but no ſ power was ever eſtabliſhed, I believe, any other country. There was never thing like it among the Perſians or Gre ans; and even among the Romans, t ſoon began to limit and reſtrain this po er. But if our nobility ſhould be ſo ſo of following in this reſpect the exam of the old Romans, I hope, they will low them in another, and ſend us dow bill for enacting, that no one of Patric blood ſhall ever marry a Plebeian. ſuch a law ſhould be paſſed, I ſhould much fear their increaſe in riches: I lieve, their poverty would ſoon make th wiſh to return to the old laws of th country. To be ſerious, Sir, is it not ally ridiculous to enact, that a ſerva maid who was turned out of her fathe family almoſt as ſoon as ſhe could cra ſhall not marry againſt the conſent of father or mother? And a multitude caſes might be put where it would be ridiculous to enact, that a young gent man or lady, ſhall not be married agai the conſent of a capricious father or m ther. This bill has not been matur conſidered, otherwiſe, I am ſure, ſo regulation would have been contrived preventing the inconveniences that m ariſe upon this head, and will ariſe mu oftener, and more probably than that young gentleman ſhould marry a ſtru pet, or any young lady a thief or hig wayman.

I hope, Sir, I have now made it pear, that the Hon. and learned gent man ſucceeded very ill in endeavouring ſhew, that the dangers to be apprehen from this bill were all chimerical; and to the power we have of enacting wha propoſed by this bill, I was ſorry to h the ſolemn and ſacred contract of mar age put upon the ſame footing with a c tract for the ſale of goods, or a d without ſpecialty. A young gentlem who is not married, and is reſolved ne to marry, may find his private account ridiculing the marriage ceremony, perſuading women that they may as fr break the promiſe they made upon m riage, as they may a promiſe not to go a rout or aſſembly; but every man is married or deſigns to marry, and deed, every man who loves his cou more than his own pleaſure, ought or endeavour to have a veneration preſer for the marriage vow. Therefore

legiſlature neither have nor ought to ume ſo much power over marriage con-cts, as over contracts of any other ſort; the form of the marriage contract, rticularly that of its being entered into fore a perſon in holy orders, was not bliſhed by the laws of this or any other ntry, but by the laws of our religion; f therefore, whilſt we continue Chriſ-ns, I am of opinion, we cannot declare ontract void, which is good and valid the laws of Chriſtianity. Even in the s mentioned by the learned gentleman, may ſee how cautious the legiſlature been; for a contract for the ſale of ds is valid by the ſtatute, if the buy-has received any part of them: Now a n who marries a woman, and conſum-tes that marriage, has received a part what he contracted for: And as to our utes of limitation, they do not de-e the promiſe of payment void, but y that after ſuch a term of years no ion ſhall be brought upon it, becauſe law preſumes that in that term the miſe has been performed.

To conclude, Sir, with the objections t have been, or may be made againſt rticular clauſes in the bill, the learned ntleman may be right in what he ſays ut an illiterate man's putting his mark, ead of his name, to the regiſter, and ut another clergyman's ſigning the re-er in the name of and for the rector, ar, or curate; but even he muſt allow, t both theſe queſtions are to be deter-ned by the courts below, and finally by other houſe; and I am ſure, I ſhould t like to have my legitimacy as well as eſtate depending upon a queſtion that ght, perhaps, be determined againſt me. t beſides theſe imperfections in the bill, re is, I think, a very great and danger-s imperfection with reſpect to another the clauſes that have been added to it: mean that by which it is provided, that proof ſhall be neceſſary in ſupport of a rriage of the parties dwelling in the niſh where the banns were proclaimed the marriage ſolemnized; for to enact t any thing ſhall be done in a certain nner, and yet at the ſame time to enact t no proof ſhall be required of its hav-been done in that manner, is really, my opinion, ridiculous. If the clauſe d run, that no ſuch proof ſhould be re-ed after the death of the parties, or r a certain time, there would have ſome ſenſe in it; but to leave it as ow ſtands will, in my opinion, expoſe to the contempt of every thinking man the kingdom; and at the ſame time it s to import, that the regiſter of the riage ſhall not be a full proof of its being a valid marriage in the terms of this act; but that the grandchild ſhall prove, that both his father and grandfather were married by proclamation of banns, or a regular licence, in order to intitle himſelf to the honours and eſtate of his family. How far back the lawyers of future ages may, for their own benefit, carry this neceſſity, time only can determine; but it ſhews that this clauſe is dangerous as well as ridiculous; and this is a manifeſt proof that the bill has not been conſidered in this houſe more maturely than it was in the other; for which reaſon, among many others, I muſt be againſt its being paſſed into a law.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our* Appendix.]

IDEA *of a* PHILOSOPHER: *From the* French *of Mr.* WERENFELS.

I FORM to myſelf the idea of a man, who has improved his natural reaſon as much as poſſible; he has accuſtomed himſelf betimes to exerciſe his underſtanding, and turned his thoughts to thoſe ſtudies which are apt to render it more juſt, more attentive, and more diſcerning. Hereby he has learnt to diſtinguiſh truth and falſhood, what is certain from what is doubtful, the more and the leſs probable. Beſides this, he has weaned his mind from all the prejudices of childhood, and from all attachment to certain perſons, or to certain books, how highly ſoever eſteemed in the world, or to the cuſtoms of his own country, and to numberleſs falſe maxims, which the paſſions of men have eſtabliſhed. With this bent of mind, he applies himſelf entirely to the ſtudy of wiſdom, which he does not think he ſhall obtain by learning, or by inventing himſelf a ſyſtem of philoſophy, which he will doat upon, warrant to be free from defect, and defend againſt all thoſe who dare enter the liſts with him: Not being ignorant what is neceſſary to know a thing, he never thinks he knows what he does not know. Moreover, he has not the taſte of our learned men, who ſeek only to diſtinguiſh themſelves by the multitude, and by the rarity of their acquiſitions. He does not think a man to be wiſer than his neighbour, becauſe he knows a thouſand uſeleſs things, that are unknown to the other. He meditates on the beſt books; not only reflects on what he reads, but upon every thing that offers itſelf to him. He ſtudies the world as well as books, and ſtill more frequently ſtudies himſelf. In all his enquiries he chiefly applies himſelf to find out thoſe

truths which are the moſt neceſſary and the moſt important for the conduct of life; this is the end which he has always in view; the more uſeful any truth is for this purpoſe, the more charms he finds in it, the longer he dwells upon, and the greater pleaſure he takes to contemplate it. He deduces it from its firſt principles; he turns it on every ſide; he limits its extent; he determines preciſely its certainty, or its probability; he renders it familiar to him; he prints it on his mind, to the end that this truth, being always preſent in his memory, may be the guide of his actions.

From a general maxim he draws many particular ones, that he may have them all ready as often as it may be neceſſary to act according to thoſe rules. Having by theſe means enriched his mind with ſo many ſalutary truths, he does not confine his ſtudies there, but believes the chief thing is ſtill to be done. He obſerves that men ſeldom act according to their knowledge: Reaſon does in vain admoniſh them; they have not reſolution to follow her ſuggeſtions; their paſſions and inclinations lead them another courſe: He perceives this defect in himſelf; he makes it his buſineſs to regulate his heart, after he has enlightened his underſtanding; he accuſtoms himſelf by little and little not to follow his unreaſonable inclinations; he makes it his buſineſs to govern his paſſions; he reſiſts their tranſports; he puts a force upon himſelf to thwart them; he conquers the bias of his conſtitution, and corrects it by a regular life; not being always able to reſtrain, as he could wiſh, the courſe of his blood and of his animal ſpirits, he ſhuns thoſe objects of ſenſe which ſeem likely to produce any irregular motion in his heart; he deprives himſelf even of innocent pleaſures, that he may be the better able to abſtain from thoſe that are unlawful: Thus by long cuſtom, by continual vigilance, by ſo many exerciſes and repeated efforts, he contracts a habit of following his reaſon in defiance of his paſſions. The inexpreſſible pleaſure that he feels in his ſoul after every victory that reaſon gains from her enemies, makes that agreeable to him at laſt, which at firſt ſeemed difficult: He no longer looks upon the empire of reaſon as tyranny; and even the paſſions obey with pleaſure. The prevailing inclination of our philoſopher becomes, at laſt, that of never revolting from reaſon: The paſſions, now no longer her enemies, obſequiouſly follow in her train: If he loves any thing, it is becauſe reaſon approves it as aimable: He abhors nothing but that which reaſon abhors. So far are the paſſions from preventing him to follow reaſon, that they ſtrengthen and animate him to purſue with more zeal and pleaſure. This is a ſketch of our philoſopher's life.

I know not whether any man has ever attained to this perfection; but I know very well that no man ever did all that was in his power to attain it. And I am ſure, that they who aſpire to a reaſonable life, will not loſe their time, tho' they ſhould not reach perfection. I am alſo very much deceived, if time can employ it to better purpoſe.

They who act in this manner; who ſeek happineſs, and apply themſelves to this ſtudy as ſeriouſly as the importance of the affair requires, theſe are the men whom I call philoſophers, that is to ſay, LOVERS OF WISDOM.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I find myſelf engaged in a ſort of philoſophical diſpute by the remarks I made on Mr. Penroſe's pamphlet, publiſhed in your laſt year's Magazine, p. 35; and the queries I put to Mr. Horne, publiſhed in your Magazine of this year, p. 121, I hope you will ſpare me a little room for a ſhort reply to ſome of the anſwers you have publiſhed, and to which I have as yet made no reply. As to Mr. Horne, he anſwered like a gentleman, and as ſuch, I hope, I replied to him. But in the two letters you have ſince publiſhed from ſome other correſpondent, there does appear a little ſpice of pedantry; for pedant in learning is pretty much akin to a fanatick in religion. The latter thinks that no man but himſelf, or ſuch as are equally mad with him, has any religion, and is apt to be very angry with every man that differs from him in the moſt trivial opinion which he thinks a point of religion: So a pedant thinks that no man has any learning but himſelf, or thoſe that are as pedantick as he, and always flies in a paſſion and gives paw names to any one that dares to diſſent from him in what he thinks a point of learning.

To make a regular and full reply to all that has been ſaid, would take up much of my time, and of your room than either of us can ſpare; therefore I ſhall only make a few curſory remarks. In the letter by way of anſwer to my remarks on Mr. Penroſe's pamphlet, the author ſays, that as the gold there mentioned does not fix to the bottom of the veſſel, it is a proof that the earth has no power of attraction, nor a deſcending body any of gra-

vitatio

vitation *. He might as well have ſaid, that becauſe a rock upon the ſurface does not ſink to the center of the earth, therefore the earth has no attraction, nor the rock any gravitation. Again he ſays, that Mr. Penroſe in his pamphlet, p. 24, has explained how a denſe air preſſes into a place of a rarefied air †. I have looked again over this part of the pamphlet, and find the author there talking of the air's being melted and congealed; but for my part I never before heard of ſuch a thing, except from our travellers to Greenland and Nova Zembla, where, they ſay, words ſpoken in the winter are frozen up, and not heard until the thaw comes in the ſpring. As to what the author of the anſwer ſays about the comparative gravity or levity of bodies ‡, he might have explained it better and in fewer words, by telling us, that bodies riſe and fall in the air, juſt as they ſink or ſwim in water: When they are ſpecifically lighter they riſe or ſwim, when they are ſpecifically heavier they fall or ſink. And as to gravitation's being a cauſe or an effect ||, no one ever doubted its being an effect cauſed by attraction, which is itſelf likewiſe an effect; but whether the cauſe of attraction be the mediate or immediate influence of omnipotent power, has not as yet been determined, and Sir Iſaac Newton was too modeſt, perhaps too wiſe, to attempt it.

I muſt now have a word or two with Mr. Candidus. In the firſt paragraph of his letter where he talks of water and ſpirit of wine §, I muſt aſk him, how he can ſhew me or any other perſon, that ſpirit of wine has not larger or a much greater number of vacuities in it than water; for from its being lighter we muſt conclude that it probably has. I do not ſay that thoſe vacuities are abſolute, leſt I ſhould appear to be a country oaff who thinks his pot is empty when he has drank out his liquor. No, no, thoſe vacuities may be, and indeed, it is probable they are filled with that fluid we call light, or fire, (for, I find, I muſt not call it æther) becauſe the liquid is ſo inflammable. As to what I ſaid in my queries to Mr. Horne about the electrical ſtream iſſuing from the ſun, it was only a ſuggeſtion from an electrical experiment referred to by him **: I do not pretend to ſet up any new ſyſtem of philoſophy, therefore do not think myſelf obliged to explain how this electrical ſtream may operate upon the planets; and whether there be an inconſiſtency in this ſuggeſtion, the reader, I believe, will judge more candidly than Mr. Candidus. But his account of the cauſe of the motion of the planets, which, he ſays, is Mr. Horne's, is really ſomething diverting: "The action of light, ſays he, is the greateſt, more expanſive and penetrating, the nearer it is to the ſun; but that the preſſure (which proceeds from the light being condenſed into air) is the greateſt, the farther it recedes from the body of the ſun ††." I take no notice of the falſe grammar, becauſe, I believe, we ſhall ſoon hear of fire as well as air being congealed. But I would aſk this author, if preſſing be not action as well as expanding or penetrating; and if it is, this ſentence in its true and plain dreſs will ſtand thus: The action of light is the greateſt, the nearer it is to the ſun; but the action of light is the greater, the farther it recedes from the body of the ſun. This may be philoſophy, this may be learning, but, I am ſure, every man who is not an adept in this new ſort of philoſophy or learning, will think it nonſenſe. What this author ſays about the electrical light ‡‡ is juſt what I had aſſerted, for he admits, that if it be allowed to expand itſelf it will grow the leſs powerful the farther it is diſtant from the electrified body; but, ſays he, if you can by any means prevent its expanding itſelf, it then acts with as great force at a diſtance as it does near by, or in other and more plain words, if you can prevent its loſing its force, it will preſerve it. Is not this a wonderful ſecret! But with this author's leave, tho' light moves with ſuch infinite velocity, that we cannot diſtinguiſh what it loſes in any given diſtance, yet to conclude from thence that it loſes none at all, is, I fear, a little raſh. In the laſt paragraph of this letter, he calls upon me to produce one of my many experiments, which prove air to be of a different nature or eſſence to light |||. Surely this author never ſaw a glaſs window; for through ſuch a one we daily ſee that light paſſes freely, and yet not a breath of air can paſs. Nor has he ever ſeen a cannon fired at a diſtance, the flaſh of which is always ſeen ſome moments before the report can be heard. But theſe men of deep learning have their heads ſo full of artificial experiments, that they never once reflect upon

* *See* London Magazine, 1752, *p.* 455, *col.* 1, A. † *See ditto, col.* 2, D. ‡ *See ditto*, E. || *See ditto, p.* 454, *col.* 1, E. § *See* Lond. Mag. 1753, *p.* 371, *col.* 1, D. ** *See ditto*, 121, *col.* 1, C. †† *See ditto, p.* 371, *col.* 2, G. ‡‡ *See ditto, p.* 372, *col.* 1, A. ||| *See ditto*, G.

upon thoſe that nature continually exhibits. As to what Mr. Penroſe has ſaid about air being convertible into fire and light, and fire and light into air, I muſt ſtill be of opinion, that no ſuch thing is proved by any of the experiments he has mentioned. And as to my admitting that the interſtitial vacuities of rarefied air may be filled with the fluid called light, I do not thereby admit that there are no interſtitial vacuities in nature; becauſe between the conſtituent, or if this author pleaſes, the original atoms of the fluid called light, there may be interſtitial vacuities, nay, there muſt be, unleſs they again be filled with a fluid more ſubtil, and ſo on *in infinitum*.

Now as to the ſecond letter of Mr. Candidus, who, it ſeems, thinks himſelf highly intereſted in this diſpute, I unluckily happened to ſay in my reply to Mr. Horne, that if I conceive two fluids to be different, I cannot look upon them to be the ſame ſort of fluid. This he calls an impudent aſſertion *; whether it is ſo or not I leave the reader to judge. They may indeed be the ſame with reſpect to ſome genus, or general name, which includes both; but as ſoon as I have perceived, or even conceived a difference, I can no longer ſay they are the ſame; and if I have occaſion to talk of them diſtinctly, I muſt give them different names. This requires no experiment: It is founded upon the nature of language. Then again, I happened to ſay, that one ſort of fluid may be rarer than another, and yet conſiſt of particles of a larger ſize. To this he anſwers, that it is out of our power to come to the original particles or atoms of any fluid, therefore this aſſertion is falſe in fact †. What refined reaſoners are theſe modern philoſophers! Let me aſk you, Mr. Candidus, if there are not larger vacuities, and upon the whole more of a vacuum (I mean with regard to the ſhot itſelf) in a pint pot full of ſwan ſhot, than in a pint pot full of ſmall ſhot, conſequently the former muſt be allowed to be the rareſt, and yet its conſtituent particles are the largeſt. From hence I muſt conclude, that I do not know, whatever this author may do, that the more divided, or the ſmaller the parts of any body are, the rarer it will be and the leſs reſiſtance it will have ‡. On the contrary, if the parts be not kept aſunder by their mutual repulſion, or by the interpoſition of ſome other body, I muſt conclude, that the ſmaller the parts are the denſer it will be; and as to the reſiſtance of a fluid, I have always thought, that it proceeded chiefly from the mutual attraction and the gravitation of its original parts, and the celerity of the body paſſing through; for as to the ſize of the parts, the fluid of the ſmalleſt conſtituent parts will make the greateſt reſiſtance, if its parts be equally attractive or viſcid, and equally heavy, with the large conſtituent parts of the other, becauſe the interſtitial vacuities in the latter being largeſt, its parts will occaſion the leaſt friction. As to this author's denying the exiſtence of a repulſive force ‖, I ſhall only refer the reader to thoſe authors who have proved it by numberleſs experiments. And as to his denying the poſſibility of compreſſing air into a leſs compaſs than what it naturally takes up, and conſequently its elaſticity §, I ſhall obſerve, that if what he ſays were true, that by reducing air within a leſs compaſs, we only preſs out the ſmaller particles thro' the ſides of the containing veſſel **, then even he muſt grant, that as the particles of light, are the ſmalleſt, they would be the firſt to march out, and conſequently the remaining air will become opaque, which never yet happened: But nothing more needs be ſaid for ſhewing the abſurdity of this negative doctrine, than what he himſelf ſays about his repulſive power, or power of expanſion, which, ſays he, is no other than the endeavour of the more fine, rare, and ſubtle parts of the airs to preſs themſelves between the parts of this denſer air ††. Hitherto we have been told, even by this author, that it is the natural quality of the airs which are denſer, to endeavour to preſs into the places poſſeſſed by airs of a more ſubtil or finer nature ‡‡: I muſt by the bye obſerve, that this natural quality is an occult quality, for he does not pretend to give any reaſon for it. But now he tells us, that the more fine, rare, and ſubtle parts of the airs endeavour to preſs themſelves between the parts, that is to ſay, into the places of the denſer air. How true is the ſaying that great wits have ſhort memories! Nay, he goes farther, he ſays, that this endeavour is ſo quick and violent, that from hence we are to account for ſtorms, hurricanes, and all the effects of gun-powder; but how theſe fine, rare, ſubtil atoms acquire ſo much force he does not pretend to tell us; for he has but a little before told us, that the largeſt atoms are the moſt denſe, and cauſe the greateſt reſiſtance |||. I ſhall conclude with an obſervation upon his account of a burning glaſs. He ſays, the rays of light are not collected by the lens, but the effect is occaſioned by the lens ſuffering no parts of the air but light to

* *See* Lond. Mag. 1753, *p.* 459, *col.* 1, D. † *See ditto.* F. ‡ *See ditto.* ‖ *See ditto, col.* 2, F. § *See ditto*, G. ** *See ditto, p.* 460, *col.* 1, A. †† *See ditto*, B. ‡‡ *See ditto, p.* 372, *col.* 1, B. ||| *See ditto, p.* 459, *col.* 1, G.

to paſs thro' it; therefore there muſt be a larger quantity at the focus than any where elſe *. How admirable are this authors concluſions! Can there be a larger quantity any where on that ſide of the glaſs than have paſſed thro' it? Can there be a focus any where, if all thoſe that have paſſed thro' are not directed to, and collected in one particular point?

Having now done with this author, I ſhall only add, that I did not give the name, æther, to that fluid which communicates to us the idea we call light, becauſe of its not being ſo inteligible to the vulgar †; but becauſe I think it as improper to call it light, as it would be to call the air ſound. However, if this author does not like the name I have given it, he may call it, *materia ſubtilis*, or any other he pleaſes; and if he inclines to continue in his opinion, that air, fire and light, are not different but one and the ſame ſort of fluid, and that there is no ſuch thing as any interſtitial vacuity in nature, I can aſſure him, he ſhall meet with no further diſturbance from,

Oxford, Nov. 8, 1753. SIR, &c.

The Cauſe and Cure of the GLANDERS *in* HORSES, *from* M. de Buffon.

MR. de Buffon, in the 4th volume of his Natural Hiſtory, has given us a very curious account and deſcription of that part of the animal creation, we call a horſe, which he begins with obſerving very juſtly, that the taming of that haughty and fiery animal, who ſhares with his maſter in the fatigues of war and the glory of victory, is one of the moſt noble conqueſts that have been made by mankind; and as every thing that may tend towards the preſervation of this beautiful and uſeful creature, muſt be of ſervice to the publick, we ſhall give our readers what he has communicated from the obſervations and practice of M. de la Foſſe, his moſt chriſtian majeſty's maſter of the horſe, with reſpect to the diſtemper called the glanders, which is peculiar to horſes, and moſt fatal to them, as it generally proves to be not only incurable but infectious.

M. de la Foſſe, he ſays, has obſerved, that this diſtemper is ſeated in the pituitous membrane of the noſe, and proceeds from a cold catched there, which produces an inflammation and afterwards a dangerous ulcer in that part. This diſtemper which is peculiar to horſes, proceeds from their particular manner of drinking; for they plunge their mouth and noſe very deep into the water, and hold it there as long as their breath will give them leave; therefore if the water be very cold, or they very hot, they are apt by this means to catch cold in the noſe, which, if ſevere, produces the glanders. For this reaſon horſes ſhould never be allowed to drink in very cold water, nor at all if they be very hot, unleſs the water has been made a little warm. The cauſe and ſeat of the diſtemper being thus diſcovered, M. de la Foſſe propoſes, and has already with ſucceſs practiſed, a ſort of trepanning of the bones that cover the malady, which he has found may be ſafely done, in order to apply topical remedies directly to the very place where the ulcer is ſeated, and by this means he is hopeful it may always be cured.

As it would be no diſcredit, even to a regular phyſician, to ſtudy a little of what the antients called *medicina veteranaria*, which was by them ſo highly and ſo juſtly eſteemed, perhaps, ſome ingenious gentleman in this country may find out a more eaſy and leſs dangerous method of cure; for horſes, ſurely, deſerve our care as much as horned cattle, and no gentleman, I believe, would think it beneath him to find out and preſcribe a method for curing the diſtemper that at preſent rages ſo fatally among them.

Of all philoſophical Experiments and Obſervations, thoſe are the moſt uſeful, that tend towards the Improvement of the Arts, that are neceſſary for the Support or the Convenience of Mankind. Of theſe we ſhall give the following from Dr. TEMPLEMAN'S curious Remarks, &c. *as it may incite ſome of the Curious to try whether ſuch Shell fiſh or Eggs are not to be found on our Coaſts in* Europe *or* America.

Of the Purple of the ANTIENTS.

PLINY, *lib.* ix. *cap.* 36, ranks all the ſpecies of ſhell-fiſh, which give the purple dye, under two kinds; the firſt comprehends the ſmall ſpecies of *buccinum*, a name which the ancients gave to thoſe ſorts of fiſh, whoſe figure of ſhell bore any reſemblance to that of an hunting horn; and the ſecond comprehends thoſe ſhell-fiſh that bear the name of purple, as well as the tincture they afford.

Columna thinks, and hath probable reaſons to ſupport his opinion, that it is likewiſe this laſt kind which was called *murex*; that theſe different names have been given to this ſhell-fiſh, conſidered in different reſpects: the name *murex* excites the idea of channelled points with which their ſhells are rough, as the name of purple recals the idea of the colour derived from them.

Our

* *See* Lond. Mag. 1753, *p.* 460, *col.* 2, A. † *See ditto, l.* 1, G.

Our coaſts * upon the ocean do not afford any of the laſt kind of ſhell-fiſh; but one meets with very commonly a little ſpecies of *buccinum*, which furniſhes a purple dye. I have not obſerved on our coaſt that ſpecies of *buccinum* mentioned in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Lowthorp's Abridgement, Vol. II. p. 823. And I have but ſeldom found that which Columna hath got engraved in his treatiſe on the purple, as the true *buccinum* of the ancients; but I have not ſeen in it any of that liquor which gives the purple, as I have in the other *buccinum*: Perhaps the difference of ſeas, or the difference of ſeaſons, in which I made my obſervations, are the occaſion of it.

The largeſt of the ſpecies of *buccinum*, common on our coaſts, is between 12 and 13 lines † long, and between 7 and 8 in diameter, in the place where they are the biggeſt, and ſhaped pretty much like our garden ſhell-ſnails. Their ſize agrees very well with Pliny's account of the *buccinum*, which he calls *minor concha*; he deſcribes them more particularly ſtill, when he adds that they are ſnipped at the edge of their mouth, *rotunditate oris in margine inciſa*; ours are ſo likewiſe. There are of different colours, ſome white, others brown, others have ſtreaks of a ſand colour along the ſpirals of the ſhells, upon brown or white grounds; the external ſurface of theſe ſhells is commonly chamfered, but in two different manners; the chamferings of ſome are formed by a kind of wreaths running the length of the ſpirals; and others have likewiſe other chamferings that run acroſs the firſt, and conſequently croſs the ſpirals of the ſhell.

Their progreſſive motion is performed in the ſame manner as that of ſnails, by means of a large muſcular part, to which we may give the name of foot or paſtern in ſnails; all the other ſorts of ſpiral ſhell-fiſh have a part very much reſembling this, and deſtined to the ſame actions; this part is never ſeen but when they would move themſelves, at other times it is intirely drawn back into their ſhells; it ſerves even to ſhut them up there, by means of a little lid or cover that is faſtened at its end: this little cover is given to all theſe ſorts of ſhell-fiſh, in order that they may be cloſed on all ſides, as well as the *bivalvular* ſhell-fiſh; it is compoſed of an hard ſubſtance, although leſs hard than the ſhell. One may eaſily apprehend how theſe animals ſtop up with this cover, as with a ſort of gate, the mouth of their ſhell; for it muſt be obſerved, that this cover is attached to the ſuperior ſurface of the end of their paſtern, that is to ſay, to that part of the paſtern, which being extended is neareſt to the ſummit of the ſhell. Now it is eaſy to conceive that when theſe ſhell-fiſh have drawn back their foot or paſtern into the ſhell, by bending it in ſuch manner that the inferior part, or that which was applied to the ground, is brought back towards their head; it is eaſy to conceive, I ſay, that this cover will then ſtop up the mouth of the ſhell, ſince the ſervice of the paſtern to which it is faſtened will by that means be the neareſt to the mouth; and all that is repuiſite for the purpoſe is, that the ſhape of the cover ſhould be the ſame as that of the mouth of the ſhell.

Upon breaking the ſhell at ſome diſtance from its mouth, or head of the *buccinum*, and taking out the broken pieces, you diſcover a little vein, to uſe the expreſſion of the ancients, or to ſpeak more properly, a little reſervoir, full of a liquor proper for giving the purple dye: the colour of the liquor contained in this little reſervoir makes it eaſily diſtinguiſhable, it is very different from that of the fleſh of the animal. Ariſtotle and Pliny mention that it is white, and indeed it is of a colour inclining to white, or a yellowiſh white: I ſhall excite a diſagreeable idea in mentioning the pus of ulcers, but at the ſame time a very proper one to convey an exact image of the colour of this liquor. The little reſervoir in which it is contained is not of equal bigneſs in all; it is commonly, however, about a line broad, and two or three lines long: You will eaſily conceive its poſition if you conſider the *buccinum* as a land ſnail, indeed it is a kind of ſea ſnail, and conſider the ſnail as ſtripped of a part of its ſhell, ſo as to leave bare its collar, or that maſs of fleſh which ſurrounds its neck; for it is upon this collar that the little reſervoir we are ſpeaking of is placed; its origin is ſome lines diſtant from the edge of this collar, and on its moſt elevated part, that is to ſay, on that part which is uppermoſt, when the mouth of the ſhell is downwards. This reſervoir runs in a direction conformable to the body of the animal, that is to ſay, it goes from the head towards the tail, not in a ſtraight line, but winding the ſpiral of the ſhell.

It was this little reſervoir that the ancients were obliged to take out of the *buccinum*, in order to have the liquor it contains; they muſt have cut it out ſeparately from each fiſh, which muſt have been a tedious work if you conſider the quantity that is to be collected from it; for there is not ſo much as a good drop contained in each reſervoir. No wonder that the fine purple was at ſo high a price among

* *Of* France. † *A line is the* 12*th part of an Inch.*

amongſt them. Ariſtotle and Pliny mention indeed that theſe little reſervoirs were not taken away ſeparately from the ſmalleſt ſhell-fiſh of this ſpecies; that they were only pounded in mortars, which was a means of diſpatching a great deal of work in a little time; and Vitruvius ſeems to give this as the general preparation, Architecture, lib. 7. cap. 13.

It is, however, difficult to conceive how they could have a fine purple colour by this means; the excrements of the animal muſt have conſiderably altered the purple colour, when they were heated together, after being mixed in water; for the excrementitious matter is of a greeniſh brown, a colour which is communicated probably to the water, and muſt have changed very much the purple colour, becauſe the quantity of this matter is incomparably greater than that of the liquor.

I am the more convinced of this, as I have obſerved, that the more you take of the fleſh of the animal, in taking away its liquor, the leſs beautiful will the colour be.

The trouble, however, of getting out the little reſervoir of liquor from each *buccinum*, was not all that was requiſite: they threw next all the little reſervoirs into a large quantity of water, which they kept for ten days over a moderate fire: That they kept it ſo long a time over the fire was not becauſe it was neceſſary in order to give the purple colour to the liquor, it would take it much ſooner, as I have been well aſſured by a great number of experiments; but it was neceſſary in order to clear it of the fleſh, and of the little veſſel itſelf that contained the liquor, which being diſſolved in warm water roſe in a ſcum to the ſurface, and were ſkimmed off.

The cauldron they made uſe of was of tin; we make uſe of the like cauldrons at preſent for ſcarlet dying: Copper cauldrons would give a colour that would alter that which you deſign.

The ancients diſſolved a good deal of ſea ſalt in the water, with which they mixed the liquor of the *buccinum*, or of the purples. I do not believe they did it becauſe they ſuppoſed that the ſea ſalt would render the colour more beautiful; but perhaps they employed it only in order to keep the fleſh in the cauldron from growing putrid during the long time it was to continue there; for by growing putrid it would have ſpoilt the purple colour, as I have found by experience. I have made likewiſe ſeveral experiments, by which I am aſſured that ſalt doth not make the purple colour more beautiful.

In the Journal des Sçavans of 1686, they have deſcribed the ſingular changes of colours that happen to the liquor of *buccinum*; if inſtead of taking out the veſſel which contains it, as the antients practiſed, you only open it, and by ſcraping it get out the liquor, the linen or other ſtuffs, whether of ſilk or wool, that ſhall have imbibed the liquor, will ſhew at firſt only a yelloviſh colour like to what pus would give; but the ſame linen expoſed to a moderate heat of the ſun, ſuch as in a morning, takes in a few hours very different colours. The yellow begins at firſt to appear a little more greeniſh, it becomes a citron colour; to this citron colour ſucceeds a more lively green; this green changes into a deep green, that terminates in a violet colour; after which you ſee at laſt a very fine purple.

Theſe changes are made ſo much the quicker as the heat of the ſun is greater; you have ſcarce the time to perceive them diſtinctly, when the linen is expoſed to the rays of the ſun at noon in ſummer.

Not only the heat of the ſun, but likewiſe that of fire produces the ſame effects: Yet it is a fact worthy of remark, that the ſame degrees of heat from the fire and the ſun are not equally powerful in producing the colours; the heat of the fire muſt be much greater than that of the ſun to produce the ſame change of colour in the liquor, as I have been convinced by experiment.

The air alone without ſun-ſhine, or the heat of fire, will produce the colours, but more ſlowly; if the liquor is thick, ſuch as it is when taken from its reſervoir, you muſt expoſe it to an high wind, and then it takes in a few hours the ſame colours ſucceſſively as it would in a moderate ſunſhine.

It may appear ſurpriſing, that Ariſtotle, and Pliny, who mention ſo often the tincture of purple, and the ſhell fiſh that afford it, have not ſaid a word of thoſe changes of colours ſo worthy of remark, through which the liquor paſſes before it arrives at purple. It cannot ſurely be thought that they have neglected to tell us ſo ſingular a fact, becauſe it was too well known in their time; I am ſatisfied that ſuch a reaſon would not have induced them to paſs it over in ſilence: It is much more probable, and I think it the true ſolution of the difficulty, that they did not know it, becauſe they had not much examined theſe ſhell-fiſh themſelves, and have only given us on this ſubject, as on many others, the accounts that had been communicated to them. Thoſe which they had on this article muſt have

been given them by workmen employed in the purple dying, or by perſons that had ſeen them work, and who could ſay nothing of a change that did not happen in the ordinary preparation of purple; for it muſt be obſerved that the liquor paſſes all of a ſudden to a red, when it is diluted in a great deal of water; and, as we mentioned before, their method was to mix it in cauldrons with a great quantity of water.

[*To be concluded in our* APPENDIX.]

From the WORLD, Dec. 13.

Et quæ tanta fuit Romam tibi cauſa videndi?
VIRG.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

SIR,

THO' I am a conſtant inhabitant of this town, which is daily producing ſome new improvement in the polite and elegant arts, in which I intereſt myſelf, perhaps, to a degree of enthuſiaſm, and have always a thouſand reaſons for not leaving it a ſingle day; yet I cannot help ſtill accoſting my friends, upon their firſt arrival from the country, with the uſual queſtion at this time of the year, "Well, Sir, what brings you to town?" The anſwer has always varied according to the circumſtances of the perſon aſked: "To ſee the new bridge; to put a ſon to Weſtminſter, the inns of court, the army, &c. to hear the new opera; to look out for a wife; to be in fortune's way at the drawing of the lottery; to print a ſermon, a novel, the ſtate of the nation, &c. &c. to kiſs hands for an employment; to be elected fellow of the Royal Society; to conſult Dr. Ward; to be witneſs for Mrs. Squires." In ſhort, the reaſons given are infinite, and I am afraid the detail has been already tedious. But I muſt obſerve, that the moſt general motive of the men has been to buy ſomething they wanted, and of the ladies to buy ſomething they did not want.

This year, indeed, that general reaſon has given place to another, which is not only general but univerſal: For now, aſk whom you will what he is come up for, he draws up all his muſcles into a moſt devout gravity, and with an important ſolemnity anſwers you, "To repeal the Jew bill." This religious anxiety brings to my mind the political zeal, no leſs warm or univerſal, in the year ten. I remember I then met with a Welch collier who aſked me for a halfpenny, telling me he was ſtarving here, as were his wife and children 200 miles off. As I knew him by his dialect to be of a good family, I expreſſed to him my ſurpriſe that he ſhould leave his principality to come into a country where they paid ſo little regard to the antiquity of his houſe, or the length of his pedigree; and deſired that he would tell me why he came to London. He immediately ſwelled with all the pride of his anceſtors, put his arms a-kembow, and anſwered, "To pull down the French king."

But the worſt reaſon for coming to London that I ever heard in my life, was given me laſt night at a viſit by a young lady of the moſt graceful figure I ever beheld; it was, "To have her ſhape altered to the modern faſhion." That is to ſay, to have her breaſts compreſſed by a flat ſtraight line, which is to extend croſswiſe from ſhoulder to ſhoulder, and alſo to deſcend, ſtill in a ſtraight line, in ſuch a manner, that you ſhall not be able to pronounce what it is that prevents the uſual tapering of the waiſt. I proteſt when I ſaw the beautiful figure that was to be ſo deformed by the ſtaymaker, I was as much ſhocked, as if I had been told that ſhe was come to deliver up thoſe animated *knowls* of beauty to the ſurgeon—I borrow my terms from gardening which now indeed furniſhes the moſt pregnant and exalted expreſſions of any ſcience in being—And this brings to my mind the only inſtance that can give an adequate idea of my concern. Let us ſuppoſe that Mr. Browne ſhould, in any one of the many Elyſiums he has made ſee the old terraſſes riſe again and maſk his undulating knowls, or ſtrait rows of cut trees obſcure his nobleſt configurations of ſcenery. When lord Burlington ſaw the rebuilding of St. Paul's by Sir C. Wren, the remembrance of the fron which had been deſtroyed, and his partiality to the work of his admired Inigo Jones, drew from him the following citation. "When the Jews ſaw the ſecond temple they wept." I own (tho' no Jew) I did the ſame, when I heard that the moſt beauteous remain of nature's architecture was ſo ſoon to be deſtroyed; and could not help reciting thoſe once admired lines in the Henry and Emma:

No longer ſhall the boddice, *aptly lac'd,*
From thy full boſom *to thy* ſlender waiſt,
That air and harmony *of* ſhape *expreſs,*
Fine *by* degrees, *and* beautifully leſs;

————*An horſeman's coat ſhall hide*
Thy taper *ſhape and* comelineſs *of* ſide.

Obſerve the force of every word; and a teſtimony that this excellent writer wa peculiarly happy in the expreſſion, *comelineſs of ſide*, the niceſt obſerver of ou times, who is now publiſhing a moſt ratio

nal analyſis of beauty, has choſen for the principal illuſtration of it, a pair of ſtays, ſuch as would fit the ſhape deſcribed by the judicious poet; and has alſo ſhewn by drawings of other ſtays, that every minute deviation from the firſt pattern is a diminution of beauty, and every groſſer alteration a deformity.

I hear an ingenious gentleman is going within theſe few days to publiſh a treatiſe on deformity. If he mean artificial as well as natural deformity, he may make his work as voluminous as he pleaſes. A few books of travels will furniſh him with abundant inſtances of head-moulders, face-ſqueezers, noſe-parers, ear-ſtretchers, eye-painters, lip-borers, tooth-ſtainers, breaſt-cutters, foot-ſwathers, &c. &c. all modelled by faſhion, none by taſte. Whenever taſte or ſenſe ſhall interpoſe to amend, by a ſlight improvement, the mere deficiences in the human figure, we may ſee by a ſingle inſtance how it is likely to be received.

A country family, whoſe reaſon for coming to London was to have their pictures drawn, and principally that of the hopeful heir, brought him to Sir Godfrey Kneller. That ſkilful artiſt, ſoon diſcovering that a little converſe with the world might, one day or other, wear off the block which to a common obſerver obſcured the man, inſtead of drawing him in a green coat with ſpaniels; or, in the more contemptible livery of a fop, playing with a lap-dog,

Qs homini ſublime dedit.

He gave him a ſoul darting with a proper ſpirit thro' the ruſticity of his features. I met the mother and ſiſters coming down ſtairs the day it was finiſhed, and I found Sir Godfrey in a moſt violent rage above. "Look there," ſays he, pointing to the picture, "There is a fellow! I have put ſome ſenſe in him, and none of his family know him."

Sir Godfrey's conſciouſneſs of his own skill was ſo well known, that it expoſed him frequently to the banter and irony of the wits his friends. Pope, to play him off, ſaid to him, after looking round a room full of beauties that he had painted, "It is pity, Sir Godfrey, that *you* had not been conſulted at the creation." Sir Godfrey threw his eyes ſtrong upon Pope's ſhoulders and anſwered, "Really, I ſhould have made *ſome* things better." But the puniſhment for this profaneneſs purſued our wit ſtill further.

It is remarkable, that the expletive Mr. Pope generally uſed by way of oath, was "God mend me!" One day, in a diſpute with a hackney coachman, he uſed this expreſſion.—"Mend you!" ſays the coachman, "It would not be half the trouble to make a new one." If it may be allowable to draw a moral reflection from a ludicrous ſtory, I could heartily wiſh the ladies would, every morning, make uſe of this invocation of Mr. Pope; and then apply themſelves properly to purſue all human means for the due accompliſhment of their deſire.

To conclude the hiſtory of my unhappy viſit. I muſt confeſs I was provoked beyond all patience, reſerve, or good breeding; and very rudely flung out of the room, having firſt told the lady ſhe need not have given herſelf the trouble of a journey to London, for I would anſwer for him, the talents of Mr. Square, her Somerſetſhire ſtaymaker, were ſufficient to dreſs her in the moſt elegant taſte of the modern faſhion, or indeed to put her in a way, that ſhe could not poſſibly dreſs out of it.

I am,
As a lover of elegance,
Your admirer and humble ſervant.

An Account *of the late Rev. Dr.* Foster.

From the Public Advertiser.

Dr. James Foſter was born at Exeter, Sept. 16, 1697. His grandfather was a clergyman at Kettering in Northamptonſhire. His father was educated by a diſſenting uncle, and was himſelf a Diſſenter; and by trade a tucker or fuller in Exon. His mother eſteemed one of the beſt of women.

At five years of age he was put to the free-ſchool at Exeter; and had his grammar learning under Mr. Thorpe, who diſcovered in him ſuch a genius, that he boaſted of him as the glory of his ſchool. Here his intimacy commenced with Dr. Conybeare, the preſent biſhop of Briſtol.

Thence he was removed to an academy in the ſame city, kept by the Rev. Mr. Joſeph Hallet, ſen. with whom he finiſhed his ſtudies, receiving his learning gratis; which he always thankfully acknowledged. Here he was admired by his tutor and fellow ſtudents, as having natural abilities ſuperior to moſt; a quick apprehenſion, ſolid judgment, a happy memory, a free commanding elocution.

He began to preach at the age of 20 years and ſix months, in the year 1718. Soon after which a ſtorm began to gather, and an attempt was made to impoſe articles of faith: So little did Proteſtant Diſſenters underſtand their own profeſſed principles. — Clamours running high againſt him he was prevailed upon to accept of an invitation to Melborne in Somerſetſhire,

where he continued till ſome of his hearers, who had caught the common infection, made the place uneaſy to him: So that he removed to the Rev. Mr. Billingſley's at Aſhwick under the mountains of Mendip. Here he preached to two poor plain congregations, one at Colesford, the other at Wookey, near Wells; both which did not bring him in above 15l. a year, yet he retained great chearfulneſs, and purſued his ſtudies with cloſe application. It is probable from the dates, that at this place he wrote his eſſay on fundamentals, and his ſermon on the reſurrection of Chriſt proved and vindicated; for they were publiſhed in 1720.

A

These pieces raiſed him many enemies. He removed to Trowbridge, and boarded with Mr. Norman, a reputable glover. His congregation here did not conſiſt ordinarily of more than 20 or 30 perſons; and ſo very inſufficient were his finances for his ſupport, that he had thoughts of betaking himſelf to ſome ſecular employment. (His refuſing to ſtarve was no indication of his want of chearfulneſs; and his chuſing rather to have learnt the trade of Mr. Norman, than ſeek for ſuccour in the eſtabliſhment, is an early inſtance of his ſteadineſs in the principles of nonconformity; of which he gave later teſtimonies in declining the large offer made him by Dr. Rundell, biſhop of Derry.)

B

But providence raiſed him up a friend in Robert Houlton, Eſq; who took him into his houſe as his chaplain.

D

In the year 1724 he was choſen to ſucceed Dr. Gale at Barbican; and on the 1ſt of July was ordained co-paſtor with the Rev. Mr. Joſeph Burroughs, with whom he laboured above 20 years *.

In 1731 he publiſhed his valuable Defence of Chriſtianity againſt Tindal; of which Tindal always ſpoke with great regard. And in the year 1744 he was choſen to ſucceed Dr. Hunt in the paſtoral charge of the Independent church of Pinners-hall. Here he preached his firſt ſermon, Jan. 6. 1745.

E

In December 1748, the univerſity of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity; in doing which, they declare, they ſought rather to reflect honour on themſelves, than to do him honour, by rightly placing the academical dignity, the principal value of which is the being at once highly merited, and entirely unſolicited.

F

His attendace on lord Kilmarnock, in Aug. 1746 †, is thought by thoſe who lived with him to have made too deep an impreſſion on his tender ſympathiſing ſpirit. An abatement of his vivacity was henceforward diſcernible, till the year 1750, when in April he was viſited with a violent diſorder, of which he never thoroughly recovered, tho' he preached as often as he had an ability till Jan. 5. 1752. Three days after he had another ſhock; ever ſince which, tho' with ſome intervals of mitigation, his diſorders have been too moving for any particular deſcription: They were ſomewhat of the paralytic kind. His intellectual abilities were greatly impaired, eſpecially for the laſt 2 months. It is obſervable he never once diſcovered in his moſt ſenſible ſeaſons of reflection, any uneaſineſs with his theological ſyſtem; but to the laſt ſpoke with great diſſatisfaction of the narrow and confined ſchemes of the divine mercy. In a lucid interval, about ſix weeks before his death, he ſpoke with great clearneſs and connection upon thoſe words of the apoſtle, "If in this life only we have hope in Chriſt, we are of all men the most miſerable;" applying them to his own condition. Ten or eleven days before he finiſhed, a dead palſy ſtruck his right ſide, but he remained ſenſible, and much more calm, even till he breathed his laſt, which was on the 5th of November.

C

G

His other works, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are his tracts on hereſy, againſt Dr. Stebbing ‡, which loſt him no reputation. Several funeral ſermons. Four volumes of ſermons on various ſubjects. His account of lord Kilmarnock, which drew out ill-natured and bitter cenſures, that reflected more infamy on their authors. His two volumes of diſcourſes on natural religion and ſocial virtue, which had 2000 ſubſcribers; a teſtimony of publick eſteem, of which, perhaps, no other divine can boaſt; but this laſt effort of his abilities proved too much for his conſtitution, and he ſunk under theſe his labours.

The firſt eclat given him as a preacher which threw him on the wings of fame was by a phyſician of rank and eminence, held in great eſteem in this city, who happening to paſs by the houſe where he was preaching, and ſtanding up for ſhelter from the rain, heard a few ſentences, and was charmed, went in, ſtaid the whole time, and upon all occaſions ſpoke of him with emphatical eſteem as a preacher. The Sunday evening lecture, begun in 17[illegible], which he carried on at the Old-Jewry [illegible] abo

* *We ſhall juſt add to this account, that this is a Baptiſt congregation, that Dr. Gale was only an aſſiſtant preacher, and that Mr. Foſter had, ſome time before, received baptiſm by immerſion.* † *See* Lond. Mag. *for* Auguſt, 1746, *p.* 408. ‡ *Abſtracts of theſe with Dr. Stebbing's anſwers may be ſeen in our* Mag. *for* 1735, 1736, and 1737.

above 20 years, till his bodily weakneſs obliged him to quit that ſervice, ſhewed beyond diſpute, that his popularity exceeded any thing yet known among the Proteſtant Diſſenters. And of the uſefulneſs and ſucceſs of theſe lectures he had a large number of written teſtimonials from unknown as well as known perſons. Yet his popularity did not rob him of his humility and modeſty.

For farther particulars of this truly good man, we ſhall refer our readers to his funeral ſermon by Mr. Fleming, from whence we had the above; and which farther informs us, that his beneficence was ſo extraordinary, that he never reſerved any of his appointments for his own future uſe; but his poor brethren in the miniſtry, the widow, the fatherleſs, the diſtreſſed, were his treaſury. And had it not been for the 2000 ſubſcribers to his diſcourſe on natural religion, &c. he muſt have died poſſeſſed of ſcarce any property.

EXTRACTS *from a pamphlet lately publiſhed, entitled,* A modeſt Defence of Gaming, *deſigned humorouſly to expoſe that pernicious Vice.*

IT is further alledged againſt the practice of gaming, that the heirs of great families are often ruined by the vices of their parents, and reduced from a ſtate of affluence to ſtruggle againſt poverty with a ſpirit broken by diſappointment.

Let us argue this matter calmly. The miſchiefs of a vicious education are univerſally lamented; and I hope all will concur to apply the remedy, wherever found, without any mixture of paſſion and prejudice. I ſay then, it is one main end of the wiſe inſtitution of gaming, to prevent or correct the effects of a vicious education, and to ſecure our youth from intemperance by the ſalutary reſtraints of want and poverty. It is the confidence of inheriting great eſtates that naturally begets idleneſs and debauchery; and do we cenſure thoſe whoſe unwearied practice it is to abate this confidence? It is to this independent ſpirit we owe the exiſtence of thoſe creatures that walk upright, and are called bucks: And from this is derived that monſtrous brood of country ſquires, whoſe ſole buſineſs and pleaſure it is to kill foxes; a practice that cannot eaſily be juſtified, becauſe thoſe animals do leſs miſchief in a manor, and are a far more rational vermin than themſelves.

But if the principles of play were duly attended to, the heirs of gaming-families would reflect on their precarious ſituation, and ſhelter themſelves in ſome liberal profeſſion: They would conſider, that induſtry and application might ſet things right, and make them almoſt as rich as their younger brethren. Intereſt would charm them to virtue, though they had ſtopt their ears to reaſon and conſcience: For all well-bred perſons are agreed to deteſt poverty more, if poſſible, than learning itſelf.

Still it will be urged, that the daughters of gameſters are unprovided for in this ſcheme, whom cuſtom, if not nature, hath barred from all reſources of induſtry, except, ſuch as are beneath the dignity of noble birth; and therefore in the caſe above-mentioned, they are inevitably expoſed either to poverty or contempt.

It is confeſſed, their education differs from ours: They cannot flouriſh at the bar, or bluſter in a campaign: But they may exerciſe their genius at whiſt, or their courage at the brag-table; the card aſſemblies are ſtill open to their induſtry, the nobleſt ſcene, wherein the female talents can be exerted; neither is any great fund neceſſary for this, if we conſider the known prerogatives of the ſex; when they win, they have ſpeedier payment; when they loſe—they have longer credit. And certain it is, whatever pain it may give us to confeſs it, the ladies have the powers of gaming in greater perfection than the men: What enthuſiaſm in their hopes! What judgment in their fears! What ſkill in changing places and veering about, when the wind of fortune is in their teeth! How dextrouſly do they ſhuffle! How critically do they cut! How do they penetrate into an adverſary's game,—as it were with a glance! Then they calculate! Thought cannot keep pace with them: Doubtleſs they play the whole game with greater ſucceſs than we can pretend to do.

But ſuppoſing they had no reſource; it is only a particular inſtance of diſtreſs from which no ſtate hath been exempted; an accident by which the beſt purpoſes of induſtry and virtue have ſometimes miſcarried: It is no diſgrace to a gameſter that he is foiled by fortune, who hath lurched generals in her time, and ſtateſmen too when they have looked wiſeſt.

It is likewiſe alledged, that gaming has a tendency to deſtroy all diſtinctions of rank and quality, for that many perſons of the moſt ſordid and obſcure families are hereby introduced to familiarities with the great, by which the dignity of the p—age is debaſed.

With ſubmiſſion, I am of a different opinion; I think the dignity of the p—r-ge is moſt effectually debaſed by pride, and exalted by condeſcenſion.

What

What can be more amiable than to ſee perſons of the higheſt rank vying with each other to careſs an unfortunate man, that is making a deſperate puſh with the laſt handful of guineas he has in the world? Propoſing betts with ſo much affability, taking his money in ſuch a friendly manner, and adminiſtring the laſt offices to him with ſuch a fund of humanity? I ſee no juſtice in excluding every ſtranger from an EO table, that cannot produce a pedigree traced from the conqueſt: If he has the dreſs, and purſe of a gentleman, that is ſufficient: As for a full and true account of his birth, parentage, and education,—let that be reſerved for another time and place.

To ſay the truth, theſe queſtions about family are more for curioſity than uſe, and do but ſerve to delay buſineſs. For when a dozen carrion-birds are met together in a field, and get ſcent of a careaſe, I never could obſerve them debating whether it were an horſe or an aſs they were about to devour: All they do is, to vote themſelves hungry, and fall on without farther ceremony.

The ADVENTURER, Dec. 8.

Sperat infeſtis, metuit ſecundis
Alteram ſortem bene præparatum
Pectus.——— HOR.

ALMET, the derviſe, who watched the ſacred lamp in the ſepulchre of the prophet, as he one day roſe up from the devotions of the morning, which he had performed at the gate of the temple with his body turned towards the eaſt and his forehead on the earth, ſaw before him a man in ſplendid apparel attended by a long retinue, who gazed ſtedfaſtly at him with a look of mournful complacence, and ſeemed deſirous to ſpeak, but unwilling to offend.

The derviſe, after a ſhort ſilence, advanced, and ſaluting him with the calm dignity which independence confers upon humility, requeſted that he would reveal his purpoſe.

"Almet, ſaid the ſtranger, thou ſeeſt before thee a man, whom the hand of proſperity has overwhelmed with wretchedneſs. Whatever I once deſired as the means of happineſs, I now poſſeſs; but I am not yet happy, and therefore I deſpair. I regret the laſpe of time, becauſe it glides away without enjoyment; and as I expect nothing in the future but the vanities of the paſt, I do not wiſh that the future ſhould arrive. Yet I tremble leſt it ſhould be cut off; and my heart ſinks, when I anticipate the moment, in which eternity ſhall cloſe over the vacuity of my life, like the ſea upon the path of a ſhip, and leave no traces of my exiſtence more durable than the furrow which remains after the waves have united. If in the treaſuries of thy wiſdom, there is any precept to obtain felicity, vouchſafe it to me: For this purpoſe I am come; a purpoſe which yet I feared to reveal, leſt like all the former it ſhould be diſappointed."

Almet liſtened, with looks of aſtoniſhment and pity, to this complaint of a being, in whom reaſon was known to be a pledge of immortality: But the ſerenity of his countenance ſoon returned; and, ſtretching out his hand towards heaven, Stranger, ſaid he, the knowledge which I have received from the prophet, I will communicate to thee.

As I was ſitting one evening at the porch of the temple penſive and alone, mine eye wandered among the multitude that was ſcattered before me; and while I remarked the wearineſs and ſolicitude which was viſible in every countenance, I was ſuddenly ſtruck with a ſenſe of their condition. Wretched mortals, ſaid I, to what purpoſe are ye buſy? If to produce happineſs, by whom is it enjoyed? Do the linens of Egypt, and the ſilks of Perſia, beſtow felicity on thoſe who wear them, equal to the wretchedneſs of yonder ſlaves whom I ſee leading the camels that bring them? Is the fineneſs of the texture, or the ſplendor of the tints, regarded with delight by thoſe, to whom cuſtom has rendered them familiar? Or can the power of habit render others inſenſible of pain, who live only to traverſe the deſart; a ſcene of dreadful uniformity, where a barren level is bounded only by the horizon; where no change of proſpect, or variety of images, relieves the traveller from a ſenſe of toil and danger; of whirlwinds which in a moment may bury him in the ſand, and of thirſt which the wealthy have given half their poſſeſſions to allay? Do thoſe on whom hereditary diamonds ſparkle with unregarded luſtre, gain from the poſſeſſion, what is loſt by the wretch who ſeeks them in the mine; who lives excluded from the common bounties of nature; to whom even the viciſſitude of day and night is not known; who ſighs in perpetual darkneſs, and whoſe life is one mournful alternative of inſenſibility and labour? If thoſe are not happy who poſſeſs, in proportion as thoſe are wretched who beſtow, how vain a dream is the life of man! And if there is, indeed, ſuch difference in the value of exiſtence, how ſhall we acquit of partiality, the hand by which this difference has been made?

While my thoughts thus multiplied, and my heart burned within me, I became

ſenſible of a ſudden influence from above. The ſtreets and the crouds of Mecca diſappeared. I found myſelf ſitting on the declivity of a mountain, and perceived at my right hand an angel, whom I knew to be Azoran, the miniſter of reproof. When I ſaw him, I was afraid. I caſt mine eye upon the ground, and was A about to deprecate his anger, when he commanded me to be ſilent. "Almet, ſaid he, thou haſt devoted thy life to meditation, that thy counſel might deliver ignorance from the mazes of error, and deter preſumption from the precipice of guilt; but the book of nature thou haſt read without underſtanding; it is again B open before thee; look up, conſider it and be wiſe."

I looked up, and beheld an incloſure, beautiful as the gardens of Paradiſe, but of a ſmall extent. Thro' the middle, there was a green walk; at the end, a wild deſart; and beyond, impenetrable darkneſs. The walk was ſhaded with trees of every kind, that were covered at C once with bloſſoms and fruit; innumerable birds were ſinging in the branches; the graſs was intermingled with flowers, which impregnated the breeze with fragrance, and painted the path with beauty: on one ſide flowed a gentle tranſparent ſtream, which was juſt heard to murmur over the golden ſands that ſparkled at the D bottom; and on the other were walks and bowers, fountains, grottos and caſcades, which diverſified the ſcene with endleſs variety, but did not conceal the bounds.

While I was gazing in a tranſport of delight and wonder on this enchanting ſpot, I perceived a man ſtealing along the E walk with a thoughtful and deliberate pace: His eyes were fixed upon the earth, and his arms croſſed on his boſom; he ſometimes ſtarted, as if a ſudden pang had ſeized him; his countenance expreſſed ſolicitude and terror; he looked round with a ſigh, and having gazed a moment on the deſart that lay before him, he ſeemed as if he wiſhed to ſtop, but was impelled F forward by ſome inviſible power; his features, however, ſoon ſettled again into a calm melancholy; his eye was again fixed on the ground, and he went on as before, with apparent reluctance, but without emotion. I was ſtruck with this appearance; and turning haſtily to the angel, was about to enquire, what could G produce ſuch infelicity in a being, ſurrounded with every object that could gratify every ſenſe; but he prevented my requeſt: "The book of nature, ſaid he, is before thee; look up, conſider it and be wiſe." I looked, and beheld a valley between two mountains that were craggy and barren; on the path there was no verdure, and the mountains afforded no ſhade; the ſun burned in the Zenith, and every ſpring was dried up; but the valley terminated in a country that was pleaſant and fertile, ſhaded with woods, and adorned with buildings. At a ſecond view, I diſcovered a man in this valley, meagre indeed and naked, but his countenance was chearful, and his deportment active; he kept his eye fixed upon the country before him, and looked as if he would have run, but that he was reſtrained, as the other had been impelled, by ſome ſecret influence; ſometimes, indeed, I perceived, a ſudden expreſſion of pain, and ſometimes he ſtepped ſhort as if his foot was pierced by the aſperities of the way; but the ſprightlineſs of his countenance inſtantly returned, and he preſſed forward without appearance of repining or complaint.

I turned again toward the angel, impatient to enquire from what ſecret ſource happineſs was derived, in a ſituation ſo different from that in which it might have been expected; but he again prevented my requeſt: "Almet, ſaid he, remember what thou haſt ſeen, and let this memorial be written upon the tablets of thy heart. Remember, Almet, that the world in which thou art placed, is but the road to another; and that happineſs depends not upon the path, but the end; the value of this period of thy exiſtence, is fixed by hope and fear. The wretch who wiſhed to linger in the garden, who looked round upon its limits with terror, was deſtitute of enjoyment, becauſe he was deſtitute of hope, and was perpetually tormented by the dread of loſing that which yet he did not enjoy: The ſong of the birds had been repeated till it was not heard, and the flowers had ſo often recurred that their beauty was not ſeen; the river glided by unnoticed; and he feared to lift his eye to the proſpect, leſt he ſhould behold the waſte that circumſcribed it. But he that toiled thro' the valley was happy, becauſe he looked forward with hope. Thus, to the ſojourner upon earth, it is of little moment whether the path he treads be ſtrewed with flowers or with thorns, if he perceives himſelf to approach thoſe regions, in compariſon of which the thorns and the flowers of this wilderneſs loſe their diſtinction, and are both alike impotent to give pleaſure or pain.

What then has eternal wiſdom unequally diſtributed? That which can make every ſtation happy, and without which every ſtation muſt be wretched, is acquired by virtue; and virtue is poſſible to

all.

all. Remember, Almet, the vision which thou haſt ſeen; and let my words be written on the tablet of thy heart, that thou may'ſt direct the wanderer to happineſs, and juſtify God to men."

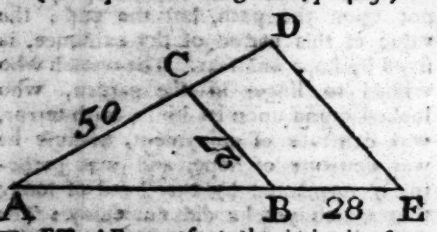
While the voice of Azoran was yet ſounding in my ear, the proſpect vaniſhed from before me, and I found myſelf again ſitting at the porch of the temple. The ſun was gone down, the multitude was retired to reſt, and the ſolemn quiet of midnight concurred with the reſolution of my doubts to complete the tranquillity of my mind.

Such, my ſon, was the viſion which the prophet vouchſafed me, not for my ſake only but for thine. Thou haſt ſought felicity in temporal things; and, therefore, thou art diſappointed. Let not inſtruction be loſt upon thee, as the ſeal of Mahomet in the well of Aris: but go thy way let thy flock cloath the naked, and thy table feed the hungry; deliver the poor from oppreſſion, and let thy converſation be above. Thus ſhalt thou "rejoice in hope," and look forward to the end of life as the conſummation of thy felicity.

Almet, in whoſe breaſt devotion kindled as he ſpake, returned into the temple, and the ſtranger departed in peace.

A. LIQUIER's Anſwer *to his own* Queſtion.

(*See* September Magazine, *p.* 415.)



LET AE repreſent the latitude, from whence the three ſhips ſet out, AD the whole courſe of the firſt, BC that of the ſecond, and DE that of the third. Now let x=AB, then we have theſe three Proportions.

$x : 50 :: 28 : \frac{1400}{x} = CD$

$x : 27 :: x + 28 : \frac{27x + 756}{x} = DE$

$\frac{1400}{x} : 28 :: 27 : \frac{756x}{1400} = DE$: Whence this Equation.

$\frac{27x + 756}{x} = \frac{756x}{1400}$

$37800x + 1058400 = 756x^2$

$x^2 - 50x = 1400$

$x = 70 = AB$ and $20 = CD$ and $37,8 = DE$ *.

A Queſtion in LOGARITHMS, *by* A. Liquier.

I Demand the logarithm of the number 309530838672 1, with the ſynthethic demonſtration, which may be as a gener theorem, to find the logarithm of an number whatſoever.

A geographical PARADOX, *by* A. Liquier

THERE are two places upon th earth above 1000 miles diſtant fro each other, and yet the ſun riſes in bo places exactly at the ſame time.

In our Magazine *for* 1752, *we inſerted correct* MAP *of the County of* Warwic *together with a Deſcription of the ſam p.* 491, 492; *in which we gave ſo Account of the Town of* Birmingham, *ſ tuate in that County. And as we have be preſented our Readers with a beautiful* VIE *of that famous Town, we ſhall add a fe more Particulars concerning it.*

BIRMINGHAM is 88 computed and 106 meaſured miles North-We from London. It is ſituate on the ſide an hill in the weſtern part of the count where it borders on Staffordſhire a Worceſterſhire. It is a large and ve populous town, and full of iron and ſte manufactories, eſpecially of the ſmal ſorts; in which the inhabitants ſo grea excel, that their works are carried in gre quantities to all parts of the world. is one of the moſt noted towns in Engla for this ſort of manufacture, in whi abundance of hands are employed, ſo th one may hear a continual noiſe of ha mers, files, and other inſtruments ma uſe of in it. It has a moſt plentiful ma ket on Thurſdays for cattle, corn, ma and all manner of proviſions; and t annual fairs, viz. on Aſcenſion-day a at Michaelmas. This town was a lor ſhip before the Norman conqueſt, whi denomination it ſtill retains, being g verned by two conſtables. It is of l years greatly improved and enlarged many new buildings, both publick a private; particularly a church built virtue of an act of parliament paſſed the 7th year of Queen Anne, which dedicated to St. Philip; a charity-ſcho wherein are maintained and taught wards of fifty boys and girls; and a f grammar-ſchool, founded and handſom endowed by king Edward VI. now built in a ſtately and commodious for

EXPLANATION *of the* VIEW.

1 Deretend chapel.—2 Mr. Richar houſe.—3 St. Martin's church.—4 Market houſe.—5 Eaſy Hill, Mr. Baſk vill's.—6 The free-ſchool—7 The tea wa houſe.—8 Mr. Cooper's windmill.—9 Philip's church.—10 The river Rea 11 Mr. Cooper's houſe and water mil 12 The ſteel works—13 The new cha

14

* *See Mr.* Stone's *Solution, p.* 511.


3
6
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10
45
FEB

—14 The brass works.—15 The road to Vauxhall.—16 The workhouse.—17 The station where this drawing was taken, near the London road.

LETTER *to a* LADY, *on the Death of her Mother.*

Dear Madam,

AS I have the greatest regard for you, I cannot hear of your being in trouble, without participating in some measure with you; therefore take the liberty (and hope you'll pardon me) of desiring you not to give way to immoderate grief, for the misfortune which has lately befallen you, as you are sensible fate deals alike by all, and there is no state exempt from death and sorrow; for man was born to labour, grieve and die.

And as fortitude and patience are the greatest marks of a good christian, which I am fully sensible you are, I flatter myself you will bear up against your misfortune, with all the resolution you are mistress of, and resign yourself intirely to the will of your Maker, who for some wise reasons has permitted this stroke to fall upon you. Consider, Madam, self-preservation is the first law of nature, therefore you are not to fling away your own life, grieving for that which cannot be recalled; and tho' I am sensible persons of the best sense feel both joy and sorrow in the most exquisite degree, yet we are not to suffer it to get such hold of us as to destroy ourselves; for it is by the delicate frame of nature as it is by a watch, a violent shock puts the springs out of order and stops the motion, and tho' it may be again set a moving, yet it never recovers its former exactness. Just such are the effects of grief upon the human body, it very often gives nature such violent shocks as are never recovered; therefore, dear Madam, dry up your tears, and grieve no longer. You know we are forbidden to grieve for the dead; and tho' I own it too hard an injunction for mortals, yet we are to bear up against it, as much as we can, to shew we are not unworthy the name of christians. Thus, Madam, I have given you my thoughts on this melancholy occasion, and hope you will pardon this freedom, as nothing but a sincere regard could have induced me to it.

G—n—h, Kent, March 15, 1753. I am, Madam, Yours, &c.

Two Questions, *by* E. JOHNSON *of* Hull.

QUEST. 1. It is required to determine the greatest parabola that can be inscribed in a circle, whose radius is equal to the length of a pendulum which vibrates as many times in a minute as it is inches in length?

Quest. 2. What curve is that, whose indefinite quadrature is expressed by $\frac{x^4}{a}$?

December, 1753.

A remarkable Case of a Man born deaf: From TEMPLEMAN'S Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

MR. Felibien, a member of the academy of inscriptions, hath sent an account to the academy of sciences, of a singular event, perhaps never before heard of, that hath just happened at Chartres.

A young man between 23 and 24 years old, a tradesman's son, deaf and dumb from his birth, began all of a sudden to speak, to the great amazement of the whole town. They learnt from him, that three or four months before, he had heard the sound of bells, and had been extremely surprised at this new and unknown sensation. After this there had come away a kind of water from his left ear, and he heard perfectly with both ears: He continued those three or four months to listen without saying any thing, accustoming himself to repeat aside the words that he heard, and confirming himself in the pronunciation, and in the ideas affixed to the words. At length he thought himself in a condition to break silence, and he made known that he spoke, though it was yet but very imperfectly. Able divines soon enquired of him concerning his past state, and their principal questions were concerning God, the soul, and the moral good and evil of actions. He did not appear to have carried his thoughts so far: Although he was born of Catholick parents, was used to be present at mass, was instructed to make the sign of the cross, and to kneel with the countenance of a man at devotion, he had never joined to all that any intention, nor comprehended what others joined to it: He did not very distinctly know what death was, and had never reflected on it: He led a life purely animal, entirely taken up with those objects that immediately struck his senses, and with the few ideas that he received by his eyes: He did not even infer from the comparing those ideas all that one would think he might have inferred. This was not owing to his not having naturally a good understanding; but the understanding of a man, deprived of the commerce of others, is so little exercised, and so little cultivated, that he thinks no more than what he is indispensably forced to by external objects; the great fund of the ideas of men is in their reciprocal commerce.

A DIALOGUE,

Sung by Mr. LOWE *and Miſs* STEPHENSON.



Colin. Fye, Phillis, how can you ſtill
trifle with love?
Away with your fears, and my paſſion
approve,
When I tell you I'll love you for ever.
Phillis. Fye, Colin! how can you ſtill
teaze me in vain,
When I told you before, and I tell you
again,
I can never be yours.
Colin. What never, &c.
Colin. Then adieu to all joy, my heart
ſure will break,
If my Phillis denies what I fondly did
ſeek
I can never be happy, no never.
Phillis. Then away with my doubts, I
will fondly believe,
That Colin his Phillis will never deceive;
That Colin will love me
Colin. For ever.
Phillis. You never, ſure never will leave
me.
Colin. No never,
Both. No never will leave you, no never.

A New COUNTRY DANCE

We'll all be Merry.



The three firſt couple take hands and draw till the firſt couple be in the third couples places ⁞, all ſix foot it and turn in a ring quite round ⁞, the firſt couple lead up to the top all follow ⁞; foot it and caſt off right and left quite round ⁞; the firſt man foot it to the ſecond and third woman at the ſame time, and turn all three ⁞, the firſt woman foot it to the ſecond and third man, and turn all three, then of their own ſides ⁞, croſs over two couple ⁞, right and left half round, and turn the top couple till the firſt couple be in the ſecond couples places ⁞.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* DECEMBER, 1753.

RUS.

An Imitation of Milton's *Meaſure in l'Allegro and il Penſeroſo.*

Flumina amans ſylvaſq; inglorius VIRG.
Sollicitent alii remis freta cæca—
——penetrent aulas et limina regum.

HENCE vanity and noiſe,
Hence empty pride and looſe Impertinence,
And all ye tinſel'd toys
That into folly's ſnares betray the ſenſe;
Fly to the ſmoaky town,
Where low'ring hang th' unremov'd clouds of night,
And ſcarcely Cynthius bright
Sends thro' the tainted air a tim'rous ray,
Scatt'ring the fickly day
O'er manſions dark that wear a joyleſs frown.
But welcome, peace, ſweet ſmiling maid!
And innocence in white array'd;
Thou liberty, who chears the ſwain,
With ſmerking plenty in thy train;
And nature dreſs'd with careleſs pride,
Leading gay fancy by her ſide:
Hail! hail! to thee, ſtaid ſolitude,
Hail! goddeſs; let none elſe intrude,
While as the morn from th' eaſtern clime
Advancing o'er the pearly rime
Rolls the gold-breaking clouds away,
And ſheds abroad the new-born day;
With thee retir'd from mortal eyes
My ſoul to diſtant regions flies;
The moral or the phyſick page,
Th' Achaian or Heſperian ſage,
Or thoſe that bleſs a modern age,
In this devoted ſilent hour
Unlock rich wiſdom's wondrous ſtore.
Welcome, ye goodly plants, ſo fair,
That erſt have been my tender care,
Thro' whom a troop of zephyrs kind
Soft breathe the gentle-warbling wind,
Or waft to yonder neighb'ring bower
The fragrance of each woodbine flower:
That bower a calm and cool retreat,
From July's flaring noontide heat;

Where with trim madrigal of Gay,
Or rural Spencer's ſimple lay,
I lull into a peaceful reſt
The roving paſſions of my breaſt.
Oft winding thro' the mazy ſhade,
By thoſe wide branching beeches made,
I ſeek an hollow ſunleſs dale,
Or the more ſpacious woodland vale,
Where herds retiring from the blaze,
Raging without, in ſhelter graze:
The incenſe-breathing kine that paſs,
The living verdure of the graſs,
The ruſh-fring'd rill that purls along,
The lark that chaunts his airy ſong,
Conſpire at once to pleaſe my ſight,
And wrap my ſenſes in delight.
See! ſee beneath yon hawthorn ſhade
Fair Phillis with her Damon laid;
Their eyes the ſofteſt joys impart,
Looking the wiſhes of their heart:
When with a kiſs he plights his troth,
Its influence calls ſweet bluſhes forth:
The weſt thus breathes upon the ſpring,
Thus does his breath her roſes bring.
Sometimes to the field I go,
Where damſels rang'd in goodly ſhow
Spread amidſt a fragrant ſtream
Freſh clover to the rip'ning gleam;
Or thro' the viſto's lengthen'd way
Up yonder high-brow'd hill I ſtray;
Where in the ruſtick tow'r reclin'd
The opening views dilate my mind;
The planted cloſe, the enamel'd ground,
The various objects ſcatter'd round:
Here church, a village, and a green,
There the rang'd mountains ſhut the ſcene.
Mine eyes ſtill fed with freſh delight
Thro' meads in flow'ry mantle dight
Trace the ſmooth —la's winding ſtream,
Where lightly ſports the ſunny beam;
While ſlow by willow rows he wanders
Wantonly hiding his meanders
Among the reeds that round him throng,
Who, as he gently glides along,
Aye wave their ſhaggy locks and nod,
Courteouſly bowing to the god.
Soon as th' eve-bird from hazel ſpray
'Gins lull to ſleep the drowſy day,
And twilight on his ſaffron wing
Bears in the ſober evening,
On ſome green bank retir'd from care
I liſt to the jingling bells from far:
The peal now runs along the ſkies,
Now in the ſportive breezes dies,
Returning in a flood of ſound,
The woods then tremble all around.
Oft rapt in thought and ſlow I rove
Darkling amidſt the ſerious grove;
Where ſilence ſits in ſolemn ſtate,
While liſt'ning horrors round her wait:
Save when rude Auſter's guſty breeze
Runs growling o'er the claſhing trees;
Or diſtant crow of chanticlear,
O'. ſhow'ring leaves arouſe my ear;
Or the myſtick ſcream of owl,
Or the maſtiff's midnight howl,
Startles the loſt forgetting ſoul.
Here meditating I digeſt,
As holy paſſions fill the breaſt,
Thy ſable-mantled * muſe, O Young,
Or, ſov'reign Milton, thy ſam'd ſong †,
Majeſtick fraught with power divine
T'inſtruct and charm; whoſe glowing line
Clads the almighty King in arms,
All heav'n reſounding with alarms;
Far from the world, far from controul,
Shakeſpear poſſeſſes all my ſoul;
Whilſt in imagination's eye
Hamlet's pale ghoſt ſtalks ghaſtly by.
Hark! a voice runs thro' the air,
A voice which bids the world prepare:
'Twas this perplext the Theban ‡ king,
As Dryden's tragick muſe doth ſing:
'Twas this appall'd Mackbeth of yore,
And bad good Duncan ſleep no more:
This voice affrights the guilty ſtill,
Still, ſtill forgrunsthe murd'rer's will:
But he that wears a conſcience clear,
To virtue's ſteady rules ſincere,
Undaunted liſtens to the ſound
And bids the buſy ſhapes dance round,
While all alone, unvext by folly,
He dares be pleas'd with melancholy.
When ſleep his timely dews doth ſhed,
No hideous phantoms haunt my bed,
But led by Morpheus' magick train
I lightly ſkim the ſurgy main:
Or ſeated in Elyſian bowers
Bedeck my Sylvia with May flowers,
As on her breaſt the zephyrs play,
And am'rous pant their ſoul away;
While ſhe with more than modern ſenſe
Deſcants on virtue's eloquence;
(When beauty pleads the golden cauſe
Her leſſon more attention draws,
Than all the labour-gather'd rules
Sought in philoſophy and ſchools.)
Or on fantaſtick pinions bore
Thro' the vaſt realms of air I ſoar,
Up Parnaſs' fruitful hill I climb,
Run o'er the day a ſecond time,
Then tell, perhaps, my dream in rhyme.

An ALLEGORY, *attempting to explain the* Theory *of* Vegetation. *From a Poem lately publiſhed, entitled,* Public Virtue, *by* R. DODSLEY. *Inſcribed to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of* Wales.

WHITHER, O whither, doſt thou lead my ſteps,
Divine philoſophy? What ſcenes are theſe,
Which ſtrike my wondering ſenſes? Lo! enthron'd
Upon a ſolid rock great Nature ſits;
Her eyes to heaven directed, as from thence
Receiving inſpiration. Round her head

A

* *Night Thought.* † *Paradiſe Loſt.* ‡ *OEdipus.*

mingled wreath of fruits and flowers
entwines. [hue,
er robe, with every motion changing
lows down in plenteous foldings, and
conceals
er ſecret footſteps from the eyes of men.
ſh! liſt! what harmony, what heavenly
ſounds [* Pan,
nchant my raviſh'd ear? 'Tis ancient
Who on his ſeven-fold pipe, to the rapt
ſoul
onveys the fancy'd muſic of the ſpheres.
e, by his ſtrains the elements inſpir'd,
oin in myſterious work; their motions
led
y † active fire, in windings intricate,
ut not perplext, nor vague. And who
are they?
What pair obeying in alternate rounds
he tuneful melody? Majeſtic one,
nd grave, lifting her aweful forehead,
moves
n ſhadowy ſilence, borne on raven wings,
Which, waving to the meaſur'd ſounds,
beat time.
A veil obſcures her face; a ſable ſtole,
edeck'd with ſparkling gems, conceals
her form; [brow.
nd wreaths of bending poppy crown her
The other, rais'd on ſwan-like ſpreading
plumes,
lides gayly on; a milk-white robe inveſts
is frame tranſparent; in his azure eyes
Dwells brightneſs; while around his ra-
diant head,
A ſhining glory paints his flying robe,
With all the colours of the watry bow.
Proceeding now, in more majeſtic ſteps,
The varying ſeaſons join the myſtic train.
n all the blooming hues of florid youth,
Gay Spring advances ſmiling: on her
head [buds,
A flow'ry chaplet, mixt with verdant
Sheds aromatic fragrance thro' the air;
While little Zephyrs, breathing wanton
gales,
Before her flutter, turning back to gaze,
With looks enamour'd, on her lovely
face. [bearded ears
Summer ſucceeds, crown'd with the
Of ripening harveſt; in her hand ſhe
bears
A ſhining ſickle; on her glowing cheek
The fervent heat paints deep a roſy bluſh:
Her thin light garment, waving with the
wind,
Flows looſely from her boſom, and reveals
To the pleas'd eye the beauties of her
form. [lap
Then follows Autumn, bearing in her
The bluſhing fruits, which ſummer's ſul-
try breath [wreath
Had mellow'd to her hand. A cluſtering
Of purple grapes, half hid with ſpreading
leaves, [locks
Adorns her brow. Her dew-beſprinkled
Begin to fall, her bending ſhoulders ſink,
And active vigour leaves her ſober ſteps.
Winter creeps on, ſhrivel'd with chilling
cold; [beard
Bald his white crown, upon his ſilver
Shines the hoar froſt, and iſicles depend.
Rigid and ſtern his melancholy face;
Shivering he walks, his joints benumn'd
and ſtiff; [trunk.
And wraps in northern furrs his wither'd
And now, great Nature pointing to the
train [bine,
Her heaven-directed hand, they all com-
In meaſur'd figures, and myſterious
rounds, [the ſound
To weave the mazy dance: while to
Of Pan's immortal pipe, the goddeſs
join'd [muſe,
Her voice harmonious; and the liſtening
Admiring, caught the wonders of her ‡
theme. ["and good!
"To God, ſupreme Creator! great
"All-wiſe, almighty parent of the
"world! ["love,
"In choral ſymphonies of praiſe and
"Let all the powers of nature raiſe the
"ſong!
'The watry ſigns forſaking, ſee, the ſun,
'Great father of the vegetable tribes,
'Darts from the ram his all-enlivening
'ray. ['yielding breaſt
'When now the genial warmth earth's
'Unfolds. Her latent ſalts, ſulphureous
'oils, ['pel,
'And air, and water mixt; attract, re-
'And raiſe prolific ferment. Lo! at
'length
'The vital principle begins to wake:
'Th' emulgent fibres, ſtretching round
'the root, ['convey'd
'Seek their terreſtrial nurture; which,
'In limpid currents thro' th' aſcending
'tubes, ['cells,
'And ſtrain'd and filter'd in their ſecret
'To its own nature every different plant
'Aſſimilating changes. Aweful Heaven!
'How wond'rous is thy work! To thee!
'to thee!
'Myſte-

* *Mythologiſts have thought the univerſal nature of things to be ſignify'd by this god; and that his pipe, compoſed of ſeven reeds, was the ſymbol of the ſeven planets, which they ſay make the harmony of the ſpheres.* † *According to Dr. Boerhaave and other modern philoſophers, all the motion in nature ariſes from fire; and taking that away, all things would become fixt and immoveable: Fluids would become ſolid; a man would harden into a ſtatue; and the very air would cohere into a firm and rigid maſs.* ‡ *The philoſophy of this hymn is built on that experimental foundation, laid by the learned and ingenious Dr. Hales, in his Vegetable Statics.*

' Myſterious power belongs: Summer's
' fierce heat
' Encreaſing, rarifies the ductile juice.
' See, from the root, and from the bark
' imbib'd,
' Th' elaſtic air impels the riſing ſap.
' Swift thro' the ſtem, thro' every branch-
' ing arm, [' flows,
' And ſmaller ſhoot, the vivid moiſture
' Protruding from their buds the opening
' leaves: [' flows out
' Whence, as ordain'd, th' expiring air
' In copious exhalations; and from
' whence
' Its nobleſt principles the plant inhales.
' See! ſee! the ſhooting verdure ſpreads
' around! [' ſcene!
' Ye ſons of men, with rapture view the
' On hill and dale, on meadow, field, and
' grove, [' light to dark,
' Cloath'd in ſoft mingling ſhades from
' The wandering eye delighted roves un-
' tir'd. [' na's blooms,
' The hawthorn's whitening buſh, Pomo-
' And Flora's pencil o'er th' enamell'd
' green, [' gale
' The varying ſcenes enrich. Hence every
' Breathes odours, every Zephyr from his
' wings [' trees, from ſhrubs,
' Wafting new fragrance; borne from
' Borne from the yellow cowſlip, violet
' blue, [' ing roſe,
' From deep carnations, from the bluſh-
' From every flower and aromatic herb
' In grateful mixtures. Hence ambroſial
' fruits [' grape,
' Yield their delicious flavours. The ſweet
' The mulberry's cooling juice, the luſ-
' cious plumb,
' The healthful apple, the diſſolving peach,
' And thy rich nectar, many-flavour'd
' pine. [' man!
' Theſe are the gracious gifts, O favour'd
' Theſe, theſe, to thee the gracious gifts
' of heav'n, [' light!
' A world of beauty, wonder, and de-
" To God, ſupreme Creator! great and
" good! [" world!
" All-wiſe, almighty parent of the
" In choral ſymphonies of praiſe and
" love, [" the ſtrain.
" Let all the powers of nature cloſe

Nanny of the Vale *of* WESTERHAM, KENT.

1.

YE ſacred nine, inſpire my ſoul,
Auſpicious, hear my tale,
Whilſt I in verſe the charms rehearſe
Of Nanny of the vale.

2.

The azure flowers that blow in May,
At ſight of her look pale,
They fade and pine, their charms reſign
To Nanny of the vale.

3.

Let rakes, deſpiſing virtuous love,
At wedlock's fetters rail,
They'd ſoon forget the town coquet
For Nanny of the vale.

4.

A garland I compos'd, whoſe ſcents
Impregn the weſtern gale,
With myrtle gay, and chearful bay
For Nanny of the vale.

5.

Grant me, kind heaven, with her to li
Who can my mind regale,
Each place to me would chearful be
With Nanny of the vale.

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the n
Tragedy of BOADICIA, by M
Glover, lately acted with Applauſe at
Theatre-Royal in *Drury-Lane*. (See
laſt, p. 494.)

PROLOGUE. Spoken by Mr. Moss

BESIDE his native Thames our poet l
Hath hung his ſilent harp, and buſh'd
ſong, [*ſ*
Kind commerce whiſper'd, " *See my bli*
" *And to no ſmiles but mine reſign thy fat*
" *Beneath the pregnant branches reſt arwbi*
" *Which by my culture ſpread this ſavou*
" *iſle;*
" *On that fair tree the fruits of ev'ry c*
" *All, which the Ganges and the Volga b*
" *All, which the ſun's luxuriant beam*
" *ſupplies,*
" *Or ſlowly ripens under frozen ſkies,*
" *In mix'd variety of growth ariſe.*
" *The copious leaves beneficence diffuſe,*
" *Which on affliction drops reſtoring dews,*
" *And birds of hope among the loaded ſprays*
" *Tune with enchantment their alluring*
" *lays* [" *raiſe.*
" *To cheer deſpondence and th' inactive*
" *Reſt here, ſhe cry'd, and ſmiling time a*
" *May ſtring thy lyre, and I approve*
" *ſtrain.*"
At length his muſe from exile he recalls,
Urg'd by his patrons in Auguſta's walls.
Thoſe gen'rous traders, who alike ſuſtain
Their nation's glory on th' obedient main,
And bounteous raiſe affliction's drooping trai
They, who benignant to his toils afford
Their ſhelt'ring favour, have his muſe
ſtor'd.
They in her future fame will juſtly ſhare,
But her diſgrace herſelf muſt ſingly bear;
Calm hours of learned leiſure they have gi
And could no more, for genius is from heav
To open now her long hid roll ſhe tries,
When vary'd forms of pictur'd paſſions riſe
Revenge and pride their furies firſt unfold,
By artleſs virtue fatally controul'd.
Scenes wrought with gentler pencils then ſuc
Where love perſuades a faithful wife to bl
W

Here, join'd to publick cares, domeſtick woe
Seen from manly fortitude to flow.
Nor if her colours mock the candid eye
With ſpurious tincts, unmix'd with nature's dye,
Your friendly hands, reſtrain your fruitleſs aid,
And with juſt cenſure let her labours fade.

EPILOGUE. Spoken by Mr. HAVARD.

NOW we have ſhewn the fatal fruits of ſtrife,
Here bleeding with a virtuous wife,
Field of war embru'd with nation's gore,
Which to the duſt the hopes of Albion bore,
Our weak deſcription, and the languid flow
Of ſtrains unequal to this theme of woe
Have fail'd to move the ſympathyzing breaſt,
And no ſoft eyes their melting ſenſe expreſt;
Tho' all the wit, this after ſcene might ſhare,
To give ſucceſs, where you refus'd a tear;
Much leſs, if haply ſtill the poet's art
With ſtol'n perſuaſive to the feeling heart,
Will be with fancy's wanton hand effaceFrom gen'rous minds compaſſion's pleaſing trace,
Or from their thoughts, while penſive they purſue
This maze of ſorrow, ſnatch the moral clue:
If yet to him thoſe pow'rs of ſacred ſong
To melt the heart, and raiſe the mind belong,
Fair'd be to hope, this ſketch of early youth
Might ſtand th' award of nature and of truth:
Encourag'd thus, hereafter might he ſoar
With double ſtrength, and loftier ſcenes explore,
And following fortune through her various wiles,
Shew ſtruggling virtue, dreſs'd in tears, or ſmiles;
Perhaps his grateful labours would requite
With frequent off'rings one propitious night.

PROLOGUE to the ROMAN REVENGE, a Tragedy, by the late AARON HILL, Eſq; acted at *Bath*.

TELL me, ye matchleſs fair! Ye fearleſs brave!
Is there one Briton—*born to be a ſlave?*
No.—While your *prince half* Europe's *rights maintains,*
Nor ſouls, nor bodies, here, can ſtoop to chains.
Angels, and Engliſhmen, like *homage pay,*
Bow, but from love,—and, but by choice obey.
Loyal, to reaſon's rights, not ſlavery's Awe,
The ſons of freedom ſerve the kings of law;
All, with no clogs on ſenſe, no clouds on art,
But let in truth's whole light, to chear the heart.
Such, once, was Rome—*to ſtrength, not luxury, train'd:*
When liberty was hers, and virtue reign'd:
Safe, in her own felt power, and bluntly brave,
She ſcorn'd alike to be—*or* make—*a ſlave.*
No puny popeling, *yet, man's birth-right* ſtole:
Nor, to th' invaded empire—of the SOUL!
Plain, prideleſs rule bound ſhort ambition's pleas:
But left thought, art, faith, hope, and conſcience free.
Far other fame was hers, when church-craft [reign'd,
Then, every cherub's *face, with gall, was ſtain'd:*
Sweet-ey'd religion, ſow'rd, by prieſtly leaven,
Frown'd on pale peace—and ſhook her keys at heaven. [ſmall,
More than her Maker's rights, ſhe found too
And murmur'd, that his grants cou'd give,— but ALL:
Wild, inconſiſtent, blaſphemous, and vain,
Revers'd God's laws—to propagate his reign:
Her creeds taught curſes.—Her proud ſchools debate,
Nothing, but fool, a flattery, 'ſcap'd her hate.
She lov'd *obedience,—but ſhe lov'd it* blind:
And, ſafelier to ſubdue, debas'd *mankind.*
No pardon, there, let Britain's *ſins preſume;*
Freedom, and truth, are HERETICKS—*at* Rome.
Religion's dark'ners will no reverence feel
For faith, that bears no craft, and blinds no zeal: [from wiles,
Learning, uncurb'd by cant; Truth, waſh'd
An earth, that reaſons—and a heaven that ſmiles:
Homage, that no ſedition can betray,
Yet liber.y that laughs at lawleſs ſway.
Such had the world's vain miſtreſs, then been fram'd, [claim'd;
When this night's ſtory Rome's *attention*
Freedom had nurs'd no ſon to blaſt her reign,
And Cæſar *had a ſoul, without one ſtain.*

An EVENING CONTEMPLATION *in a* College, *being a* PARODY *on* The Elegy in a Country Church-Yard *. *By another* Gentleman *of* Cambridge.

THE curfew tolls the hour of cloſing gates, [key,
With jarring ſound the porter turns the
Then in his dreary manſion ſlumb'ring waits,
And ſlowly, ſternly quits it—tho' for me.
Now ſhine the ſpires beneath the paly moon, [reign,
And thro' the cloyſter peace and ſilence
Save where ſome fidler ſcrapes a drowſy tune,
Or copious bowls inſpire a jovial ſtrain:
Save that in yonder cobweb-mantled room,
Where lies a ſtudent in profound repoſe,
Oppreſs'd with ale, wide-echos thro' the gloom
The droning muſic of his vocal noſe.
Within thoſe walls, where thro' the glimm'ring ſhade [heap,
Appear the pamphlets in a mold'ring
Each in his narrow bed till morning laid,
The peaceful fellows of the college ſleep.
The

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for* 1751, *p.* 134.

The tinkling bell proclaiming early pray'rs,
The noify fervants rattling o'er their head,
The calls of buſineſs, and domeſtic cares,
Ne'er rouze theſe ſleepers from their downy bed. [cial fire,
No chatt'ring females crowd their ſo-
No dread have they of diſcord and of ſtrife; [fire,
Unknown the names of huſband and of
Unfelt the plagues of matrimonial life.
Oft have they baſk'd along the ſunny walls, [weight:
Oft have the benches bow'd beneath their
How jocund are their looks when dinner calls! [plate!
How ſmoke the cutlets on their crowded
O let not temp'rance too-diſdainful hear [ners laſt;
How long our feaſts, how long our din-
Nor let the fair with a contemptuous ſneer
On theſe unmarry'd men reflections caſt!
The ſplendid fortune and the beauteous face [moan)
(Themſelves confeſs it and their fires be-
Too ſoon are caught by ſcarlet and by lace:
Theſe ſons of ſcience ſhine in black alone.
Forgive, ye fair, th' involuntary fault,
If theſe no feats of gayety diſplay,
Where thro' proud Ranelagh's wide echoing vault
Melodious Frafi trills her quav'ring lay.
Say, is the ſword well ſuited to the band,
Does broider'd coat agree with ſable gown,
Can Dreſden's laces ſhade a churchman's hand, [town?
Or learning's vot'ries ape the beaux of
Perhaps in theſe time-tott'ring walls reſide [fair;
Some who were once the darlings of the
Some who of old could taſtes and faſhions guide,
Controul the manager and awe the play'r.
But ſcience now has fill'd their vacant mind [alted views;
With Rome's rich ſpoils and truth's ex-
Fir'd them with tranſports of a nobler kind, [the muſe.
And bade them ſlight all females—but
Full many a lark, high-tow'ring to the ſky, [light;
Unheard, unheeded greets th' approach of
Full many a ſtar, unſeen by mortal eye,
With twink'ling luſtre glimmers thro' the night. [leſs breaſt
Some future Herring, that with daunt-
Rebellion's torrent ſhall like him oppoſe;
Some mute, ſome thoughtleſs Hardwicke here may reſt, [foes.
Some Pelham, dreadful to his country's

From prince and people to comma
applauſe, [ba
'Midſt ermin'd peers to guide the high
To ſhield Britannia's and religion's law
And ſteer with ſteady courſe the helm
ſtate; [alo
Fate yet forbids; nor circumſcrib
Their growing virtues, but their crim
confines; [thro
Forbids in freedom's veil t' inſult
Beneath her maſk to hide the worſt
ſigns, [mi
To fill the madding crowd's pervert
With "penſions, taxes, marriages, a
"Jews;" [kin
Or ſhut the gates of heav'n on loſt ma
And wreſt their darling hopes, their
ture views. [ſtri
Far from the giddy town's tumultuo
Their wiſhes yet have never learn'd
ſtray;
Content and happy in a ſingle life
They keep the noiſeleſs tenor of th
way. [to prote
Ev'n now their books from cobwe
Inclos'd by doors of glaſs, in Doric ſty
On fluted pillars rais'd, with bron
deck'd,
They claim the paſſing tribute of a ſmi
Oft are the authors' names, tho' rie
bound, [car
Miſ-ſpelt by blund'ring binders' want
And many a catalogue is ſtrow'd arou
To tell th' admiring gueſt what books
there. [pre
For who, to thoughtleſs ignorance
Neglects to hold ſhort dalliance with
book?
Who there but wiſhes to prolong his ſta
And on thoſe caſes caſts a ling'ring loo
Reports attract the lawyer's parti
eyes, [quir
Novels lord Fopling and Sir Plume
For ſongs and plays the voice of beau
cries,
And ſenſe and nature Grandiſon deſire.
For thee, who mindful of thy lov
compeers
Doſt in theſe lines their artleſs tales rela
If chance, with prying ſearch, in futu
years,
Some antiquarian ſhall enquire thy fate,
Haply ſome friend may ſhake his hoa
head [' he r
And ſay, 'Each morn, unchill'd by froſt
'With hoſe ungarter'd, o'er yon tur
'bed, ['g
'To reach the chapel ere the pſalms b
'There in the arms of that lethar
'chair ['hig
'Which rears its moth-devoured back
'At noon he quaff'd three glaſſes to t
'fair, ['ey
'And por'd upon the news with curio
'No

'Now by the fire, engag'd in ſerious
'talk ['ſtand;
'Or mirthful converſe, would he loit'ring
'Then in the garden choſe a ſunny walk,
'Or launch'd the poliſh'd bowl with
'ſteady hand; ['of pray'r,
'One morn we miſs'd him at the hour
'Beſide the fire, and on his fav'rite green;
'Another came, nor yet within the chair,
'Nor yet at bowls, nor chapel was he
'ſeen: ['b'ring ſhire
'The next we heard that in a neigh-
'That day to church he led a bluſhing
'bride; ['fear
'A nymph, whoſe ſnowy veſt and maiden
'Improv'd her beauty while the knot was
'ty'd. ['remov'd,
'Now by his patron's bounteous care
'He roves enraptur'd thro' the fields of
'Kent;
'Yet ever mindful of the place he lov'd,
'Read here the letter which he lately
'ſent.'

The LETTER.

"In rural innocence ſecure I dwell,
'Alike to fortune and to fame unknown;
'Approving conſcience chears my hum-
"ble cell, ["own.
'And ſocial quiet marks me for her
"Next to the bleſſings of religious
"truth
'Two gifts my endleſs gratitude engage;
'A wife, the joy and tranſport of my
"youth, ["age.
'Now, with a ſon, the comfort of my
"Seek not to draw me from this kind
"retreat, ["move;
'In loftier ſpheres unfit, untaught to
'Content with calm, domeſtic life,
"where meet ["of love."
'The ſmiles of friendſhip and the ſweets

Occaſioned by the late MARRIAGE *of a* YOUNG LADY *out of* ESSEX, *now ſettled with her Spouſe at* St. IVES. *By a late Admirer.*

D——A at laſt reſigns her timorous hand,
Till now reluctant to the nuptial band:
Hail, happy conſort of the blooming bride!
Hail, gentle charmer, to his bed ally'd!
Ye'y'd ſpectators of the faithful pair,
Haze o'er the beauties of the virtuous fair: [bright,
Here in one point, with center'd luſtre
The rays of virtue, beauty, ſenſe unite;
Theſe climes awhile the lucid object
cheers, [ſpheres.
But ſoon ſhe ſets and ſhines in diſtant
Abandon'd I ſurvey the lone retreats,
The ſolemn Rookwood * walls, and yew-
capt ſeats,
Forget my abſent ſteps, and muſing ſtray,
Where penſive melancholy marks the ſi-
lent way. [dome?
Ah! where's the ſun that gilded late the
Aurora waiting on the royal room †?
Summer, while D—a ſtay'd, provok'd
her ſtay, [were gay.
When D—a ſmil'd, the groves and ſprings
Pleas'd Phœbus ſhot a warmer, genial
fire,
Bid nature revel, and ev'n Sk—s deſire.
But nature droops, ſince D—a's fled the
green,
And hoary winter dares deform the ſcene,
Winds, rains, and ſtorms intrude; the
cypreſs ‡ there [fair,
Ruſtles aloud, and mourns the parting
Nor wit, nor jocund fancy cheers the
place, [race.
O'ercaſt with Rooding ſwains, an iron

On the Death *of a Lady's* SQUIRREL.

OH little Scug! lie gently, earth,
For he was gentle from his birth:
Ah cruel death! was ſuch a prey,
So ſmall, ſo trifling, tho' ſo gay,
Worthy thy pow'r? Ah cruel death!
Why haſt thou robb'd poor Scug of breath?
Poor Scug! thou prettieſt thing that e'er
With blithſome ſportings ſooth'd the
fair;
How oft I've ſeen the wanton rove
Unqueſtion'd thro' the ſeats of love!
How oft my Lucy to delight
Play o'er thy tricks! at noon, at night
Poor Scug had always ſomething new,
And yet 'twas ſomething pretty too:
But, oh! he's gone, his tricks are o'er;
And pretty Scug can pleaſe no more.
For all thy pleaſantries now paſt
(Oh! that they could not ever laſt!)
Accept theſe numbers, nor refuſe
The grateful off'ring of the muſe.
I, pretty, little, tiny thing,
Could give no more unto a king.
Lucy, each morn, upon thy bier
Shall drop (O precious gem!) a tear.

Oxon. Trin. Coll.

EXTEMPORE: *On a Drawing of the Counteſs of* Hertford's, *afterwards Dutcheſs of* Somerſet.

THIS piece to lateſt times when
ſhown,
Hertford, ſhall dignify your own;
Where as a viſitor you came,
Juſt ſhew'd yourſelf, and left your
name.
So, Prior ſays, ſome years ago,
Apelles left his name at Co.
Learn hence, ye nymphs of Britain's
iſle,
How Hertford writes, and mark her ſtyle.

December, 1753.

4 D THE

* *Rookwood-Hall in Eſſex, where the lady reſided laſt ſummer.* † *Queen Elizabeth's room, fronts the eaſt.* ‡ *A tall cypreſs before the houſe.*

Monthly Chronologer.

WE had an account from Briſtol, that on Sunday, Nov. 25, one Jonas Levi, a travelling Jew, was found barbarouſly murdered between Abergavenny and Crickhoel, in Monmouthſhire, and his box plundered of almoſt all his goods. It appeared he was ſtrangled, a belt being girt and buckled exceeding tight round his neck, and that afterwards his brains were beat out, two large ſtakes out of the hedge lying by him, as alſo ſeveral pieces of his ſcull. His box was left by him, being plundered of all the plate, except one tea-ſpoon and a piece of another: Some hard-ware likewiſe was left in it. His pockets were turned out, and all his money gone. The value of his plate and money is imagined to be worth upwards of 100l. The coroner ſat on the body where it was found, and the jury brought in their verdict, wilful murder: And in order to bring to juſtice the perpetrator of it, the Jews reſiding in Briſtol promiſed a reward of 20l. to any perſon that ſhall apprehend the murderer, ſo he be convicted of the ſame; to be paid by the clerk of the ſynagogue. —Towards the end of the month we were informed, that the inhuman villain was taken and committed.

On Nov. 30, William Alexander, Eſq; citizen and tallow-chandler, was unanimouſly elected alderman of Cordwainers ward, in the room of Edward Ironſide, Eſq; the late lord-mayor, deceaſed.

The ſame day the anniverſary of the birth of her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales was celebrated, who then entered into the 35th year of her age.

MONDAY, May 3.

Jackſon and Edgell being ordered to be tranſported for life, the ſeven other malefactors condemned the laſt ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, were this day executed at Tyburn, viz. Horneblow, Shields, Hailey, Clark, French, Fairbrother and Sullivan. (See their ſeveral crimes in our Mag. for October laſt, p. 484.)

The ſame day, at a general court of the free Britiſh fiſhery, his royal highneſs the prince of Wales was re-elected governor, as was Mr. alderman Bethell preſident, and Mr. alderman Janſſen vice preſident.

TUESDAY, 4.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Rawlinſon, Eſq; the new lord-mayor, with the court of aldermen, preceded by the worſhipful company of grocers, of which his lordſhip is a member, proceeded in a grand manner (his lordſhip's coach being drawn by ſix horſes adorn'd with ribbons) from Guildhall to Tower-hill, where he was ſworn into his high office before the Rt. Hon. earl Cornwallis, conſtable of the Tower; as is uſual when a lord-mayor dies, and the courts are not ſitting. (See p. 533.)

FRIDAY, 7.

At the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, John Hamilton was capitally convicted for the robbery and murder of lord Harrington's cook, (ſee p. 437.) and received ſentence immediately according to the late act.

SATURDAY, 8.

Mr. John Bell was tried at the ſame ſeſſions upon an indictment for high treaſon, for having in his cuſtody a preſſ for coinage, againſt the ſtatute of the 8th and 9th of K. William; and ſeveral queſtions of law of great conſequence ariſing Mr. Bell was, by conſent of the attorney general, of council for the crown, and Mr. Davy, of council for the defendant found guilty, but ſubject to the opinion of the twelve judges, and the judgment to be reſpited accordingly. The council for the crown were Mr. attorney and ſolicitor-general, Mr. Banks, Mr. Ord, Mr. Parrot, and Mr. Williams; and for the defendant, Mr. Davy, and Mr. Gaſcoyne.

MONDAY, 10.

Hamilton, abovementioned, for the murder of lord Harrington's cook, was this day executed at Tyburn, and his body delivered to the ſurgeons, purſuant to his ſentence. He died a Roman catholick, and denied the robbery and murder to the laſt.

The ſame day the ſeſſions ended, when the 8 following malefactors received ſentence of death, viz. Dennis Neal, for robbing John Rixton, near the Foundling-Hoſpital; John Maſon and Joſeph Welch, for robbing John Humphrys of a watch and one guinea, near Iſlington; Robert Keys and Grace Granett, for robbing William Naſh of about 30s. near Coldbath-Fields; John Smith, for horſe-ſtealing; Stephen Barnes, for breaking the dwelling-houſe of John Purford, and ſtealing a guinea; and Richard Hutt for returning from tranſportation.

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TUESDAY, 11.

A LIST *of the* 26 *Perſons appointed* Truſtees *of the* Britiſh Muſæum (*late Sir* Hans Sloane's) *in the Act of parliament for that purpoſe.* (See p. 44, 89, 101, 193.)

Archb. of Canterbury, lord high chancellor or lord keeper, lord high treaſurer or firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, lord preſident of the council, lord privy ſeal, lord high admiral or firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty, lord ſteward of his majeſty's houſhold, lord chamberlain, ditto, biſhop of London, the two ſecretaries of ſtate, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, chancellor of the exchequer, lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench, maſter of the rolls, chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, attorney general, ſolicitor-general, preſident of the royal ſociety, preſident of the college of phyſicians. *All above for the time being.* Charles lord Cadogan, Hans Stanley, Eſq; Samuel Burrows, Eſq; Thomas Hart, Eſq; William duke of Portland, Edward earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

The archbiſhop, the lord chancellor, and the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, have the nomination of all the officers, aſſiſtants, and ſervants.

A conſiderable number of the above-mentioned truſtees met this day at the Cockpit, and, in purſuance of the directions of the ſaid act, elected the following 15 perſons additional truſtees, viz. Archibald duke of Argyll, Hugh earl of Northumberland, lord Charles Cavendiſh, Hugh lord Willoughby of Parham, Hon. Philip Yorke, Eſq; Sir George Lyttleton, Bart. William Sloane, Eſq; James Weſt, Eſq; Nicholas Hardinge, Eſq; Sir John Evelyn, Bart. Charles Grey, Eſq; William Sotheby, Eſq; Thomas Birch, D. D. John Ward, L L. D. Mr. William Watſon, F. R. S.

THURSDAY, 20.

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall, the antient oaths of office to be taken by the conſtables, inqueſt-men and ſcavengers, were ordered to be laid aſide, and ſuch others were preſcribed as are in the power of every conſcientious perſon to diſcharge.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz. An act to repeal the act to permit perſons profeſſing the Jewiſh religion to be naturalized by parliament: An act for the better ſecuring to conſtables and others the expences of conveying offenders to goal, and allowing the charges to poor perſons to give evidence againſt felons: To the land-tax bill of 2s. in the pound, the malt-tax bill, the mutiny bill, the private bill, and ſeveral naturalization bills.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Dec. 6. MILES Branthwayt, Eſq; of Norfolk, to Miſs Southerton.

8. John Bell, Eſq; of Lincoln's-inn, counſellor at law, to Mrs. Bradſhaw, relict of John Bradſhaw, late of Watford in Hertfordſhire, Eſq;

11. William Hallett, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Hopkins, daughter of John Hopkins, Eſq; of Britons in Eſſex, a fortune of upwards of 30,000l.

Thomas Winn, Eſq; of Achton in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Duncalf, of Highgate.

15. Samuel Henry Pont, of Lincoln's-inn, Eſq; to Mrs. Lethieuillier, relict of Manning Lethieuillier, Eſq; of Beckenham in Kent.

18. —— Williams, Eſq; counſellor at law, of Serjeants-inn, to Miſs Capper, of Southampton-buildings.

Sir James Caldwell, Bart. and count of Milan, to Miſs Hort, eldeſt daughter of the late abp. of Tuam, and niece to the earl of Shelburne, in Ireland.

22. Mr. Joſeph Gaſcoyne, youngeſt ſon of Sir Criſp Gaſcoyne, Knt. and alderman, to Miſs Chandler, a 10,000l. fortune.

The lady of Charles Gore, Eſq; memb. of parliamant for Hertfordſhire, delivered of a ſon.

Dec. 5. The lady of Sir William Maynard, Bart. of a daughter.

6. Counteſs of Kildare, of a daughter.

Lady Dorothy Hotham, wife of capt. Hotham, of Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, of a daughter.

25. The lady of the Hon. Capt. Rodney, of a ſon.

26. The lady of the Hon. Thomas Villiers, Eſq; one of the lords of the admiralty, of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

THOMAS Clargis, Eſq; only ſon of Sir Thomas Clargis, Bart. in France.

Sir Danvers Oſborn, Bart. lately appointed governor of New-York: He died a few days after his arrival in that province.

Nov. 28. Rev. Joſeph Harriſon, at Cirenceſter, father to Sir Thomas Harriſon, Knt. chamberlain of London.

29. Hon. lady Cookes Winford, relict of the Hon. Sir Thomas Cookes Winford, Bart.

The Rt. Hon. lady Jane Douglas Stewart, only ſiſter to his grace the duke of Douglas, and ſpouſe to John Stewart, Eſq; a lady poſſeſſed of all the virtues of her ſex; a dutiful daughter, the beſt of wives, and a moſt tender affectionate mo-

ther; of moſt unbiaſſed, diſintereſted friendſhip; moſt extenſive charity, benevolence and humanity to all in diſtreſs; with an affability, courteſy and humility, that heightened her illuſtrious birth, and gave a luſtre to her virtues; ſhe bore the ſevere and undeſerved trials ſhe underwent with the heroick greatneſs and firmneſs of mind natural to her family; and died perfectly reſigned to the divine will, undiſturbed at her diſappointments in this world. She left iſſue only one ſon, the other having died about nine months ago.

Rt. Hon. the counteſs of Hyndford, mother to the preſent earl of Hyndford, one of the 16 peers for Scotland.

Dec. 3. The moſt noble Richard Boyle, earl of Burlington and Corke, viſc. Dungarvon, baron Clifford of Laneſborough, and baron Boyle of Youghall, hereditary lord high treaſurer of Ireland, lord lieut. of the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, and county and city of York, and vice admiral of the ſame, one of his majeſty's privy-council, and knight of the moſt noble order of the garter. His lordſhip was one of the firſt introducers of the natural art of gardening, which at preſent prevails in England; and likewiſe a lover and encourager of the polite arts, particularly architecture, of his ſkill and taſte in which many ſpecimens remain. He is ſucceeded, as lord high treaſurer of Ireland, by the earl of Orrery, that poſt being annexed to the earldom of Corke.

4. The moſt noble Sackville Tuſton, earl of Thanet, baron Tuſton, and baronet, lord of Skipton in Craven, and hereditary ſheriff of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland. He is ſucceeded by his only ſon Sackville, now earl of Thanet, &c.

Rt. Hon. the counteſs dowager of Barymore.

9. Thomas Brooke, Eſq; barriſter at law, and one of the commiſſioners of bankruptcy.

10. The moſt noble Henry Hyde, earl of Clarendon and Rocheſter, viſc. Cornbury, viſc. Hyde of Kenelworth, baron Hyde of Hindon, and baron of Wotton-Baſſet, aged upwards of 80. He was grandſon to the famous Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, and lord chancellor, in the reign of K. Carles II. and his only ſon, the lord Hyde, dying in May laſt, the titles are now extinct.

Sir Archer Croſt, of Croſt-caſtle in Herefordſhire, Bart. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon of the ſame name, a capt. in the third reg. of dragoon guards.

12. Lady Caroline Scott, ſiſter to his grace the duke of Buccleugh.

13. Hon. lady Alice Byrne, daughter of lord Slane of the kingdom of Ireland, and relict of Sir Gregory Byrne, Bart. of that kingdom.

16. Hon. col. Butler, brother to lord viſc. Laneſborough, and adjutant general of the forces in Ireland.

18. Henry Polhill, Eſq; brother of David Polhill, Eſq; memb. of parliament for Rocheſter, and of Charles Polhill, Eſq; firſt commiſſioner of Exciſe.

20. Rev. Mr. Jeſſer, one of the prebendaries of Chicheſter.

The lady of William Baker, Eſq; alderman of Baſſiſhaw ward, and ſiſter to Jacob and Richard Tonſon, Eſqrs. booksellers in the Strand.

21. Sir Thomas Greſley, Bart. who was lately elected memb. of parliament for Litchfield.

22. Hon. Mrs. Colebrooke, wife of Robert Colebrooke, Eſq; member for Malden in Eſſex; ſhe was daughter to the lord Harry Pawlet, and niece to the duke of Bolton.

25. Sir Thomas Bootle, knt. memb. for Midhurſt in Suſſex, one of the king's council, and attorney general for the county palatine of Durham.

26. Mr. Robert Brown, an eminent hiſtory painter.

The death of Sir Harry Hicks, Bart. proves a miſtake.

Eccleſiastical Preferments.

From the London Gazette.

Bernard Mills, M. A. preſented by his majeſty, to the rectory of Hitcham, in Suffolk; and Thomas Heath, M. A. to the vicarage of Helmerton, in Wiltſhire.

From the other Papers.

Mr. Robert Vaux, preſented by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Curton-hall, in Northamptonſhire.—Daniel Wardle, M. A. by the hon. Fulk Greville, Eſq; to the rectory of Tringford, in Oxfordſhire.—Mr. Thomas Hill Jackſon, to the rectory of Holmes Peirſon, in Nottinghamſhire.—Richard Griggs, M. A. to the vicarage of Ryal-cum-Monkton, in Wiltſhire.—Mr. Thomas Rogers, to the rectory of Trevanion, in Cornwall.—Rich. Ward, M. A. to the rectory of Sould-Brook, in Lincolnſhire.—Thomas Jordan, B. D. to the rectory of Weſten Under-hill, in Wiltſhire.—Mr. Chapman, choſen by the dean and chapter of Briſtol, a minor canon of that cathedral.—Thomas Roſe, B. A. preſented to the vicarage of Hinton St. Leonard, in Dorſetſhire.—Samuel Moore, M. A. to the rectory of Lowthgrange in Devonſhire.—Arcott, M. A.

by the earl of Coventry, to the vicarage Bromlidge, in Weſtmoreland.—John Derby, M. A. to the rectory of St. Peter in the Stoke, in Hampſhire.—John Lockman, M. A. to the rectory of Dunſtable, in Bedfordſhire.—Mr. Rous, by the hon. Philip Yorke, Eſq; to the rectory of Clapwell in Bedfordſhire.— —Potts, M. A. by the duke of Mancheſter, to the rectory of Bearſton, in Eſſex.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

MORDAUNT Cracherode, Eſq; made lieut. governor of Fort St. Philip in Minorca, in the room of lieut. gen. Churchill, deceaſed: Lord George Beauclerk, governor of Landguard fort; and John Maitland, Eſq; capt. of an independent company of invalids doing duty there: Both in the room of Mordaunt Cracherode, Eſq;—Lord Charles Hay appointed col. of the late lieut. gen. Johnſon's reg. of foot; Richard Pierſon, Eſq; capt. of lord Charles Hay's company in the firſt reg. of foot guards; Edward Urmſton, Eſq; capt. lieut. and Knevet Wilſon and Edward Pownal, Eſqrs. lieutenants in the ſaid regiment.—Byam Crump, Eſq; appointed major to col. Duroure's reg. of foot.—Thomas More Molineux and John Leſly, Eſqrs; made lieutenants in the 3d reg. of foot guards.

From the other PAPERS.

Mr. Thomas Smith, attorney at Dartford, elected coroner for the county of Kent.—William Rowley, Eſq; admiral of the white, rear-admiral of Great Britain, one of the lords of the Admiralty, and member of parliament for Taunton, knighted by his majeſty, and inveſted with the enſigns of the order of the Bath.—Michael Jordain, Eſq; made a captain in the regiment of Welch fuzileers.—William Mott and Richard York, gent. elected coroners for Cambridgeſhire.—George Cragie, Eſq; made lord preſident in Scotland.—Rev. Dr. Bearcroft, appointed by the governors, maſter of the Charter-houſe, in the room of Nicholas Man, Eſq; deceaſed.

B—KR—TS.

JOHN Gibſon, of St. Clement Danes, hoſier.—William Downing, of Exon, ſergemaker.—John Cox the younger, of the pariſh of St. Olave, Southwark, button-maker and ſhopkeeper.—William Sanderſon, of the pariſh of St. Mary Woolnoth, linen-draper.—John Ridge, of Chicheſter, merchant.—Joſeph Sorton, of Cheſter, merchant and wetglover.—Jabez Marchant of Briſtol, merchant.—Henry Webb and William Webb, of Chicheſter, mercers and maltſters.—James May and Benjamin May, of St. Leonard Shoreditch, weaver, and partners.—George Dipford, late of Fleet-ſtreet, haberdaſher of ſmall-wares.—Edward Markland, late of Liverpoole, merchant—John Johnſton and David Fotheringham, of Blackwell-hall-yard, Cateaton-ſtreet, merchants and partners.—Tho. Dorling the younger, of Bury St. Edmund's, merchant.—William Searle Peers, of Braintree in Eſſex, clothier.—Robert Lumb, of Wakefield in Yorkſhire, clothier and factor.—Charles Chapman, of Union court, Broad-ſtreet, cyder merchant.—Anthony Freeman, of St. Albans, dealer.—Thomas Yalden, late of Alton, in Hampſhire, baker and mealman.—Edmund Palmer, late of ditto, carpenter and timber-merchant.—Ralph Biſhoprick, of Durham, woollen draper.—Samuel Smith, of Llai, in Denbighſhire, timber-merchant.—Benjamin Calthrop, late of Spilſby, in Lincolnſhire, grocer and tallow-chandler.—Robert Farmer, late of Bond Stables, within the liberty of the rolls, coachmaſter.—John Robinſon, of Friday-ſtreet, ſilkman.—Sydenham Shipway, late of Briſtol, linen-draper.—John Adams, of North Walſham in Norfolk, mercer and grocer.—John Laurie, of York Buildings in the Strand, wine-merchant.—Robert Davis, of Spittlefields, weaver and victualler.—Joſhua Mitchell, of Fordingbridge, Hants, grocer.—John Dixon of Egremont in Cumberland, merchant.—Henry Patient the younger, of St. Martin's in the Fields, woollen draper.—Henry Jeffery of Grocers Alley, bookſeller.—William Hughes, of Norwich, merchant.—George Freolick, of Hungerford market, wine merchant.—John Appleyard, of St. Sepulchre's, oilman.—Alexander Fatio, now or late of London, merchant.—John and Edward Brewer, of Cheapſide, haberdaſhers and partners.—William John, now or late of Fenchurch-ſtreet, victualler.—Robert Williams, of Abington Buildings, Weſtminſter, wharfinger.—William Partridge, late of Coventry, but now of Wood-ſtreet, London, ribbon-weaver.—William Cokayne, late of Cannon-ſtreet, merchant.—Henry Bowman, late of Penington-ſtreet, in the pariſh of St. George in the eaſt, brewer and victualler.—William Sparke and Edmund Brydges, of the Strand, ironmongers.—William Davies, late of Briſtol, linen-draper.—Thomas Dover Hopkins, of Abchurch-Lane, hoſier.—Jonathan Hobſon, of Thames-ſtreet, upholder.—Daniel Wales of Peterborough, mercer and draper.—Francis Hodgſon, of Knaresborough, Yorkſhire, innholder.—John Dale, of Sheffield in Yorkſhire, mercer, woollen-draper, and dealer in cutlery wares.

BY

BY letters from the Hague we learn, that in conſequence of the repreſentations made by that republick, in conjunction with his Britannick majeſty, to the court of France, touching the new works at Dunkirk, the French ambaſſador has preſented a memorial to the preſident of the week, in which it is ſaid, 'That the court, in giving orders to dig a canal behind the barracks of Dunkirk, had no other intention, but to carry off the filth of the ſtreets, which infected the air, and injured the health of the inhabitanes and gariſon; that they never imagined this innocent precaution could give any occaſion for the ſmalleſt complaint; that, nevertheleſs, to give the maritime powers a manifeſt proof of his moſt chriſtian majeſty's religious regard to treaties, and to remove every ground of uneaſineſs, he had not only ordered the ſaid works to be ſtopt, but alſo given directions for laying before their high mightineſſes a plan of Dunkirk, that they may judge themſelves of the true ſtate of its fortifications.'

But we have ſince heard, that their high mightineſſes have ſince had a particular account of theſe new works from one of their own people, which ſays, that they manifeſtly tend towards reſtoring that port to its former condition; therefore they will not probably truſt much to the plan of Dunkirk to be laid before them by the French miniſter.

Nov. 6. The new remonſtrances of the parliament of Rouen were ſent by four of their members to the French king; but however ſtrong their reaſoning may be, it can have no effect upon his moſt chriſtian majeſty, for his majeſty would not ſo much as admit that parliament's deputies to an audience, but ordered them to return home directly, ſo that probably he may never be truly informed of what brought them to Paris, much leſs ſee the remonſtrances they brought along with them. However, they are ſince publiſhed; and tho' they are full of reſpect for his majeſty's perſon, yet as they are both elegant and nervous, they will certainly add fuel to the flames of diſcord now raging between the clergy and laity of that unhappy country.

In the mean time the coup de grace ſeems now at laſt to be given to the parliament of Paris; for on the 7th ult. a courier arrived from Fontainbleau at Paris with a packet of letters de cachet, which were ſoon after delivered by the moſquetaires to the members of the grand chamber, and by which they were ordered to repair directly to Soiſſons, and wait there till further orders. Theſe gentlemen being thus removed to a greater diſtance from Paris, and the time fixed for the expiration of the commiſſion of the chamber of vacations being come, his majeſty thought fit to eſtabliſh by his letters patent a new ſort of court, never before heard of in France, to be called by the name of the royal chamber, and to hold its ſittings in the grand ſalon of the caſtle of the Louvre. Nov. 12, this new court aſſembled for the firſt time, and was opened by a ſolemn maſs of the Holy Ghoſt, in the ſame manner as the parliament uſed to do: The king's letters patents were then read for eſtabliſhing this new court, in which his majeſty, after ſetting forth his reaſons for eſtabliſhing it, explains his intentions, and orders it to take cognizance of all civil and criminal matters, and of thoſe relative to the police, in the ſame manner as was formerly practiſed by the parliament. After which, theſe letters proceed to nominate the perſons who ſhall compoſe this chamber, among whom are moſt of the great officers of ſtate; and concludes with a proviſo, reſerving to his majeſty a power to make ſuch regulations as he ſhall judge neceſſary for carrying on the ſervice, and for the good order of the ſaid chamber. (See p. 531.) But ſtill there was ſomething wanting: It was neceſſary for form's ſake to have theſe letters patent regiſtered ſome where or other: Properly they ought to have been regiſtered in the parliament; but the parliament was now no more: To ſupply this defect, the court of the chatelet was applied to, and required to regiſter them. Even that little court at firſt refuſed to obey; whereupon one of their members was ſent to the Baſtile, and another avoided being ſent thither by abſconding. After ſeveral meetings they were at laſt informed that letters de cachet were ready to ſend every one of them thither if they made any longer a reſiſtance, upon which they adopted the doctrine of paſſive obedience, and allowed the king's officers to regiſter theſe letters patents in their regiſter. But they have ſince come to more vigorous reſolutions; for that court having met on the 7th inſt. as ſoon as the lieutenant civil appeared, all the counſellors roſe up to go out. The lieutenant, aſtoniſhed, aſked what was the matter? They made him no anſwer, and withdrew without ſpeaking one word, leaving on the table the following arret: 'This court, inaſmuch as the detention of one of their members, the decree for the perſonal appearance of M. Gueret de Voiſins, the little freedom that is left them in voting, and the preſent calamities, give them juſt ground of apprehenſion for themſelves, and do not leave them at liberty to take care of the ſafety of their perſons and eſtates; have, after mature conſideration, thought proper to retire.' The lieutenant civil was left alone in the chatelet.

Divi-

DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

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PHYSICK.

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1	136	193 ¼		105 ¼	106 ⅛	105 ⅛	104 ½ ⅝	104 ⅛ ¼	102⅞ 103	61. 18s	1 5 0	N. N. E.	thaw
2	Sunday											N. N. E.	cloudy
3	136	193 ½		105 ⅜	106 ⅛	105 ⅛	104 ⅜	104 ⅜	102⅞ 103	61. 18s	1 5 0	E. by N.	cloudy
4	136 ⅛	194	121 ⅝	105 ⅜ ⅞	106	105 ⅛	104 ⅜ ½	104 ⅜	102 ¼ ⅛	61. 16s	1 5 0	E. by N.	cloudy
5	136		122	105 ⅜	106	105 ⅛	104 ⅜ ½	104 ⅜	102 ¼	61. 15s	1 5 0	W. by S.	clou. rain
6	136 ⅛	194 ¼	122	105 ⅜	105 ¼ ⅞	105 ⅛	104 ½ ⅝	104	102 ¼	61. 15s	1 5 0	N. by W.	fair clou.
7		194 ¼	122 ½	105 ⅜		105 ⅛	104 ½	104	102 ¼	61. 15s	1 5 0	N. N. W.	clou. cold
8	136 ⅛			105 ⅜	105 ¼	105 ⅛	104 ¼	103 ½	102 ¼	61. 15s	1 5 0	N. W.	hard froſt
9	Sunday											N. W.	froſt
10	136 ⅛	194 ¼		105 ⅜	106	105 ⅛	104	103 ¼ ⅜	102 ¼	61. 15s	1 5 0	W.	ſnow
11	136 ¼	194 ¼ ⅜	122 ¼	105 ½ ⅜	105 ¼ ⅛	104 ⅞	104 103⅞		102 ⅜ ¼	61. 12s	1 5 0	W.	cold thaw
12	136 ¼	194 ¼ ½	122 ¼	106 ⅛	105 ¼ ⅛	104 ⅞	104 103⅞		102 ⅜ ¼	61. 12s	1 5 0	W. by S.	rain
13	135 ¼	193 ½ ¾	121⅞ 122		105 ¼ ⅛	104 ⅛ ½	103 ⅛ ½	102⅞ 103	102 ¼	61. 11s	1 0 0	S. W.	rain
14	135 ¼		122	105 ⅛	105 ¼	104 ¼	104	103 ¼		61. 12s	1 0 0	S. S. W.	cloudy
15	135 ⅜	193 ¾	122	105 ¼		104 ⅜	104	103 ⅛	102 ¼	61. 11s	1 0 0	W. S. W.	clou. war.
16	Sunday											S.W.byW.	clou. war.
17	135 ⅞	193 ¾	122	105 ¼		104 ⅞	104	103 ⅛	102 ¼	61. 9s	1 0 0	S. W.	rain
18	135 ⅝	193 ⅞	121 ⅞	105 ⅜	105 ⅛	104 ⅞	103 ¼	103 ¼	102 ¼	61. 9s	1 0 0	W. S. W.	clou. war.
19	135 ⅝	193 ⅞	121 ⅞	105 ⅜	105 ⅛	104 ⅞	103 ¼	103 ¼	102 ¼	61. 9s	1 0 0	W. S. W.	rain
20	135 ½		121 ⅞			104 ⅞	105 ¼	103 ⅛	102 ¼	61. 6s	1 0 0	W. S. W.	clou. war.
21	135 ½		121 ⅝	105		104 ¼	103 ¼	103 ⅛	102 ⅛ ¼	61. 10s	1 2 6	S. W.	clou. war.
22				105		104 ⅞	103 ¼	103 ⅛	102 ⅛ ¼	61. 10s	1 2 6	W. S. W.	ſmall rain
23	Sunday											W.	fair
24	135 ½		121 ¾ ⅝	105		104 ⅞ ¾	103 ⅜	103 ⅜	102 ¼	61. 11s	1 2 6	W. S. W.	rain wind
25	Chriſt day											S.W.byW.	fair rain
26	135 ½		121 ¼ ⅝	105		104 ⅞ ¼	103 ⅜	103 ⅜	102 ¼	61. 11s	1 2 6	W. S. W.	wind fair
27	135 ¾		121 ¼ ⅝	105		104 ⅛ ¼	103 ⅜	103 ⅜	102 ¼	61. 11s	1 2 6	N.W.byN.	fair cold
28	135 ¼		121 ¼ ⅝	105		104 ⅞ ¾	103 ⅜	103 ⅜	102 ¼	61. 11s	1 2 6	N. W.	froſty
29	135 ¼		121 ⅛	105		104 ¼	103 ⅜	103 ⅜	102 ½	61. 11s	1 2 6	N.	froſt
30	Sunday											N. N. W.	clou. cold
31	135 ½		121 ¼	105		104 ⅞	103 ⅝	103 ⅝	102 ½	61. 11s	1 2 6	N. W.	clou. cold

BILL of Mortality from Nov. 27. to Dec. 25.

Chriſt.	Males	526	1019
	Femal.	493	
Buried	Males	770	1635
	Femal.	865	

Died under 2 Years old		610
Between 2 and 5	—	119
5 and 10	—	39
10 and 20	—	48
20 and 30	—	142
30 and 40	—	152
40 and 50	—	157
50 and 60	—	136
60 and 70	—	109
70 and 80	—	75
80 and 90	—	36
90 and 100	—	12
		1635

Buried		
	Within the Walls	118
	Without the Walls	380
	In Mid. and Surrey	764
	City & Sub. Weſt.	373
		1635

Weekly Dec. 4	—	411
11	—	410
18	—	512
25	—	302
		1635

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 10d.
Peaſe 24s. to 27s. per Quar.
Tares 22s. to 27s. per Q.

Price of corn	Mark-lane Exchange.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Birmingham.	Oxford.	Abingdon.
	Wheat 28s to 31s q	08l. 10s load	09l. 10s load	07l. 10s load	09l. 00s load	08l. 00s load	4s 0d to 4s 4d	10l. to per load.	10l. 10s. per load.
	Barley 17s to 19s.	20s to 00 qr	22s to 23 qr	18s to 21 qr	20s to 23qr	20s to 00	2s 8d to 2s 10d	16s. to 17s. od.	16s. to 17s.
	Oats 12s od to 15s	14s to 17 6d	18s to 19	13s to 16s	13s to 18	13s to 17 6d	2s od to 2s 1d	13s. od. to 14s. od. p. q.	13s. 6d. to 15s. od.

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APPENDIX

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCLIII.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 555.

As every Thing relating to our Woollen Manufacture is of the utmoſt Conſequence, I ſhall next give you a Debate we had in our Club, on the Bill paſſed laſt Seſſion, for permitting the Exportation of Wool and Woollen or Bay Yarn from any Port in Ireland, to any Port in Great-Britain *; *which was begun by* L. Veturius Philo, *who ſpoke in Subſtance thus,*

Mr. Preſident,
S I R,

A S Ireland is united with us under the ſame ſovereign, and really a part of the Britiſh dominions, I ſhall always concur in every thing that can be thought of for rendering it a happy and flouriſhing iſland, without doing a prejudice to the people of R—— V——.

this kingdom; but, I hope, the people of Ireland will forgive me, if I am againſt encouraging either their trade or manufactures at the expence of the trade or manufactures of England. I know that every gentleman who ſits here, ought to look upon himſelf as one of the repreſentatives of the people of Great-Britain, and not of the particular county, city, or borough for which he was choſen; but I never heard, that we ought to look upon ourſelves as the repreſentatives of the people of Ireland, or of any other of the Britiſh dominions. It is therefore the duty of every gentleman who has the honour of a ſeat in this aſſembly, even tho' he may have been born, or may have an eſtate in ſome of the Britiſh dominions beyond ſea, to conſider in the firſt place the intereſt and welfare of this kingdom: When a competition happens between the intereſt of thoſe dominions and the intereſt of any foreign

* *See* London Magazine *for September laſt, p.* 419.

foreign country, we are certainly bound to prefer the former; but when their intereſt happens to interfere with that of Great-Britain, we are as certainly bound to prefer the latter. This, I ſay, is our duty, and it is our duty not only as repreſentatives of the people of Great-Britain, but in common juſtice to the people we repreſent, becauſe they have always borne, and do ſtill bear much more than their proportional ſhare of the publick expence.

For this reaſon, Sir, I think it my duty to ſuppoſe the paſſing of this bill into a law, becauſe there never was, I think, a bill brought into this houſe, which tended more directly to the ruin of the people of this kingdom, and to the ſtarving of many thouſands of our poor. There is not a landed gentleman or a farmer of this iſland, but muſt be hurt by it; and as to our poor who live by ſpinning, ſhould this bill be paſſed into a law, it will ſoon become impoſſible for them to earn their daily bread by that ſort of labour; and very few of them, eſpecially thoſe of the female ſex, can earn it by any other. What then muſt they do? They muſt come with their children, if they have any, upon the pariſh; and we all know, that every pariſh in England is already charged with a poors rate above what they can well bear: Or otherwiſe they muſt ſell themſelves for ſervants to ſuch as will be at the expence of tranſporting them to Ireland or our plantations in America; which will ſtrip this country of ſuch numbers of thoſe who now aſſiſt our farmers in their hay and corn harveſt, that it will be impoſſible for them to manage their farms.

Theſe, Sir, are ſome of the moſt obvious conſequences of this bill; but as it conſiſts of two diſtinct parts, to wit, that relating to the importation of wool, and that relating to the importation of woollen-yarn, I ſhall conſider them diſtinctly; and firſt, with regard to the importation of Iriſh wool: It is certain, that all the lands in England are higher rented than the lands in Ireland, and that the expence of agriculture in England, by reaſon of our numerous taxes, far exceeds that in Ireland; conſequently the farmers in Ireland may ſell their wool at a much cheaper rate than thoſe in England can poſſibly do. Is it not then a neceſſary conſequence, that we muſt either diminiſh our rents, and aboliſh moſt of our taxes, or that all our farmers muſt in a few years become bankrupts? But our taxes we cannot aboliſh, becauſe they are all engaged either for the payment of the publick debt, or for the neceſſary ſupport of our government even in time of peace. A diminution of our rents then, and a very conſiderable one too, is the only method we can take for preventing the bankruptcy of our farmers. But can our landed gentlemen bear this? They muſt continue under the ſame aſſeſſment: They muſt continue to pay 2s. in the pound land tax, in time of peace, and 4s. in time of war, according to that aſſeſſment: Is this ſhewing the ſame regard to the landholders in this iſland, of whom we are the repreſentatives, as to the landholders in Ireland, of whom we are not the repreſentatives? And the partiality is the more glaring, the more cruel, as the latter are neither ſubject to an aſſeſſment nor to a land tax.

Sir, if this bill ſhould paſs into a law, it may be ſuppoſed that ſome of our rich landholders, who are not very highly aſſeſſed towards the land tax, and who have penetration and foreſight enough, will preſently begin to lower the rents of all their farms which have any ſort of ſheep walk, but the far greateſt part neither can nor will; the conſequence of which muſt be, that all ſuch farmers will ſoon be undone, and at laſt the landlords will themſelves be undone, by having moſt of their farms thrown upon their

their hands; for every gentleman who has ever met with such a misfortune, must be convinced, how little a gentleman can make of any farm while it is in his own hands. Even a farm which consists chiefly in sheep-walks, A requires more skill than most gentlemen are capable of, and more care and expence than any gentleman will chuse to be at; for a sheep is a very tender sort of creature, and liable to many accidents, which prove fatal if not prevented by due attention; and every one knows, that the lower sort B of people are more apt to be both negligent and wasteful, when they serve a gentleman, than when they serve a common farmer. And as to the expence, however small it may be in the summer time, it becomes very heavy in the winter, especially if C the winter be any way severe, and the sheep taken such care of as to prevent their wool from being spoilt, besides which, there are several articles of expence necessary for the improvement of the wool; for in my country, where some of the best wool D in England is produced, it is very common for a farmer to give 20 guineas for a fine tup or ram, in order to improve his breed of sheep; but if the price of our wool should be beat down by the importation of Irish, none of our farmers will be E able to afford giving such a price, and therefore I must suppose, that our wool will decrease daily, not only in quantity but fineness.

From what I have said, Sir, it is evident, that this bill, if passed into a law, will very much hurt every F landed gentleman and farmer in Great-Britain, and as to our poor who live by spinning, they must be utterly undone; for if we consider the many taxes we have in this country upon the necessaries of life, such as the malt tax, the salt tax, the tax G upon leather, upon soap and candles, and upon several other things, which affect the poor as well as the rich, and which neither poor nor rich are subject to in Ireland, we must conclude, that it is impossible for the poor to live here at so cheap a rate as they may do in Ireland. Let me then suppose, that a poor woman in this country may earn 6d. a day by spinning, and that this is the least she can require for furnishing her with the coarsest sort of food, lodging and apparel: I may then most reasonably suppose, that a poor spinner in Ireland may live equally well for a groat a day, and if she be equally skilful and industrious, she may consequently sell as much yarn for a groat as the other can sell for 6d. which is just 50 *per cent.* difference. Can we then suppose, that any manufacturer in England will purchase an ounce of English yarn, whilst there is any Irish yarn to be got? This, I think, is demonstration; and to talk in mathematical terms, the corollary plainly deducible from hence is, that most of our poor who now live by spinning, will transport themselves to Ireland or to our plantations in America, from whence many fatal consequences must necessarily ensue both at home and abroad. At home, as I have already hinted, it will bring great distress upon our farmers; for during the hay and corn harvest, many of these poor people employ themselves in that sort of labour, and during the rest of the year they support themselves by spinning; but when they are all gone, our farmers will often suffer greatly by a want of hands. Another fatal consequence will ensue here at home, which, I hope, some gentlemen on the other side of the house will attend to: It will considerably lessen the publick revenue; for if the support of a poor spinner costs 2d. a day here more than it does in Ireland, I must reckon that the whole of this difference goes some way or other towards the publick revenue, and amounts to 3l. and 1cd. *per annum*; therefore, if in a few years after the passing of this bill, 10,000 of these poor people should be drove out of the kingdom, it would be a loss of near

near 30,500l. *per annum* to the publick revenue, which is a loſs it cannot at preſent well bear. But the greateſt misfortune, in my opinion, that will enſue here at home, from our rendering it impoſſible for poor women to ſupport themſelves by ſpinning, is, that it will diſcourage matrimony among all ſorts of our poor: At preſent a plowman, or a journeyman in any mechanical ſort of buſineſs, may venture to marry, becauſe he knows that his wife may ſupport herſelf by ſpinning, and that even his children may in a few years learn to ſupport themſelves by the ſame means, without being any charge to him; but if you take this mean of ſubſiſtence away, it will hardly be poſſible for a poor woman to find any other, and conſequently few ſuch men will ever venture to marry.

Now, Sir, with regard to thoſe fatal conſequences that muſt happen abroad: I do not mean, Sir, that any conſequences can happen that will be fatal to Ireland, or to our plantations in America; but I mean, that ſuch conſequences will happen there, as muſt be fatal to this country; for after we have drove all our fine ſpinners of woollen yarn to thoſe countries, they will certainly ſet up all ſorts of fine woollen manufactures, and will at leaſt ſupply themſelves, which will of courſe prevent the ſale of any of our manufactures, either in Ireland or in our plantations, and conſequently diminiſh the quantity of thoſe worked up here at home, which will drive a great many of our manufacturers, as well as our ſpinners, out of the kingdom. I know that we have prohibited the exportation of any woollen yarn, or any woollen manufactures whatſoever, from Ireland to any foreign parts; and I likewiſe know, that we have laid the ſame prohibition upon our plantations in America; but we have never yet prohibited their working up any ſort of manufactures for their own uſe, nor do I think that we ought ever to do ſo; and from our bills of entry we may learn, what a loſs would be to this kingdom, ſhoul they once fall into a way of ſupply ing themſelves with all ſorts of woo len manufactures, which may ver probably be the conſequence of ou driving all our ſpinners of fine wool len yarn over to thoſe countries.

But ſuppoſe, Sir, that we coul paſs ſuch a law as this without th apprehenſion of any danger, yet th preſent is a very improper time fo it. The late mortality among th horned cattle, which, I am ſorry t ſay, is far from being yet ceaſed, ha obliged many of our farmers to ſtock their farms with greater numbers o ſheep than they ever did before; ſ that there is more wool now grow ing in this kingdom, than they ca probably find a vent for at what the call a living price; and tho' we had during the late war, and for ſom years after the peace, a pretty bri ſale for our woollen manufactures i foreign parts, which increaſed th demand for our wool, and encoura ged our farmers to increaſe their ſtock of ſheep, yet moſt merchants are o opinion, that this extraordinary ſal for our manufactures abroad is no over; conſequently we never had le occaſion for a ſupply of wool or wool len yarn from Ireland than we hav at preſent, nor was there ever a tim when it would have been ſo detrimen tal to the farmers and the poor ſpin ners of this kingdom. Therefore cannot, eſpecially at this critica time, give my conſent to the paſſin of this bill into a law.

The next Speech I ſhall give you i this Debate, was made by L. Vale rius Flaccus, *which was to th Effect:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I SHOULD not much wonder t hear of this bill's being diſlike by the populace, that is to ſay, b the very loweſt ſort of our people, ſo

S—r W—— Y——. non

ne of them underſtand the true in-
reſt of their country; and in eve-
y county and every town in England
e labouring people of every trade
d occupation, and the low dealers
every commodity, are for confin-
g the labour or the ſale to them-
ives alone, and are very angry if
y one they call a foreigner, by
hich they mean a perſon not born
their town, comes to interfere with
em. To this ſelfiſh monopolizing
irit we owe what are called the
rivileges of many of our cities and
oroughs, of which they are ſo te-
acious: To this we owe the fre-
uent mobs we have had amongſt
ur hay-makers here about London
gainſt the Iriſh; and to this we
wed the late riots among the jour-
eymen hatters here in Southwark.
his, I ſay, I am no way ſurpriſed
; for tho' theſe people know no-
ing of the general intereſt of the
ngdom, they very well underſtand
eir own intereſt, and very well
ow, that the fewer labourers there
e in their way, the higher wages
ey may inſiſt on, or the fewer re-
ilers there are of the commodity
ey deal in, the higher price they
y exact, the more eaſily they may
ter into a combination for raiſing
eir wages or their price. But as
ere is no maxim in trade more cer-
in and evident, than that the low-
the price of the materials and the
bour is with regard to any ſort of
anufacture, the cheaper it may be
ld, and the cheaper it is ſold the
ore of it may be exported, I am
priſed to find this bill oppoſed by
gentleman of ſuch good ſenſe, and
much publick ſpirit as the Hon.
ntleman who has ſpoke againſt it.
To find the leaſt ſhadow of rea-
n, Sir, for oppoſing this bill, ſe-
ral poſtulatums muſt be taken for
anted, which are contradicted by
ery day's experience: As firſt, it
uſt be taken for granted, that our
rmers cannot poſſibly ſell their
ool near as cheap as the farmers
Ireland may and do ſell theirs.
Secondly, that our ſpinners cannot poſſibly ſell their labour near ſo cheap as the Iriſh ſpinners do theirs. And, thirdly, that it is impoſſible for us to increaſe the ſale of our woollen manufactures in foreign parts. The firſt two of theſe, the Hon. gentleman was forced to take for granted, but I muſt beg leave to differ from him in both; for as to our wool, notwithſtanding our high rents and heavy taxes, our farmers have ſuch a high price, and ſuch a ready ſale, for every thing elſe they can produce in their farms, that they may ſell their wool as cheap as the Iriſh farmers can theirs; at leaſt, if there be any difference, it will be more than compenſated by the charge of tranſporting the wool from Ireland, and paying commiſſion for the ſale of it here. And as to ſpinning, if our ſpinners will ſubmit to live as frugally as the ſpinners do in Ireland, which they will certainly do rather than be tranſported, they can be but very little affected by any of our taxes; for they would then uſe very little ſalt or ſmall beer, and the taxes upon both are ſo very moderate, that they could ſcarely be felt. Then as to ſhoes, they can make but very little uſe of them, and conſequently could not be affected by our tax upon leather; and as to our taxes upon ſoap and candles, they can never much affect them, becauſe they do not waſh the yarn they ſpin, nor do they in country places make uſe of candles but of lamps. In ſhort, I do not think that the expence of living to a ſpinner in England, could be half a farthing a day more than in Ireland; for tho' we have, it is true, more and much heavier taxes than they have in Ireland, yet all our heavy taxes are ſuch as affect the rich only, or ſuch of our poor as do not live in ſo frugal a manner as they might and ought to do. Therefore, conſidering the charge and riſk of bringing woollen yarn from Ireland, I do not think it can be ſold

ſo cheap here, as our ſpinners or thoſe that employ them may afford to ſell what they ſpin. The conſequence, indeed, of importing Iriſh yarn, may perhaps be, that it will oblige our ſpinners to live more frugally, and to ſell their yarn cheaper, A than they do at preſent, which is a conſequence that, inſtead of being dreaded, ought to be wiſhed for, eſpecially conſidering the rival we now have in woollen manufactures at all foreign markets.

This, Sir, brings me to the third B poſtulatum neceſſary for founding an oppoſition to this bill. Will any man of common underſtanding ſay, that if we could drive the French and the Dutch entirely out of the woollen manufacture trade, we could not work up and export a much C greater quantity of woollen manufactures than we do at preſent? Sir, if we could do this, I will be bold to ſay, that we ſhould have occaſion for all the wool that could be produced, and all the woollen yarn that could be ſpun, both in Britain D and Ireland; and that our manufacturers could ſoon afford to give a higher price for both than they now ſell for either in Britain or Ireland. Theſe two countries are the chief rivals we have for woollen manufactures at all foreign markets, and E yet when I conſider their circumſtances, I am amazed how they ever came to be ſo. In France, their poor are as heavily loaded with taxes as the poor are in England: In Holland, they have more and heavier taxes upon the neceſſaries of life F than we have in this country: In both, their manufacture is chiefly ſupported by the wool which is by ſtealth carried to them from Britain or Ireland; ſo that they muſt pay a much greater price for it than it ſells for in either of theſe iſlands; G and yet they ſell their woollen manufactures at all foreign markets rather at a lower rate than ours can be ſold for. There muſt be ſome fault either in our people or ou publick conduct. I, indeed, be lieve it is part of both. Our poo people will not live ſo penurious or labour ſo cheap, as the poor do e ther in France or Holland; and all ou middle ſtanders, between the wool grower and the foreign conſume inſiſt upon a higher profit. The with regard to our publick conduct I am apt to believe, that the e ſtabliſhment of the woollen manu facture in France, and the conti nuance of that in Holland, was chiefl owing to our prohibiting the expor of any woollen manufactures fro Ireland in the year 1699, witho doing at the ſame time what is no propoſed to be done, that is to ſa without opening every port both Ireland and Great-Britain, for th exportation of wool and woolle yarn from Ireland to Great-Britain.

At that time, Sir, there was flouriſhing woollen manufacture Ireland, and much more than ſufficie for ſupplying themſelves, ſo that b this prohibition a vaſt number ſpinners and manufacturers of eve branch were thrown out of emplo ment; and as it was then a tim of peace with France, and numbe of French ſhips always in the Iri ports, they were ready to carry eve one of theſe people that offered France at free coſt. By this mea the French ſupplied themſelves wi expert ſpinners and other manufa turers of all kinds; and as no woo woollen yarn, or woollen manufa tures could then be exported b from a few ports in Ireland, nor i ported but at a few ports in Englan and were beſides liable to pay hi duties upon importation here, t people of Ireland could find no ve for a great part of their wool a woollen yarn, but by ſelling it in clandeſtine and unlawful manner the French. I ſhall not find fa with the prohibition then made; b ſurely I may ſay, it was made at improper time, and that we ou

at the ſame time to have given them full liberty to have imported, at leaſt their ſpare wool and woollen yarn into England, without paying any duty. It is really ſurprizing that thoſe uſeful materials ſhould have been allowed to remain liable to high duties upon importation here, until the 12th year of his preſent majeſty's reign; and I think it equally ſurprizing, that ſuch a bill as this we have now before us, has not been long ſince paſſed into a law; for until that year it was hardly poſſible for the people of the greateſt part of Ireland to ſend their wool or yarn to England, without firſt carrying it ſeveral ſcore miles by land; becauſe there was not a port from whence it could be exported to England, upon the whole ſouthern coaſt of Ireland weſtward from Kinſale, nor any one upon the weſtern or northern coaſt of Ireland, nor upon the north-eaſt coaſt ſouthward as far as Drogheda; and when they had with ſo much difficulty and expence legally embarked it for England, they could not land it in this kingdom but at ſuch ports where there was probably no demand for it, nor without paying ſuch high duties as made it impoſſible for them to ſell it to any advantage; and this prohibition was the more grievous, as they were then and ſtill are prevented by a ſtanding law, made in the reign of Charles II. from importing into England any of their cattle, ſheep, ſwine, beef, mutton, lamb, pork, butter or cheeſe; nor would they have been allowed to import bacon, if we had not laid an additional tax upon it in the year 1692.

Thus, Sir, at the ſame time that, by a law of our own making, we furniſhed France with a great number of woollen manufacturers from Ireland, we laid our fellow ſubjects in Ireland under a neceſſity to furniſh our enemies the French with wool and yarn for the employment of thoſe manufacturers, and with proviſions for their ſupport, at a cheaper rate than our manufacturers here at home could have ſuch materials or ſuch proviſions, while at the ſame time we were rewarding our people here in England for furniſhing them with bread; for notwithſtanding the general famine at that time, our bounty upon the exportation of corn was ſuſpended only from Feb. 10, 1698, to Sept. 29, 1700. From hence I leave gentlemen to judge, whether we have not by our own act and deed very much contributed towards enabling the French to rival us in the woollen manufacture; and it muſt be confeſſed, they have been very careful to make all poſſible advantage of our miſconduct. They have, for many years, given great encouragement both to maſters and ſervants in the woollen manufacture, and to ſuch as would run the riſk of carrying them wool from England or Ireland; for tho' they have a great deal of wool of their own, and may have large ſupplies from Germany, it is ſo coarſe that no tolerable manufacture can be made of it by itſelf alone, but with a mixture of Engliſh or Iriſh wool, it makes a tolerable ſort of cloth; and as to all their fine woollen manufactures, they are made up entirely of Engliſh or Iriſh wool, or of that wool with a mixture of Spaniſh. This affair I have been diligently examining into for theſe 30 years, for which purpoſe I had ſent me from France a pattern of every ſort of cloth they make, with an account what ſort of wool each reſpective pattern was made of; and I once met with a gentleman ſo well ſkilled in their manufactures, that from the pattern itſelf he told me, without being once miſtaken, how much Engliſh or Iriſh wool was in the compoſition, the coarſeſt of which had a mixture of at leaſt one third part of ſuch wool.

This, Sir, is, I think, a demonſtration, that if we could prevent any wool's being clandeſtinely car-

ried from Britain or Ireland to France, we ſhould put an end to their rivalſhip in the woollen manufacture, and by the ſame means we ſhould put an end to that of the Dutch; and if we could do this, gentlemen may eaſily ſee that the importation of Iriſh wool, or woollen yarn, would be far from lowering the price either of the wool, or the woollen yarn, of Great-Britain. But this we have been attempting to do by a method which near a hundred years experience might have ſhewn us to be by itſelf alone ineffectual: That is to ſay, by prohibiting the exportation of wool or woollen yarn under ſevere penalties: I am far from ſuppoſing that this method ought to be altered or neglected; but it will not do by itſelf alone; and the only additional method we can think of, is that of allowing wool and woollen yarn to be carried eaſily and freely from any part of our own dominions to any other; for when every ſort of monopoly is aboliſhed within our own dominions, we ſhall certainly be able to work our own wool up into cloth, at a cheaper rate than it can be worked up in any foreign country; and this will likewiſe be the moſt effectual method for confining the weaving and finiſhing our woollen manufactures to this iſland; nothing being more evident than that our allowing the Iriſh to import their wool and woollen yarn freely into Great-Britain, will rather prevent than encourage them to ſet up any manufactures of fine cloth, even for their own uſe; and the argument holds equally ſtrong with reſpect to our plantations in America, ſhould they ever be in a condition to produce either wool or woollen yarn.

I hope, I have now ſhewn, that this bill can produce none of the frightful conſequences that have been mentioned: On the contrary, Sir, I think, that as it is the moſt proper method we can take for putting an end to the woollen manufactures both of France and Holland, and ingroſſing, in a great meaſure, the whole woollen trade to ourſelves alone, it will increaſe the price of our wool and woollen yarn in this country as well as Ireland, and alſo the number of ſpinners in both, and conſequently, that it will contribute towards raiſing the rents of all the lands in Ireland, without diminiſhing any of thoſe in Great Britain; therefore I hope it will be paſſed into a law.

The next Speech I ſhall give you in this Debate, was made by T. Virginius Rutilus, *the Purport of which was as follow.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

THE advocates for this bill are very much in the right to inſiſt upon it, that the wool and woollen yarn of England may be ſold as cheap as the wool and woollen yarn of Ireland, and that by this bill we ſhall in a great meaſure put an end to the woollen manufactures of France and Holland; for if there were any truth or probability in theſe two prophetick facts, I ſhould be as ſtrenuous an advocate for the bill as any gentleman in this houſe. But as I am fully convinced of the contrary with reſpect to both, I muſt be againſt the bill's being paſſed into a law. I think it is next to a demonſtration that until the rents and the taxes in England be reduced as low as they now are in Ireland, or thoſe in Ireland raiſed as high as they are at preſent, or may hereafter be, in England; that is to ſay, until the rents and the taxes be brought to a perfect equality in the two countries it is impoſſible for our farmers to afford ſelling their wool, or for our ſpinners to afford ſelling their woollen yarn, near ſo cheap as the ſame commodities may be ſold in Ireland. Our farmers who live near London, or any of our great cities, have, indeed, a ready ſale, and a pret-

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good price, for every thing they can produce upon their farms; and every one knows, that their rents are higher in proportion. But as to our farmers who live at a diſtance from any great city, they have no ſale at all for any thing that cannot be kept, and eaſily tranſported from their farm to a diſtant market: Therefore from thoſe things only, of which wool is one, and in many farms the chief, they muſt make up their high rents; and conſequently can ſell none of them ſo cheap as they may be ſold by farmers who do not pay near ſo high a rent; or if they ſhould be obliged to lower the price upon one ſort of produce, ſuch as wool, they muſt raiſe the price proportionably upon all the reſt, ſuch as corn, cattle, butter, cheeſe, and the like; and what ſort of an effect this would have upon our ſpinners, manufacturers, and all other tradeſmen, every gentleman may eaſily ſee. But even with regard to our farmers, Sir, it is not the high rents only, but alſo the taxes they and their ſervants pay, that contributes towards rendering it abſolutely neceſſary for them to ſell every produce of their farm at a higher price than they might otherwiſe do. And as to our ſpinners, and all other working people or labourers, we ſhould conſider, that they not only pay the taxes upon the neceſſaries they themſelves make uſe of, but they contribute towards the payment of the taxes that are paid by all thoſe concerned in producing, manufacturing, ſelling and retailing thoſe neceſſaries: For example, they not only pay the tax upon the leather of which their ſhoes were made; but they contribute towards payment of the taxes paid by the ſhoemaker and his ſervants that made them, by the tanner and his ſervants that dreſſed the leather, by the farmer and his ſervants that produced it, and by every one that were concerned, either as maſter or ſervant, in the ſale and retail of that leather, from the producer to the conſumer: and all theſe again contribute towards the taxes that are paid, or contributed towards, by the ſpinners of the yarn of which the cloaths they wear are made. It is the ſame with reſpect to ſmall beer; for I hope, the advocates for this bill will deign to allow our Britiſh ſpinners a little ſmall beer: They not only pay the malt-tax and the exciſe for all the ſmall beer they drink, but they contribute towards the payment of that and all the other taxes that are paid by the farmer who produces the barley and hops, by the maltſter who makes the barley into malt, the miller who grinds it, the brewer who brews it, and every one concerned in the ſale or retail of the malt, hops, or ſmall beer; for I muſt obſerve, that few, if any, ſpinners brew their own ſmall beer: They generally have it from the brewer, or more frequently from the chandler's ſhop; and as every tax raiſes the price of the commodity above twice as much as the tax amounts to, if we allow a ſpinner but a quart of ſmall beer a day, which is but one third of what we allow our idle ſoldiers at free coſt, the exciſe alone will amount to double what an advocate for this bill has computed to be the difference of the expence of a ſpinner's living in England or in Ireland, ſuppoſing they were never to taſte one drop of ſtrong beer, or any other ſort of comfortable liquor, ſo neceſſary in this moiſt and cold climate. It muſt therefore be a very erroneous calculation to ſuppoſe, that this difference does not amount to above half a farthing a day, conſidering the multitude of taxes which even the pooreſt ſort of our people muſt pay, or towards which they muſt contribute in proportion to what they conſume; for they cannot have a lodging without contributing towards the tax upon houſes: In moſt places of England they cannot have a fire without paying

ing a tax upon the coals they burn; and even the greateſt part of the oil they burn in their lamps they muſt pay a tax for, beſides contributing towards the taxes paid by thoſe concerned in the importation, ſale, or retail of it.

Thus, Sir, from what I have ſaid gentlemen may ſee, that the effect of our taxes is really a ſort of circle: It goes round and round from the producer or importer, through every intermediate operator, to the conſumer, and back again, by the ſame path, from the conſumer to the producer or importer; and this circle may moſt properly be called a magick circle, not only becauſe of the marvelous effects it produces, but becauſe we were drawn into it by deluſion, and, I fear, ſhall never get out of it, by any aſſiſtance that is not more than human. It is this circle which we have been deluded into, that has enabled the French to become, and the Dutch to continue to be our rivals in the woollen manufacture; for whatever their taxes may be, whatever methods they take to raiſe them, it is certain, that in both theſe countries the poor working people may live at a cheaper rate, and do work for leſs wages, than ſuch people may or do in England. We may ruin our farmers, we may beggar our ſpinners, by the importation of Iriſh wool and yarn; but whilſt we are in this magick circle, we ſhall never be able to put an end to the woollen manufacture, either in France or Holland. On the contrary, it is my opinion, that by this bill we ſhall increaſe it in both; for we ſhall divert the Iriſh from the linen manufacture they are now engaged in: Inſtead of employing their lands in the production of hemp and flax, they will turn them into ſheep-walks; and inſtead of ſpinning linen yarn, their ſpinners will turn themſelves to the ſpinning of woollen. By this means they will greatly increaſe their quantity both of wool and woollen yarn; and as both now do, and always will ſell in France for near double the price they ſell for in England; they will ſmuggle into France a great deal more than they do at preſent, eſpecially as we ſhall by this bill render it more eaſy for them to do ſo; for the more ports there are in Ireland towards which wool or yarn may be conveyed under pretence of ſending it to Great-Britain, the more eaſily it may be ſmuggled on board ſome ſhip bound to France; and the more ports there are in Britain to which it may be conveyed, the more ſafely theſe ſmuggling ſhips may ſail to France or Holland, as it is impoſſible for our guard-ſhips to ſearch every ſhip they come in ſight of upon any part of our coaſt. And in time of war it will be impoſſible for us to prevent the French from having as much of the Iriſh wool and yarn as they pleaſe by a connivance between the Iriſh merchants and their countrymen ſettled in France, in order to have the ſhips they load with wool at ſome by-port for England, ſeized ſoon after their ſailing by a French privateer.

I am therefore convinced, Sir, that by this bill we ſhall ruin our own people, without doing any prejudice to the woollen manufacture either of France or Holland; and this our people ſeem already to be ſenſible of, for tho' the bill has been hurried through this houſe with great precipitation, it has already occaſioned mobs and riots among the manufacturers in ſeveral parts of the country, as at Norwich and ſeveral other places, particularly at Bradford, where the mob was ſo outrageous that they were forced to ſend for two troops of dragoons to keep them quiet, a method for keeping the peace which, I ſhall grant, may ſometimes be neceſſary, but every gentleman muſt grant, that we ought as much as poſſible to avoid every thing that may reduce us to the neceſſity of making uſe of this method. If this bill be in itſelf right, and ne-

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ceſſary for the publick good, there can be no greater hurt in putting it off to another ſeſſion, and ordering it to be printed, that the people may have time to conſider it; for however ſelfiſh ſome of the lower claſs of people may be, the ſenſible men among them underſtand the true intereſt of their country as well, and have, I believe, as great a regard for it, as ſome of their betters. By them the reſt will always be governed; and therefore if it be right, give them but time to conſider it, and they will approve of it, which they are far from doing at preſent; for if the bill had not been ſo hurried, I am perſuaded, we ſhould have had petitions from every county in England againſt it.

In thoſe petitions, Sir, they would have told you, that it is not the high price which the farmer has for his wool, that makes it come ſo dear to the manufacturer, but the high profit which the wool-ſtaplers inſiſt on; and that this profit they have raiſed, and ſtill keep up, by a ſort of combination among them. By this combination they beat down the price to the farmer ſo low, that the producing of wool is hardly worth his while, if his farm will produce any thing elſe; and they raiſe the price to the manufacturer ſo high, that he can get but very little profit by the ſale of his cloth. By this means theſe wool-ſtaplers, who are but a ſort of brokers, make great eſtates, ſome to the amount of 20, 30, or 40,000l. whilſt neither the farmers they buy from, nor the manufacturers they ſell to, can get ſufficient to provide for their families. We have many laws, Sir, for preventing combinations amongſt poor workmen, but few, if any, for preventing combinations amongſt the rich maſter that employ them: The one I take to be as neceſſary as the other; and I wiſh we would begin with contriving ſome proper and effectual law for preventing any ſort of combination among our wool-ſtaplers. If we can do this, and at the ſame time aboliſh ſome of our moſt burthenſome taxes, we ſhall have no occaſion for the free importation of Iriſh wool, or at leaſt for the free importation of Iriſh yarn, which, in my opinion, is one of the moſt pernicious things we can think of; for the yarn coſts more than all the other parts of the manufacture, and conſequently it is giving away from the people of Great-Britain more than one half of the profits of our woollen manufacture, which ought not, I think, to be done by the parliament of Great-Britain.

The laſt Speech I ſhall give you in this Debate, was that made by Pomponius Atticus, *which was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

I AM afraid, that many gentlemen look upon our preſent debate as a diſpute or competition between the people of Ireland and the people of Great-Britain, and by conſidering it in this light, I do not at all wonder at their allowing to every argument againſt the bill more weight, and to every argument in favour of the bill leſs weight, than it ſhould have. This is a commendable partiality, if the diſpute were really ſuch as they conceive it to be. But the diſpute or competition is really between the people of Great-Britain and people of France, which of us ſhall have the ſpare wool and woollen yarn produced in Ireland, above what the people there have occaſion for to anſwer their home conſumption. If gentlemen would conſider the preſent debate in this which is the true light, I am convinced their partiality would be upon the oppoſite ſide to what it is at preſent, and in that caſe we ſhould have had no debate, for the bill would have met with an unanimous concurrence. In Ireland as well as in England, there are large tracts of

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country which are fit for nothing but ſheep-walks: In Ireland as well as in England, the poor will employ themſelves in ſpinning woollen yarn rather than ſit idle and ſtarve; for they cannot all be employed in ſpining linen yarn, or any other ſort of buſineſs. The neceſſary conſequence is, that more wool and more woollen yarn will always be produced in that country than their home conſumption requires: What can they do with the ſurplus? We have prohibited their exporting any ſort of woollen manufactures: We have likewiſe prohibited their exporting to foreign parts any of their wool or woollen yarn; and have moreover laid them under great difficulties with reſpect to exporting it to England. The prohibition, Sir, is like the prohibition againſt exporting gold or ſilver in Spain and Portugal: It is impoſſible to prevent it; for where the courſe of trade makes the exportation abſolutely neceſſary, or extremely advantageous, for thoſe that have it, no ſeverity of law, no rigour in the execution can prevent it: It only raiſes the price to the purchaſer. The Iriſh find that they can make no advantage by working up and exporting their woollen manufactures either openly to England, becauſe of the duties and difficulties they are liable to, or clandeſtinely to any foreign port, becauſe of the high duties laid upon them at every ſuch port; but all countries except this receive their wool and woollen yarn at every port, and without any duty or difficulty; and as France is the country to which they may export clandeſtinely their wool and woollen yarn with the greateſt eaſe and moſt advantage, we may aſſure ourſelves, that all they can ſpare will be carried thither, unleſs we open an eaſy and free importation for it here.

The reaſon, Sir, that makes the French ſo fond of, and pay ſo high a price for Iriſh wool and yarn, is becauſe with one pound of it they can work up two pound of their own, into a ſort of cloth that is not only fit for their own quality, but ſaleable at a foreign market: Whereas, if they could procure no ſuch wool or yarn from Britain or Ireland, they could not of their own wool alone, make any ſort of cloth that would be fit for either of theſe purpoſes. From this conſideration every gentleman muſt ſee, how much our exportation of woollen manufactures might be increaſed, if we could prevent the French from having any wool or woollen yarn from Britain or Ireland; and in my opinion, the only effectual method for doing this, will be to open an eaſy and free importation for both from Ireland to Great Britain. By this means we ſhall remove the neceſſity which the Iriſh are now under to ſell their wool and yarn at a low price to thoſe who clandeſtinely export it to France, which will not only greatly leſſen the quantity ſo exported, but raiſe the price of it ſo high to the French, that it will become impoſſible for them to rival us at any foreign market.

This, Sir, is a conſequence that, I think, muſt neceſſarily enſue from our opening an eaſy and free importation of wool and woollen yarn from Ireland; and it is a conſequence ſo deſirable, that it is ſurely worth our while to try the experiment. I ſhould be ſorry if I thought, that our farmers could not poſſibly ſell their wool, or our ſpinners their woollen yarn, as cheap as either the wool or woollen yarn of Ireland could be ſold here, after paying freight, inſurance, commiſſion, and ſeveral petty charges, which the importation muſt always be attended with. But if it ſhould upon trial appear to be ſo, we muſt either lower our rents, or alter our method of taxation, by aboliſhing all the taxes that any way affect the poor, and augmenting thoſe that affect

affect the rich only; for it would be better, even for our landed gentlemen, to pay a conſtant tax of 4s. in the pound, than to ſuffer the French to worm us out of our woollen manufacture; becauſe they would in that caſe find a diminution in their rents, far exceeding 4s. in the pound. However, I am under no apprehenſion of our being reduced to any ſuch neceſſity, for two very ſubſtantial reaſons: Firſt, becauſe I am convinced, that both our farmers and ſpinners may always afford to ſell their wool and their yarn as cheap as the Iriſh wool and yarn can be imported and ſold here; and as to yarn, I think, I am founded on experience; for tho' a free importation of linen thread and yarn from Ireland, has been allowed ever ſince the year 1696, yet it has not diminiſhed the ſpinning of ſuch in this iſland, but on the contrary the ſpinning of both has increaſed very much ſince that time. And my ſecond reaſon is, becauſe I am convinced, that by allowing a free and eaſy importation of Iriſh wool and yarn, and thereby depriving the French of the chief ſupport of their woollen manufacture, the price both of Bri iſh and Iriſh wool and yarn will in a few years riſe above what either ſells for at preſent. The importation of Iriſh may for the firſt year or two lower the price here; but in that time the exportation of our woollen manufactures will increaſe ſo much, and there will be ſuch a demand for all the wool and yarn that can be produced here, or imported from Ireland, that the price will ſoon mount up to above what it is at preſent.

Now, Sir, after what I have ſaid, I think, I need not enter into any minute conſideration as to the effect of our high rents or taxes; for if the price of wool and woollen yarn here be not diminiſhed, we ſhall only enable the Iriſh farmers and ſpinners to live better, without obliging the Britiſh to live worſe, than they do at preſent; and as to the difference between a poor ſpinner's living in Britain or Ireland, what I have obſerved with regard to linen yarn, is a proof from experience, that it is not ſo conſiderable as ſome gentlemen imagine. Then as to our farmers and their wool, I think, no better argument can be offered in favour of this bill, than what an Hon. gentleman who ſpoke againſt it, told us of our wool-ſtaplers; for to prevent combinations among the dealers in any particular commodity, there is no way ſo effectual as that of increaſing their number, which we ſhall certainly do by this bill; becauſe at almoſt every one of our ports, there will be ſome perſon eſtabliſhed as a factor for the Iriſh wool, and he of courſe will apply himſelf to the buying and ſelling the Britiſh wool produced in his neighbourhood, which will effectually put an end to the combination, if there be any, amongſt our preſent wool ſtaplers.

And as to this bill's giving a greater latitude for ſmuggling wool and yarn to France from Ireland, I was ſurprized, Sir, to hear it inſinuated by any gentleman who has conſidered the regulations eſtabliſhed by the act of the 12th of his preſent majeſty, and that of the 11th of K. William; for by the former no wool can be put on board any ſhip but ſuch as have been regiſtered for tranſporting of wool from Ireland to England, nor at any place but ſome lawful quay appointed by the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in Ireland; and by the latter any perſon may ſeize and carry to the king's ware houſe all ſuch wool and woollen yarn, as ſhall be laid on board any veſſel, or laid on ſhore at or near the ſea, or any navigable river, with intent to be exported to foreign parts, which intention will certainly be preſumed, if the wool has been brought from any diſtance, unleſs it be near a lawful quay, and a regiſtered ſhip there ready to receive

ceive it on board. To this I muſt add, that the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in Ireland will certainly increaſe the number of their officers; and it will not ſurely be ſaid, that increaſing the number of watchmen gives a greater latitude to thieving, eſpecially when theſe watchmen may always make more by their fidelity than they can make by their treachery. But what I depend moſt on, is an alteration in the temper of the people of Ireland themſelves; for when they become ſenſible, that both their wool and yarn may be freely tranſported from any port in Ireland to any port in Great-Britain, and find that they may have a higher price for both than they uſed to have from the French ſmugglers, they will all become zealous againſt allowing any clandeſtine exportation to foreign parts; an inſtance whereof, a noble lord told us, has already happened at Cork in Ireland.

As to this bill's having been hurried through the houſe, Sir, the Hon. gentleman who ſaid ſo, did not certainly conſider the time when it was moved for, which was February the 27th, ſo that it will be a full month to-morrow ſince it was firſt moved for; and ſuch a ſhort bill which has been a month in paſſing thro' this houſe, cannot ſurely be ſaid to have been hurried; nor do I believe it either has, or ever will occaſion any mobs among the people: The late one at Norwich was occaſioned by a combination among the workmen to raiſe their wages; and very probably the riots at Bradford, and other places, were owing to the ſame cauſe; for all ſenſible farmers, and all maſters of manufactures muſt approve of this bill; and the mob never conſider any thing that does not immediately affect them, which this bill certainly does not at preſent, and, I believe, never will, as I have ſhewn that the exportation of our manufactures will probably increaſe, and conſequently the wages of all workmen in that way will riſe, or greater numbers of them will be employed, which is a conſequence every Britiſh ſubject ought to wiſh for; and therefore I am for the bill's being paſſed into a law.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our* Magazine *for* January, 1754.]

The Diſſertation on the Purple of the ANCIENTS, *from Dr.* TEMPLEMAN, *concluded.* *(See p.* 559.*)*

WHILST I was conſidering, ſays Mr. De Reaumur, the ſhell-fiſh I have been mentioning, I chanced to find on the ſea ſhore a new tincture of purple, which I was not in queſt of. Chance hath almoſt always a ſhare in our diſcoveries, and all that attention can do is to puſh luck to the improvement of natural knowledge, as at play to the improvement of one's fortune. I obſerved that the *buccina* (for I would preſerve to them their Latin name) were commonly collected together round certain ſtones, or under arches of ſand, which the ſea had made hollow by waſhing away the ſand underneath. I remarked, I ſay, that the *buccina* were aſſembled ſometimes in ſuch great quantities in theſe places, that you might gather them up in handfuls there, whereas they lay widely diſperſed every where elſe. I obſerved at the ſame time that theſe ſtones or arches of ſand were covered with certain grains, whoſe figure ſomewhat reſembled an oval. The length of theſe grains was ſomewhat more than three lines, and their thickneſs ſomewhat more than one; they appeared to me to contain a whitiſh liquor, inclining to a yellow. This reſemblance in colour to the liquor of the *buccinum*, and the manner in which the *buccina* were always aſſembled round theſe little grains, gave me a notion that there might be drawn from them a purple tincture, ſuch as is drawn from that fiſh: I muſt own that a conjecture can ſcarce have a more ſlight foundation: however I took ſome of the grains immediately from the ſtones to which they were adherent, and making uſe of the firſt linen and the leaſt coloured that preſented itſelf at the inſtant, I ſqueezed ſome of the juice upon the ruffles of my ſhirt; they appeared to me to be a little ſoiled by it; but I ſaw no other colour than a yellowiſh caſt, which I diſcerned with difficulty in certain places. Divers objects that drew my attention made me forget what I had done to my ruffles; I thought no more of them, when caſting my eyes by chance upon my ruffles a little while after, I was ſtruck with an agreeable ſurpriſe; I ſaw a very beautiful purple colour on thoſe places where the grains had been bruiſed. I could ſcarce believe a change ſo quick and ſo great; I repeated the trial by wetting my ruffles with the juice of ſome others that I picked out with care, as the whiteſt or rather leaſt yellow; I ſqueezed them on places of my ruffles untouched before, which at firſt gave no colour that approached to red; yet I had ſcarce fixt my eyes on them two or three minutes, but I ſaw them take a purple colour like that which the former grains had given; this purple colour is at leaſt as beautiful as what is drawn from the *buccinum*; my only fear was that it would be more fading, and conſequently leſs proper for dying. The

sea water served immediately to clear up this point, I washed my ruffles in it as much as I could, without perceiving any alteration in their new colour, and they have preserved it, notwithstanding a great number of washings through which they have passed since; I must own, however, that each washing weakens it, although it doth not entirely remove it.

The reader will imagine, that my curiosity was roused at this new discovery, and that I gathered up as many of these grains as I could before the tide came in, in order to make experiments at home. No sooner was I got into my closet than I began to squeeze out the juice of some of them upon different pieces of linen; but the success did not answer my expectation, and I had as much reason now to be surprized at the failure, as before at the production of so sudden a colour. In less than two or three minutes my linen had passed from white to red in my first experiments; and now at the end of two or three hours I did not perceive the least alteration. I knew that there was nothing which brought out the colour of the liquor of *buccinum* so speedily as the heat of the sun or fire; but I recollected, that there had been no sun-shine at the time of my experiments on the sea shore. However, to be satisfied on this head, as there was no sun-shine at present, I placed the linen that had been wetted with the liquor of the grain very near the fire; they dried there, but without any change of colour.

Confounded, and not knowing what else to have recourse to, I was preparing to return to the sea side, to see if the grains I had brought from thence would resume their power, or had entirely lost it by being transported; when casting my eyes by chance towards the window of my room, I perceived some spots of a beautiful red, such as I was seeking; these spots were on the plastering of the wall of the window; the liquor of some grains, that I had squeezed near the window, had spurted on the wall, and there taken the colour that had slipt away from me. In pursuing this Proteus, my first notion at the sight of this colour in the window, was that the alkali of the lime contributed to its production, and that my ruffles might retain, from their washing, enough of that salt to produce the effect. In order to assure myself concerning it, I took off a piece of the plastering from the window, and having put it on my table I wetted it with the liquor of the grains; but it only served to confound my reasoning, and to baulk my expectation, for no colour appeared. At length I went and squeezed some grains on the plastering at the window; scarce had I continued a few minutes to observe what effect the liquor would produce, but I saw the purple colour appear. This led me to conjecture, that if I placed the pieces of linen that I had wetted with the liquor near the window, they also might turn red like the plastering.

This conjecture soon ripened into certainty, for no sooner had I placed the linen on the window, than I saw it tinged with a beautiful purple.

The cause of so sudden a change was then easy to perceive; that since my linen had continued to preserve the white colour of the liquor with which it was wetted, whilst I left it in the middle of my chamber, and on the contrary had taken a purple, when I put it in the window, this effect could be attributed only to the different manner in which the air acted upon it in these different circumstances. Who could have devised that a little more or a little less circulation of air should have produced so suddenly such a diversity of effects? For it must be observed likewise, that the casements of the chamber were all the time open: All the experiments I made afterwards confirmed this opinion, that it was the air alone which caused the difference. It happened even when I exposed pieces of linen wetted to the open air, in the midst of a court, and, to prevent the wind from blowing them away, put some little stones upon the corners, that all the corners, on which the stones rested, did not change their colour at all, whilst the rest of the linen took a very beautiful purple; the effect of a greater or a less impression of the air shewed itself in a very sensible manner, when I exposed some of this liquor in a glass or tea-cup on a place where the wind blowed freely; all the upper surface was coloured red, whilst the inferior remained whitish.

N. B. I cannot forbear throwing in a query, how far these experiments and observations may tend to give light into the nature of sanguification in animals, and to make it probable that air mixes with the blood in the lungs? An useful reflection may be drawn likewise from the great diversity of effects occasioned by a little more or a little less air, which may solve many difficulties in the animal oeconomy, and shew the mischief of a closer, and the benefit of a more open air, even in such small degrees as one should otherwise have thought inconsiderable.

Whatever experiments I have tried, says Mr. de Reaumur, they have not been successful

ceſsful enough to diſcover to me what thoſe little grains are: I make no doubt, however, that they are the eggs or ſpawn of ſome fiſh, but in vain have I attempted to find what ſpecies of fiſh produces them; they are all of ſuch a determinate bigneſs as the eggs of the ſame ſpecies ſhould naturally be; and in whatever ſeaſon you obſerve them, you find no change either in their length or thickneſs, which hinders one from conceiving them any ways vegetable.

As the *buccinum* appears commonly aſſembled in great numbers round about theſe eggs, it gave me great inclination to believe them the ſpawn of that fiſh; yet they appear ſomewhat too big to come from ſo little a fiſh: All the experiments I have made, have not been able to clear up that point. In vain have I diſſected abundance of *buccina* at different times; I could never find ſuch eggs in their body. I have ſhut up *buccina* in earthen pots put into the ſea, in ſuch manner that the water had a free paſſage, and yet no ſuch eggs or ſpawn was to be found there, which I think muſt have happened, if it had truly been their ſpawn.

This, however, is certain, that thoſe grains are either the ſpawn, or the nouriſhment of the *buccina*, which they are extremely fond of; for otherwiſe why ſhould they aſſemble ſo much about thoſe grains? But uncertain muſt we remain whether the *buccinum* gives the purple liquor to theſe grains, or on the contrary derives its own purple from them.

I have ſought with great care in the writers of natural hiſtory, and particularly in Ariſtotle and Pliny, to ſee if I could find any thing that could give light in this ſubject; but I have not found any paſſage where they have ſpoken clearly of it.

One ſingle paſſage in Ariſtotle appeared to me to have ſome relation to it, but having well conſidered the whole, I remain uncertain whether Ariſtotle meant to ſpeak of thoſe grains that are the ſubject of our enquiry. This paſſage is at the end of the 13th chapter of the 6th book of the hiſtory of animals, and I will give it in the Latin verſion of Gaza.

Defertur ex ponto in helleſpontum purgamentum quoddam illius maris, quod algæ nomine phycos appellant, colore pallidum, florem algæ id eſſe alii volunt, atq; ex eo fucariam algam provenire: fit hoc æſtatis initio, eoq; tum piſciculi tum oſtreæ hujus loci aluntur; purpuram quoq; ſuum florem hinc trahere, nonnulli exiſtimant.

There are in reality in this paſſage ſeveral things which ſeem to agree to the grains we are ſpeaking of. The pale colour he gives to that ſpecies of fucus is the ſame as of our grains; the inhabitants of the ſea-coaſt (for inſtead of *alii* in the Latin, the Greek text gives it the *fiſhermen*) conſider it as the flower of the fucus, from whence the alga afterwards comes; which is very conformable to what our fiſhermen think, who take it for the grains or ſeed of the ſame plant.

Laſtly, he adds, that the purple-fiſh derive their liquor from it; for the expreſſion *flos purpuræ* in Ariſtotle means that liquor. Now this agrees well likewiſe with our grains, from which we may imagine the *buccinum* derives its liquor. We have given their reſemblances, and ſhall now conſider their diſparities:

Firſt, he ſays *ſit hoc æſtatis initio*, whereas our grains do not begin to appear until the end of ſummer, or rather the beginning of autumn. Next, theſe grains are ſo adherent to the ſtones, that they are not eaſily ſeparated. We ſcarce ever find any removed from the place where they were naturally faſtened. Laſtly, all that Ariſtotle ſays in this paſſage, may very well be underſtood of ſome little ſpecies of the *fucus tinctorius*. Shell fiſh feed on it; and it being proper to give the dye, it was natural enough to think that the purple-fiſh derived their colour from thence.

It is eaſy to conceive, that the liquor of theſe grains might have been ſqueezed out in a manner infinitely more commodious than what the antients made uſe of: in order to get the liquor of the *buccinum* all the labour requiſite is to gather up the grains, of which there is great plenty; and after having waſhed them in the ſea water to clean away the filth, which might otherwiſe by its mixture alter the purple colour, to put them under little preſſes, and ſqueeze out all their liquor in an inſtant. The liquor of the *buccinum* on the contrary, could not be drawn out without employing a great deal of time.

An Account of ſome MEN *who lived to an extraordinary* AGE.

ATTILA, king of the Huns, who reigned in the fifth century, lived 124, and then died of his exceſs, on the firſt night of his ſecond nuptial, with one of the moſt beautiful princeſſes of the age.

Piaſtus, king of Poland, who, from the rank of a peaſant, was raiſed to that of prince, A. D. 824, lived to be 120, and governed his ſubjects ſo prudently, that he gained immortal glory amongſt his countrymen.

Hippocrates, the beſt of phyſicians, lived to 104. But Aſclepiades, a Perſian doctor, reached 150. Galen lived, in ill diſturbed health, to 104. Sophocles, the tragick poet, to 130. Democritus, the philoſopher, lived alſo to 104. And [illegible] phra[illegible]

phrator taught his ſcholars at upwards of 100. Finally, Epimenides, of Creet, according to the teſtimony of Theopompus, lived upwards of 157.

Pliny, the great naturaliſt, aſſures us, that in the city of Parma, there were two of 130 years, three of 120 years; and that in many cities of Italy men lived much older; at Arminium eſpecially, one Marcus Apponius, who was 150.

In our own part of the world, Laurence Hutland lived, in the Orknies, to 170.

James Sands, towards the latter end of the laſt century, died at 140, and his ſpouſe at 120.—In Sweden it is common to meet people of above an 100; and Rudbekius affirms, from the bills of mortality ſigned by his brother, who was a biſhop, that in the ſmall extent of 12 pariſhes, there died in the ſpace of 37 years 232 men between 100 and 140 years of age:—Yet, what are theſe to the native of Bengal, who (according to Ferdinand Lopez de Caſtegneda, hiſtoriographer royal) was near 340, when he was preſented to the vice-roy of the Indies?—And as the ſtory is no leſs curious than pleaſant, I beg leave to add a few particulars concerning this celebrated long liver, as confirmed by the above-mentioned author; He tells us, "that the ſaid native remembered that he had ſeen the city wherein he dwelt, and which was one of the moſt populous in the Indies, a very inconſiderable place—That he had changed his hair, and recovered his teeth, four times; when the vice-roy ſaw him, his head and beard were black, but his hair thin; That in the courſe of life he had 70 wives, ſome of which died; the reſt he put away.—The king of Portugal cauſed a ſtrict ſearch to be made into this matter, and an annual account of the ſtate of this man's health to be brought him by the return of the fleet from India.—This long liver was a native of Bengal, and died at the age of 370.

The relation is very curious, and I have produced my authority for it. The reader may put what faith in it he pleaſes. I ſhall finally ſpeak of the three famous Engliſh long livers, the teſtimonies of which may be received as of undoubted veracity.

And firſt, of old Parre.—This perſon was born at Winnington, in the county of Salop, A. D. 1483; he paſſed his youth in very hard labour; and, what is no leſs laudable, in ſobriety and chaſtity.—At 88 he married his firſt wife Jane, by whom he had two children, neither of which were long lived; the firſt died at the age of a month; the other lived but a few years.—At 102 he fell in love with Catharine Milton, whom he got with child, and did penance in the church for it.—Some months before his death the earl of Arundel brought him to king Charles I. at London; but, through change of air, and high living, he died ſoon after, on the 15th of Nov. 1635, aged upwards of 150, ſome ſay 152, and was buried in Weſtminſter-Abbey. He ſlept away moſt of his time, and was over-grown with hair, according to that of the old poet,

From head to heel, his body had all over,
A quick-ſet, thick ſet, nat'ral hairy cover.

Henry Jenkins, of Yorkſhire, was 169 when he died. (See his HEAD, with a particular account of him, p. 368.)

Thomas Damme, of Leighton, near Minſhul, in the palatinate of Cheſter, was 154 years of age when he died, and was buried at Minſhul aforeſaid, on the 20th of February, 1648, as it appears by his grave-ſtone, cut in words at length, not figures; and to prevent diſputes, as the event is ſo remarkable, it is now to be ſeen in the church regiſter, ſigned by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Holdford, vicar, and by Thomas Kennerly and John Warburton, churchwardens, who were then living. I thought proper to mention this relation, as it never was taken notice of by any chronologers; few know it, but it ought to be handed down to poſterity.

The humble Remonſtrance and Petition of ſeveral SPINSTERS *of the County of* Kent, *(as inſerted in the* London Evening Poſt) *in Behalf of themſelves and many Thouſand other diſtreſſed Damſels of the ſaid County, grievouſly complaining, ſets forth,*

THAT the petitioners are now arrived at the proper age of anſwering the ends of their creation, by fulfilling the firſt commandment; and that the petitioners are alſo very deſirous of doing it.

That the petitioners can with truth and ſorrow of heart ſay, that they find the men not ſo ready to obey the firſt, and, as the petitioners conceive, the principal commandment, as themſelves.

That the petitioners, being at church, were ſtruck with grief and aſtoniſhment on hearing the doctor read a paper, called, *An Act to prevent clandeſtine Marriages*, which the petitioners apprehend will make the men ſtill more averſe to matrimony, and conſequently rob them of all their hopes, and render their caſes quite deſperate.

That the petitioners, not underſtanding the meaning of the word *clandeſtine*, did apply to their Rev. paſtor (who is a good man, and always ready to ſtand their friend, as far as he is able) who told them,

that the meaning was, they muſt not marry ſuch men as they themſelves lik'd, except their parents alſo approved of them.

That the petitioners, not at all pleaſed with this explanation, did turn to the marriage ceremony in their prayer books, where they did not find that matrimony was inſtituted for the pleaſure of their parents, but that it was ordained for the procreation of children, and for a remedy againſt fornication.

That the petitioners do humbly conceive thoſe ends will not be anſwered by this act. St. Paul ſays, *It is better to marry than to burn*; but, if they burn for one, and are compelled to marry another, how will their flame be quenched? Nor will it, they apprehend, anſwer the purpoſe of procreation near ſo well as if they married the men they like; tho', perhaps, it may tend to hinder fornication, by ſubſtituting in its room adultery.

The act ſays, "That all marriages, where either of the parties are under the age of 21 years (except widows or widowers) without conſent of parents or guardians, ſhall be null and void to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever."

The petitioners cannot but think that this clauſe directly contradicts the word of God; for they find it written, St. Mark x. 7, 8, 9. *For this cauſe ſhall a man leave his father and mother, and cleave to his wife; and they twain ſhall be one fleſh: So then they are no more twain, but one fleſh. What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put aſunder.* Now the petitioners are humbly of opinion, that thoſe pairs may be moſt truly ſaid to be joined together by God, whoſe hearts, whoſe ſouls, whoſe ſpirits are, as well as their bodies, united and joined together. Will any man ſay, that when a parent compels a daughter to marry the man ſhe hates, that ſuch a couple are joined together by God? No, ſuch matches are made by the devil Mammon, and generally beget a numerous and wretched offſpring, called contention, jealouſy, adultery, murder, &c. If then thoſe, whoſe ſouls as well as bodies are united in matrimony, are joined together by God, and made one fleſh, why does man's act ſtrive to put them aſunder, and attempt to make them twain? But indeed neither this act, nor any other, can poſſibly make ſuch marriages null and void to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever; becauſe the intent and purpoſe of procreation, which is the chief end of matrimony, will nevertheleſs be anſwered.

The act ſays farther, "That no ſuit ſhall be brought in the eccleſiaſtical court, to compel any marriage by reaſon of any contract of matrimony."

The petitioners apprehend, this clauſe is neither equitable nor conſiſtent with ſacred ſcripture. By this clauſe, if a woman was not only promiſed marriage before witneſſes, but even aſked three times in church, and made the publick talk of the pariſh; the man may, notwithſtanding, refuſe her, and ſhe be left without remedy or recompence. Man is by nature falſe, and weak woman too credulous and complying. Ungenerous man is but too apt to glory in his falſehood, and to triumph in the moſt barbarous treachery; there was no occaſion to tempt him to be more perfidious by an act. How often has the cruel ſpoiler, by a well-diſſembled paſſion, by ſwearing that the prieſt ſhould at the holy altar join their hands, by ſighs, and tears, and vows, and all the ſoft, but ſtrong artillery of love, forced the tender virgin's heart, broke thro' the ſeal of virtue, cropp'd the ſweet flower; then fled, and left her to bewail the loſs for life! Is not a rape of woman's body now death by law? What are a man's warm proteſtations of eternal love, and calling all the heavenly powers to witneſs, he will ſurely marry a young woman, but a rape of her mind, forcing her conſent by a thouſand perjuries? And ſhall he go unpuniſhed? And muſt the poor, deluded, injured women have no court to apply to for redreſs? Will the keeper of the king's conſcience ſay, this is equitable? no; nor is it conſonant to ſacred ſcripture, which ſays, Exod. xxii. 16. *And if a man entice a maid that is not betrothed, and lie with her, he ſhall ſurely endow her to be his wife.* Whenever a virgin is deluded of her virtue by a ſingle man, it muſt, it ought, to be preſumed, that he prevailed upon her thro' the promiſe of marriage; and therefore he ſhould be compelled to fulfil his contract. This is equity; this is ſcripture; and ſuch petitioners wiſh they could ſay, this is law too: For, if it was, and proper care was taken to get rid of all thoſe poiſonous vermin, the preſent common proſtitutes, by providing for them, either at home or abroad, ſome method of getting their bread honeſtly by labour, the town could no more be peſtered with ſuch abandoned incendiaries; which would certainly prevent many robberies and murders, and be no ſmall ſtep towards a general reformation.

Theſe petitioners upon the whole think this act much better calculated for the encouragement of common proſtitutes, than to make the honeſt, but poor, petitioners happy mothers of lawful children.

The petitioners therefore moſt humbly pray, &c.

The

The PUBLIC ADVERTISER *has given us the following Extract from a Piece called The* REFLECTOR.

SCARCE any thing ſhews the infirmity of human nature more, than the haſty making, repealing, amending, and multiplying of laws. It is impoſſible that good laws ſhould be made, and duly executed, unleſs the legiſlative power be knowing, prudent, and virtuous; ſo as to render each ſingle law productive of happineſs, or preventive of miſery, to the people. To do this requires greater circumſpection, ſtudy and ſkill, than men ſeem generally to imagine.

The antient Romans, before they enacted a law, hung up the ſcheme for it in a publick place; where it remained expoſed to view for three weeks, or during the ſpace of *tres nundinæ*, including three market days; whereby the inhabitants both of the city and country had an opportunity of reading and examining it. The ableſt orators and lawyers publickly harangued upon the ſketch; ſo that every man might hear what was to be ſaid for and againſt it. After this the whole people were convened to give their votes, in their reſpective claſſes; and if the law was adjudged to be good by a majority of voices, it was confirmed by the council, and engraved in copper. This ceremony may appear ſtrange to us; but it had ſuch an effect, that the laws ſo made are likely to prove eternal: For they not only remained in force to the end of the Roman empire, but have ſurvived it; ſo as to be ſtill obſerved and followed in moſt of the ſtates of Europe.

How ſimple ſoever a law may appear, it ought to be thoroughly ſifted and conſidered: If men are in a hurry about it, the conſequence may prove as bad as if a farmer ſhould cut his corn before it is ripe, or ſtack his hay before it is dry, which therefore fires or rots in the barn. Apelles expoſed his pieces to publick view, that all ſorts of people might examine them, and upon once hearing that a ſhoemaker had found fault with a ſhoe, in one of his pictures, he acknowledged the error, and corrected it. The like method has been advantageouſly taken by different artiſts in their reſpective performances.

Some may think it a loſs of time thus to ſpin out the examination of a law; and an eaſy matter, by a ſubſequent act, to correct the errors, or ſupply the defects of a former. But the making of experiments in law is as dangerous to a ſtate as the making of experiments in phyſick. Miſchief is done in both caſes if the experiment miſcarries. Men muſt not argue in ſuch momentous affairs as they do in lighter matters; and cry, It is eaſy to make the experiment, becauſe commotion is ſooner raiſed than ſuppreſſed in a government. *Interim patitur juſtus*, is a maxim that muſt be regarded; for no good man ſhould be hurt. And as it is neceſſary to be well aſſured of the ſtrength of a medicine before it is given; ſo it is neceſſary that the ſcheme of a law ſhould be well conſidered before it paſſes into an act.

To prepare the plan of a law requires a whole man, and more than a day; for, beſides particulars, a law-maker muſt neceſſarily attend to four capital things of a general kind, viz. 1. The nature and ſituation of the country. 2. The turn and temper of the people. 3. The preceding times, to ſee what has happened. And, 4. To future ages, to foreſee what may happen.

1. He muſt carefully repreſent to himſelf the nature and ſituation of the country for which the law is intended. A particular ſeed may be proper for one ſort of land, but improper for another. A ſkilful farmer examines the nature of his ground, before he ſows it; and a lawgiver muſt carefully examine the nature and diſpoſition of the country, before he undertakes to give it a law. The ſame cuſtoms and the ſame laws do not equally ſuit all places. A certain philoſopher being aſked, which were the beſt laws? anſwered, thoſe beſt adapted to the country; for a good law at Athens may be a bad one at Lacedemon.

2. Every lawgiver muſt regard the turn, genius, and bent of the people for whom his laws are intended. Sometimes the people may be of ſuch a temper as to bear harſh reformations, and yet be raiſed into commotion by trifling alterations. The Chineſe patiently ſubmitted to all the laws of their conquerors, the Tartars, except that of cutting off their hair; about which many of them loſt their lives. The great reformer, Peter Alexiowitz, brought the Ruſſians to quit moſt of their ancient cuſtoms; but by inſiſting upon their ſhaving their beards, threw the whole country into confuſion. The ordinance for aboliſhing exorciſms, tho' in itſelf a thing of an indifferent nature, has produced more violent effects than the changing of articles of faith. As abſolute as the Perſian monarchs are, they do not venture to aboliſh the pernicious uſe of opium: And as powerful as the late emperor of Ruſſia was, he durſt not prohibit the drinking of brandy. Theſe and the like examples may direct lawgivers to ſtudy the nature and inclinations of the people

people for whom their laws are deſigned. What in one country may be done with a nod or a wink, cannot be accompliſhed with fire and ſword in another. Laws muſt be ſuited to the people, and not the people to laws.

3. A lawgiver muſt regard paſt times, in order to ſee whether the law he would introduce has been experienced before, and with what ſucceſs: For it is from paſt times that we muſt judge of times to come. When an ordinance has already miſcarried in the tenth eſſay, we may preſume it will not ſucceed in the eleventh. After a medicine has frequently failed, we can have no reaſonable hopes of its curing. Hiſtory is the ſureſt inſtructor.

The late Czar, who moulded Ruſſia anew, uſed ſuch precaution in his reformations, that he rarely attempted one without being well aſſured it would prove advantageous. King William being exhorted to introduce the new ſtyle, took time to conſider of it; and conſulted with his aſtronomers, whether leap-year, and other chronological irregularities, could by this means be avoided: The aſtronomers anſwered in the negative; "Then, ſaid the king, we had as good let the ſtyle remain as it did." This conduct of the Britiſh monarch the Czar frequently cited, when any new regulations were propoſed to him, from which he could ſee no great advantage to the publick.

Indeed, it is beſt to retain the old regulations when they cannot be bettered by new ones; becauſe inconveniences may ariſe from alteration. A ſtate is like a building conſiſting of ſeveral parts, ſo put together, that one cannot be much diſturbed without diſturbing the whole. And hence Lycurgus obliged the Lacedæmonians to take an oath, that they would never alter his ordinances; which oath they ſo religiouſly kept, that when Phrynis propoſed to improve the Lacedæmonian lute, by the addition of two new ſtrings, the Ephori ordered him to be put to death. This was rigid; for the circumſtances of times frequently require old ordinances to be abrogated. Ageſilaus was deſervedly praiſed, when, upon a certain occaſion, he ordered the laws to ſleep for twenty-four hours. The ſame may be ſaid of Alexander, who once, for weighty reaſons, ordered that June ſhould be May. And Plutarch commends it in Philopœmenes, that he not only knew how to command according to law, but even to command the law itſelf when occaſion required. Doubtleſs, no law ſhould be made without neceſſity, or but for the ſake of conſiderable advantage.

4. Lawgivers muſt repreſent to themſelves what may probably happen, to render their laws unſuitable or hurtful in the future. Man, indeed, cannot always guard againſt accidents, or prevent ſuch things as he could not foreſee: Yet, in the buſineſs of laws, and acts of perpetuity, politicians muſt lay poſſible accidents before them; and imagine caſes capable of defeating or changing their good intentions; for, a ruler, a miniſter, or general, muſt not ſay, I did not think of that; becauſe every man ought to think of accidents, and prepare for them. Thoſe who do not, are like thoughtleſs travellers unprovided againſt bad roads and weather.

But becauſe men are apt to take matters in extreams, I muſt add, that, by accidents, I mean no other than common accidents; for, to provide againſt extraordinary ones, is not ſenſible, but unreaſonable. The beſt intended regulations may be as much defeated by unreaſonable precaution, as by no caution at all.

And thus, tho' prudence and conſideration are required in making a law; yet the middle way, betwixt the French alacrity and the Spaniſh ſolemnity, may be choſe. In the framing of laws, we ſhould neither gallop nor creep: For too much and too little haſte have equally great inconveniencies. Haſty counſel is like unripe fruit; and ſlow deliberations like fruits that rot. It ſometimes happens, that the circumſtances of publick affairs will not admit of delay: And in ſuch caſes, an imperfect attempt is better than none. It may therefore be proper for a ſtate to have two ſets of counſellors, a young and an old one, and employ the young when matters require expedition, but the old when they ought to be done in perfection.

A Pamphlet having been lately publiſhed, intitled, An INQUIRY into the Original and Conſequences of the PUBLICK DEBT, by a Perſon of Diſtinction, *we ſhall give our Readers a few Extracts from it, as follows.*

THE author, after having ſhewn, that the landed and trading intereſts are the ſame, and that the publick debt has created an intereſt diſtinct from and oppoſite to both, propoſes to examine, 1. What the publick debt is. 2. To whom it is due. 3. Whence came the money lent to the publick. 4. How far the publick is affected by it. 5. How and where that money was employed before it was lent the publick. 6. What has become of it ſince. 7. What would be the conſequence of paying it off. And, laſtly, what will be the conſequence of increaſing it.

Theſe

Theſe eight heads he conſiders ſeparately and diſtinctly, and makes very proper obſervations upon each; but we ſhall give only ſome of thoſe he makes upon the 4th, 7th and 8th. As to the 4th, he ſays, The publick debt is attended with every dreadful conſequence that can accompany any national calamity; of which I ſhall hint only at the moſt obvious of ſuch as diſtinguiſh it. If it was payable only out of the rents of land, and of ſuch as live on their means, it might be pretended, that ſince the induſtrious farmer muſt pay his rent, it is the ſame thing to the nation, whether it is wholly poſſeſſed by the ſquire, or if one half of it is enjoyed by a ſtockjobber. Even in that caſe there would be a wide difference. But the rents of land are not in queſtion: Our taxes are chiefly paid out of the conſumption of the induſtrious; and the farmer muſt pay his ſhare out of his own particular profits, independent of what the ſquire pays out of his eſtate.

A tax of 5 *per cent.* on any commodity muſt raiſe the price of it above 8; and as our tradeſmen work under the diſadvantage of paying taxes for almoſt every thing they conſume, they cannot afford their labour ſo cheap as thoſe who pay nothing; and of courſe muſt be underſold in the foreign market. In other words, if an Engliſhman conſumes to the value of ſixpence a-day, and muſt pay three-pence for the privilege of doing ſo, he cannot live ſo cheap as the Frenchman, who enjoys that privilege for nothing. We inhabit the moſt plentiful ſpot in Europe; our people are allowed to be naturally induſtrious: yet our poor want employment. We have not mouths at home to conſume our produce. Foreigners can afford to ſmuggle our wool at a vaſt expence, and to underſel us even in that manufactory. If we have ſtill ſome trade left, thanks to the provident care of our anceſtors, who ſettled our colonies, and to the ſingularity of our taſte, that can accommodate itſelf with Portugal wine, which ſecures to us the lucrative trade of that country. To judge fairly of the bad effects of our taxes, let us ſuppoſe ourſelves releaſed from them, or let us ſuppoſe all the money paid to the ſtocks and ſinking fund given back in bounties to the manufacturers and exporters; and then let one imagine how many hands would be ſet to work at home, and whether we ſhould not underſel all the world abroad.

The publick debt has entailed immorality and idleneſs upon the people; and the civil magiſtrate, whoſe chief office ought to be to reſtrain vice, is forced to connive at it. The revenue cannot be ſupported without encouraging idleneſs and expence, and licenſing numberleſs publick houſes; moſt of which are to be conſidered as ſo many academies for the acquiring and propagating the whole ſcience of iniquity; and the landlord is generally an adept ready to inſtruct the ignorant. It is from theſe academies that Newgate is peopled and Tyburn ſupplied; but it is likewiſe from theſe that a great part of the revenue ariſes. Pulpits may thunder againſt vice, and juries may hang criminals, to eternity; while every means of corrupting the morals of the people is thrown in their way, it is in vain to look for reformation. With what face can it be pretended, that we dare reſtrain vice, after the late glaring inſtance of repealing the gin act? On that occaſion we were obliged to confeſs, that the health, the numbers, the morals, of our people, are of no account in compariſon of the revenue, but muſt be ſacrificed to the publick debt.

Upon the 7th he ſays, It follows from what has been ſaid, that, if the publick debt was paid off, the profits of the manufacturer would be all his own. He would be exempted from paying at leaſt 40 *per cent.* out of his gains. It would be equal in every reſpect to a bounty to that amount on all our productions, and of three-pence a-day to the day-labourer, and ſo in proportion. With that advantage we ſhould be able to underſel our neighbours. Our people would of courſe multiply. Our poor would find employment. Even the aged and diſabled might earn enough to live upon. New arts and manufactures would be introduced, and the old ones brought to perfection. Our moſt barren lands would be cultivated, and the produce of the whole inſufficient to ſupply the demands of our people. The ſtockjobber, when paid off, would find employment for his money in trade and manufacture, and would find that turn to better account than the preying on the vitals of his country. He would then become an uſeful member of ſociety. Rents would riſe, and the country gentleman would be able to provide for his younger children. We would be able to reſtore morality amongſt our people, and the immenſe increaſe of trade would furniſh employment for every induſtrious man. Our colonies would ſhare in the benefit, and many cauſes of jealouſy between them and their mother country would evaniſh. We ſhould become formidable to our neighbours; for, beſides the increaſe of our naval power, in caſe of a juſt cauſe of war, we ſhould be able to advance much more money within the year than we have ever done by anticipating. Such of our bloodſuckers as had no taſte for honeſt induſtry, would

would probably go with their millions, and prey on our enemies, to our great emolument, and their perdition. It may probably be objected by men of narrow conceptions, that there was a time when we owed no debt, and yet this country was neither richer, nor had it more trade than at preſent. Let ſuch men recollect A the ſtate of this nation ſixty or ſeventy years before king William's war, with reſpect to numbers, trade, ſhipping, wealth, and manufacture; and let them compare it with our ſituation when that war broke out, and then let them give a reaſon why we have not increaſed in the ſame proportion ſince that period. Trade was then B in its infancy. Our colonies were hardly eſtabliſhed. Thoſe times had all the expence of them, and we all the profit. Ireland was then but little better than our ſettlements in America are now. We had no union with Scotland, and Portugal afforded but little money. Each of theſe has opened a new ſource of wealth to us. And, with ſuch advantages, ought we not C to have throve in the ſame proportion we did in the former period? Had it not been for the publick debt, there can be no doubt but our improvements for the laſt ſixty years muſt have ſurpaſſed thoſe of the ſixty years preceding. But, alas! * * *

And upon the 8th he ſays, The ſtock-jobbers have the words publick faith D and publick credit conſtantly in their mouths; and want to eſtabliſh it as a maxim, that they are both engaged to ſupport their monopoly, at the expence of the whole body of the people.

The advanced price of ſtocks is more a proof of the folly, than of the faith of the publick; and if people did not depend more on the firſt than the laſt, a redeem- E able annuity could never riſe above par. The exceſſive premiums are owing to an opinion, that we want either the means or inclination to pay off our debts. Such an opinion would not add to the credit of a private man; and how it ſhould increaſe that of the nation, is difficult to be comprehended by thoſe that are not in the F ſecret.

And afterwards upon the ſame head, he ſays, When the art of funding was firſt introduced, the common talk of mankind was, that the people of England muſt be undone. Some people tell us, that the event has proved the vanity G of that apprehenſion. I affirm, that the prediction has been verified in the ſtricteſt ſenſe. All that could be meant by the aſſertion was, that the then poſſeſſors and their poſterity muſt be undone, and their inheritances given away from them, and become the property of other men. It could never be their meaning, that the land would run away, or ceaſe to be occupied by ſome body. At preſent, that is, ſixty years after the revolution, one tenth of the land of England is not poſſeſſed by the poſterity or heirs of thoſe who poſſeſſed it at that time. And if the extermination (as it may juſtly be termed) is not univerſal, it is only becauſe there were a few overgrown eſtates, ſuch as the Devonſhire, Bedford, Curzon, &c. which where proof againſt the waſte of luxury and taxes. Suppoſe the Turks were to over-run England, it might certainly be affirmed with propriety, that if we did not drive them out, England muſt be undone; and yet if they ſhould prevail, the land would ſtill remain, would ſtill be occupied and cultivated; and poſſibly the trade of England might receive ſome advantages from the favour of other Mahometan nations, who are all great cuſtomers for the woollen, and moſt other manufactures; and it is more than probable, that a greater proportion of the property of the country would remain in the poſſeſſion of the original inhabitants ſixty years after ſuch a conqueſt, than is now to be found in the poſterity of thoſe to whom it belonged at the revolution. As the cauſe, I mean the publick debt, ſtill ſubſiſts, the preſent poſſeſſors muſt not expect a more durable eſtabliſhment. Was the plague to rage in a city, and all the rich to periſh, the poor would get poſſeſſion of the houſes and effects; but if the infection continued to prevail, they would ſoon make room for others in their turn.

Preamble *to the Remonſtrances of the Parliament of* ROUEN *to the King.* *(See p.* 582.)

SIRE,

YOUR parliament cannot avoid again fixing your majeſty's attention on the progreſs of the ſchiſm in your kingdom, the dangerous principles which gave riſe to it, the odious meaſures which ſupport it, and the fatal effects which it produces. If your parliament were leſs acquainted with their duty, and leſs affected by the evils which threaten the church and ſtate, they would, perhaps, be afraid of preſenting the ſame objects ſo often to your majeſty: But their fidelity, and your own intereſt, which ſhall always be the rule of their conduct, oblige them to inſiſt afreſh upon theſe points, in order to make your majeſty ſenſible of their great importance to religion, to your ſervice, and to the publick tranquillity.

The magiſtrates have always carried truth to the throne. They have even repeated their applications till they triumph-

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ed over every obſtacle that ſeemed to bar its acceſs. At preſent they would think themſelves more criminal than ever, if from indifference, faintheartedneſs, or a timid deference to orders, evidently incompatible with your majeſty's true intereſt, they ſhould ſit down ſilent or unactive. It is very rare, Sir, that the diſputes which ariſe in the church do not occaſion a convulſion in the ſtate. But how great is the danger with which it is threatened, when the diviſion is carried to ſuch a length as to produce an open rupture; when the miniſters of the church, unmoved by the horrors of a ſchiſm, communicate the falſe zeal with which they are animated, to the people.

Your parliament, wholly employed in maintaining the publick peace, were greatly alarmed at the ſchiſm which has broke out in the kingdom. They made haſte to put a ſtop to it by the rigour of the law, and they preſume to acquaint your majeſty, that the firſt ſteps which their vigilance took to ſtop the evil in its beginning, would have been effectual, if orders ſurreptitiouſly obtained from your majeſty, and arrets of your council granted to importunity, had not encouraged the guilty. Ought not they to have flattered themſelves, Sir, that, on their juſt repreſentations, your majeſty would diſavow thoſe acts which were contrary to law, and the good of the kingdom? How greatly, then, muſt they have been deceived in their hopes, and with how much grief muſt they have beheld your majeſty, thro' the ſame abuſe of your piety, turning a deaf ear to their complaints? Their fidelity is proof againſt oppoſition or diſgrace. The ſmall ſucceſs of their remonſtrances, far from abating their courage, on the contrary ſerves to animate it, becauſe nothing ought to cool their zeal for ſuch intereſting objects.

Yes, Sir, whatever may have been the ſurpriſe and conſternation of your parliament on reading your chancellor's diſcourſe, ſtill guided by the love of their duty, and perſuaded that, ſooner or later, ſuch pure motive will juſtify them in your eyes, they are not afraid of repreſenting to your majeſty, with the freedom that characterizes magiſtrates, that that diſcourſe, in almoſt every part of it, tended to favour the independency and dominion of the eccleſiaſticks who diſturb your kingdom; to extend the ſchiſm, to overturn the laws, and to vilify the courts in which your ſovereign authority is lodged, &c.

INSPECTOR, N°. 54.

IT would be an idle taſk to prove it is day-light at noon, and it is as needleſs to demonſtrate that perjury is a horrid crime againſt God and man, and deſtructive of human ſociety. The laws of England preſume that oaths will be kept ſacred; that no man will perjure himſelf; and therefore faith is given to an oath; and all judgments, as well upon the lives as the properties of the ſubjects, are founded upon oaths.

This preſumption of law is built upon good reaſon; England, as defined by the old lawyers, is a common weal, compoſed of chriſtian people, and Chriſtians are ſuch as are baptized and believe in the law of God, as revealed by Holy Jeſus, the Chriſt. Now no one who ſtedfaſtly believes that God is preſent, and will puniſh the perſon who takes his name to a falſehood, dare venture to tell a lie upon oath, no more than a thief would dare to take publickly plate away from the ſide-board before the maſter's eye, who has ſtrength enough to take the plunder from him, and puniſh him upon the ſpot.

It is therefore the want of faith, in believing that God is preſent and ready to puniſh, which occaſions perjury; and perſons who take falſe and prevaricating oaths, and find they are not puniſhed, increaſe in hardneſs and unbelief. The more univerſal faith and Chriſtianity were, the fewer there were that would commit perjury; and therefore when credulity extended even beyond faith into bigotry, and that credulity was univerſal, oaths were ſo ſtrong an evidence of truth, that all determinations turned upon them. But as credulity diſappeared and faith leſſened, perjury increaſed, the horrid conſequences of which we daily feel. The uncertainty of the evidence of an oath makes it difficult to convict the guilty, and often condemns the innocent. And the more difficult it is to convict a murderer or a felon, the more murderers and thieves will increaſe.

Therefore it is highly neceſſary for the government to keep up the ſanctity of an oath in the opinions of men.

The firſt reaſon that leſſened the people's regard to oaths, was the decay of Chriſtianity; the ſecond, familiarity. Wiſe and good men will always pay an awful regard to oaths, and will ſtrictly take care to aver nothing but truth upon oath, and they would do ſo, were they examined without an oath. But the multitude take up things more by habit than by reaſon, and many of thoſe would, perhaps, tell an untruth to favour themſelves or their friends, who would not confirm the ſame, if an oath was adminiſtered to them in a ſolemn manner; and it is this kind of men that makes the

multitude, upon whoſe teſtimonies the eſtates and lives of the ſubjects depend.

To theſe kind of men the formality of adminiſtring an oath is of great conſequence, and the familiarizng them to oaths contributes greatly to the ſpreading of perjury.

There is an old ſaying, that familiarity breeds contempt; and ſurely, the giving oaths upon ſuch a multitude of occaſions, as they now do, familiarizes oaths to the multitude, ſo as to take off the weight of the teſtimony.

An ordinary man, for example, who collects a turnpike toll, is called every week to ſwear how much money he has received; he ſhudders at firſt with the awe of an oath, and probably really accounts truly; but the temptation of money in their hands and mere neceſſity (they being generally poor) makes them, perhaps, take a ſhilling or two, and the fear of being turned out makes them ſupport their account upon oath: Habit makes them familiar with ſwearing; and what credit ſhould be given to ſuch a man, ſhould he be examined relating to a robbery, or other matter, by which life may be affected, in a court of juſtice?

Will any one ſay, that cuſtom-houſe oaths, election oaths, manor oaths, office oaths, and numberleſs other oaths will not familiarize the perſons ſo to ſwearing as to have every ill effect?

In order therefore to prevent the inconveniences that ariſe from the familiarity with oaths, it, perhaps, might not be improper to adminiſter oaths only upon the moſt ſolemn occaſions, and that in a moſt ſerious and decent manner.

Theſe great occaſions ſhould be in trials before the courts of juſtice, as well to the jurymen as the witneſſes. Alſo the oaths to his majeſty, and all other oaths for the ſupport of his government. Oaths alſo ſhould be adminiſtered by juſtices of the peace, in ſuch caſes as charge a capital crime. On all other occaſions whatſoever, where oaths are now required, the perſon ſhould be examined, inſtead of being ſworn, and ſhould ſign the examination with his hand, or his mark, inſtead of kiſſing the book, and ſwearing, So help me God.

N. B. This alteration of the law is not ſo great as that made in favour of the Quakers, by which, inſtead of ſwearing upon the book, they only affirm: And this, inſtead of ſwearing upon the book, is to declare under their hand-writing.

A PLAN *for collecting and publiſhing ſuch Caſes and Obſervations in* PHYSICK, SURGERY, *&c. as may be of general Utility: Commenced May* 7, 1750. *By the* Society *of* Surgeons *of the Royal Navy, and others.*

IT IS AGREED,

I. THAT a committee of twenty-five members and honorary members, do collect and reviſe all ſuch eſſays, obſervations and caſes in phyſick, ſurgery, anatomy, the animal œconomy, pharmacy, chemiſtry, botany and natural hiſtory, as may be tranſmitted to them by the members of the ſociety, or by any ingenious and obliging correſpondents: That the phyſician of Greenwich hoſpital, the demonſtrator of anatomy, and the lecturer of the *materia medica*, be, *ex officio*, of the committee: That the meetings be held at the ſociety's apartments, the firſt Thurſday in every month, at ſix in the evening.

II. That as one conſiderable purpoſe of this undertaking is to purſue, particularly, ſuch branches of medical knowledge, as fall more immediately under the obſervation of the navy ſurgeons, who may be reaſonably preſumed to have advantages, for ſome particular diſquiſitions, peculiar to their ſituation; ſuch as —— an opportunity of enquiring into the nature of ſea diſeaſes, and any ſpecifick or material difference between them and thoſe at land;——of obſerving any particular effects of medicines at ſea;——the common effects of the principal operations of ſurgery on that element; eſpecially where any remarkable diverſity occurs from their general events on ſhore; and any different ſucceſs of the ſame operations in different climates, at ſea and land;—the effects of ſea-air and diet in general, in various diſeaſes, and the particular changes of the conſtitution, produced by them, under the co-operation of different ſeaſons and climates;—the various diſtempers endemick on their different ſtations; and any remarkable diverſity in the ſymptoms, and the general event of the diſeaſe, between natives and ſtrangers, with the uſual method of treating ſuch diſeaſe, or its ordinary ſupervening ſymptom, by practitioners of the beſt note and greateſt experience in thoſe countries, and the moſt frequent conſequence of it. —It is therefore ſtrongly recommended to them to be carefully attentive to thoſe very material articles: And further to improve every opportunity of informing themſelves of the popular methods of treating different diſtempers in thoſe places, where phyſick is little cultivated;——of attaining the natural hiſtory of the country;——the weather;——the animals;—plants (eſpecially all indigenous phyſical

ones) and foſſils; —— to endeavour to diſcover the proceſs and manufacture of any drugs in it;——and to furniſh themſelves with the beſt collection of ſuch productions, as they can conveniently procure. And for the reception of any rare and uſeful materials as may be preſented, a proper room will be aſſigned, wherein the favour of all contributions ſhall be regiſtered and carefully preſerved, with any hiſtory or deſcription that may accompany ſuch donations. Alſo every liberality of the like nature, from any hand diſpoſed to lend its aſſiſtance, will be thankfully received.

III. That every member employed on board any of his majeſty's ſhips appointed to the Baltick, Mediterranean, Guinea, Eaſt-Indies, America, or elſewhere, ſhall favour the committee with a ſeaſonable notice of his voyage, that they may have time to prepare, and recommend to him, ſuch memorandums, and inſtructions, as they may judge neceſſary for the ſervice of the ſociety, and conducive to the laudable intention of this plan. But to prevent the multiplicity of volumes, without adding to the ſtock of uſeful knowledge, it is agreed, that no other caſes or obſervations in phyſick, ſurgery, &c. ſhall be publiſhed, but ſuch as may be inſtructive in their own nature, or rendered ſo, by judicious and extenſive reflections deduced from them, in order to the eſtabliſhment or confirmation of general axioms.

IV. That all papers, ſubſtances or articles, intended for the promotion of this deſign, be directed for the committee, under cover, to Mr. Millar, bookſeller, in the Strand, or delivered at the apartments of the Navy Medical Society, in the Little Piazza, Covent Garden, every Wedneſday in the evening from ſix to eight, with a direction where to addreſs the author or correſpondent, if a more particular atteſtation of the facts, or an elucidation of any circumſtance of the caſe, may be judged requiſite. That the name of each author or correſpondent ſhall be faithfully concealed, if required: But all anonymous papers, where any ſtreſs is laid on facts, muſt be neceſſarily diſregarded on this plan, without a ſatisfactory evidence of their reality.

V. That if the publication of any thing, communicated to the committee, ſhall be deemed inconſiſtent with their plan, in conſequence of which the author ſhall think himſelf neglected, or diſingenuouſly dealt with, he may apply to them at pleaſure, to be informed of their motives for not publiſhing it, and may depend on receiving all reaſonable ſatisfaction on their part. And that as ſoon as proper and ſufficient matter is collected for one volume in octavo, it ſhall be digeſted for the preſs, and publiſhed.

VI. That each of the members, who tranſact the buſineſs of the committee, ſhall have a copy on large paper of whatever ſhall be printed; that ſix copies, on the ſame paper, ſhall be depoſited with the ſociety, for their uſe, and at their diſpoſal: That a golden medal be given annually, as a prize to the author of the moſt uſeful paper, communicated to the committee, within the purpoſe of this plan. And that all expences, which the committee ſhall find neceſſary to the effectual conduct and accompliſhment of this undertaking, ſhall be allowed out of the ſociety's ſtock.

To CELIA *in the Country. By Mr.* Boyce.

1.

THOU wond'rous proof of nature's pow'r!
On whom my thoughts will roll,
Whoſe image riſes ev'ry hour
Still lovelier to my ſoul:
Say, why the rural life you prize?
What joy can Celia taſte,
Where Sol but juſt inlights the ſkies,
To ſhew the wint'ry waſte?

2.

All ſad appear the gloomy groves,
All dull the leafleſs trees;
No warblers tell their mutual loves,
Nor Zephyrs waft the breeze;
No flowrets ſhed ambroſial ſweets,
No rill delights thine ear;
No limpid brook thine eye intreats,
To view thy beauties there.

3.

Where late the verdant carpet ſpread,
Wide o'e the lawn was ſeen,
Through which the flow'rs uprear'd their head,
And dappling deck'd the green,
Now criſped ſnow, and glitt'ring froſt
Inveſt the chearleſs ground,
And ev'ry charm of nature's loſt
In ev'ry mead around.

4.

A lecture to the proud and gay,
A needleſs one to you,
Each moral proſpect ſeems to ſay,
"Life has its winter too."
Ye reptiles vain in beauty's ſun,
Reflect on what you ſee;
When youth's ſhort faithleſs ſummer's gone,
How hapleſs ſhall ye be!

5.

Now o'er the lawns the hunters fly,
To trace the tim'rous hare,
While echo mocks the op'ning cry,
And fills the vocal air.

Thro' woods, thro' glades, the fowlers stray,
Where lonely birds retreat;
To them their little lives they pay,
And flutter at their feet.

6.

Still does the mind of man reveal
Marks of that savage race,
When woman taught no soul to feel,
Nor sooth'd him into grace:
Oh, powerful sex! thy magick art
Sublimes our grosser clay,
And bids the lordly tyrant's heart,
Love, honour and obey.

7.

Say, can you join the rustick train,
Whom horns and hounds delight;
Or view 'em scour the distant plain,
Enraptur'd at the sight?
No: Tho' if busy fame say true,
The sport some females share;
But heav'n, my Celia, fashion'd you
A pattern for the fair.

8.

Now rise you with the lark, to hear
His song salute the dawn?
To view the swains with flocks appear
And nymphs trip o'er the lawn?
Or tempt the morn your feet to stray,
As you were wont to do;
While ev'ry landskip look'd more gay,
As look'd upon by you?

9.

No: Now, perhaps, pale Phœbus steers
Half his meridian way,
Ere from thine eyes a glance appears,
To clear the doubtful day:
No bow'r you seek, no noon-tide shade,
The prospect chills your sight;
Still by the fire you talk or read,
And wish th' oblivious night.

10.

Deep in the wood's remote recess,
The rose is bright in vain;
Then should you, born to shine and bless,
In solitude remain?
Fly, fly these formal sage delights,
Hither, sweet maid, repair!
Here ev'ry sprightly joy invites,
That youth and sense can share.

11.

Here pleasure with her rosy wing,
Still broods o'er something new:
Amusements here incessant spring,
As graces rise in you.
When banish'd from its sylvan seat,
Joy finds its shelter here;
Bids winter haste on downy feet,
And gilds the gloomy year.

12.

The theatre, where genius beams
Its unobstructed ray,
Where oft in smiles dejection seems,
And sorrow ends its day;
Shines with new charms, claims new applause!
Great in the mimick art,
The tragick scene our pity draws,
And melts the hardest heart.

13.

Ev'n Op'ra now the taste alarms,
With wreaths of merit crown'd;
With comick scenes the fancy charms,
And tunes the soul with sound:
No more the seat of sense arraigns
Th' enchantment of the ear;
Wit gives its sanction to the strains,
The judgment's rapt to hear.

14.

Haste, Celia! haste, let love persuade;
Our various pleasures try;
Advance, in awful charms array'd,
With softness in thine eye.
And when, bright-gleaming o'er the plain,
The summer's dawn is seen,
Return to rural life again,
And reign the little queen.

A TALE.

THE people of a certain place
Refus'd a pastor to embrace,
Unless that he would undertake
The weather to their minds to make.
The thing was hard, you will confess,
To be accomplish'd with success:
And therefore most the charge declin'd,
By reason of the task enjoin'd.
At length one, wiser than the rest,
A candidate himself profess'd;
And he did frankly take in hand
To satisfy all their demand.
His word of honour he did give,
And promised (if he did live)
That they should have, when he was plac'd,
Such weather as they liked best.
On this assurance, great and small,
Without delay, gave him a call;
And soon as this was once obtain'd,
With all dispatch he was ordain'd.
Now, full of hopes, they all expect
To see his promise take effect;
But, to their disappointment sore,
The weather prov'd just as before.
Of this some loudly did complain,
(Now that they thought there hopes were vain)
And now their pastor they accus'd,
That he had grosly them abus'd.
Now some, in secret discontent,
Did their unhappy case lament;
Some to their pastor straight repair'd,
And their complaint to him declar'd.
He first did gravely reprimand
Their bold impatient demand;
Told them, they need not be afraid,
For he'd make good what he had said.

On

On this, they with ſubmiſſion crav'd
His pardon, and themſelves behav'd
With all reſpect and reverence,
And ſtill in him put confidence.
My friends, quoth he, to teſtify
My readineſs to gratify
Your inclination, and to ſhow
My own veracity alſo,
With your conſent, I chuſe to hear
The publick voice in this affair;
The point is delicate and nice,
And conſequently needs advice.
Let's call a meeting then, and ſend
To warn the pariſh to attend:
And, if you pleaſe, without delay,
We'll for the meeting fix a day.
The motion was approv'd, and ſo
They all content away did go,
Muſing, or talking, all the way,
On the importance of the day.
The day is come; the people meet,
And one another kindly greet;
Enters the prieſt, among the reſt,
Who thus the audience addreſt:
My friends, the cauſe of this our meeting
You all well know without repeating;
You'd have the weather at your will;
I promis'd, and will now fulfil.
I muſt your ſentiments conſult,
And of the ſame know the reſult;
Be pleaſed then to let me know
How you would have the weather blow.
You, friend, (I know not yet your names)
Then ſtood up one, My name is James.
Well, James, your judgment tell me plain,
What weather chuſe you? I'm for rain.
You, honeſt man: What is your name?
Is it not John? The very ſame.
Then, John, what ſay you? I'm for drought.
And you, the next, your mind ſpeak out;
Are you for rain, or for dry weather?
Why really, Sir, I am for neither.
For neither, ſay you, pray what then?
You muſt, my friend, yourſelf explain.
Temperate weather I think beſt.
Then ſays one, Let the wind blow weſt.
Nay, From the eaſt, another ſays,
I'd have it blow, for certain days.
My friends, ſays he, this will not do:
Who can give rain, and dryneſs too?
Who can make eaſt and weſt unite?
Or join what is ſo oppoſite?
It paſſes my abilities
To work impoſſibilities.
At preſent you can not agree;
We therefore muſt diſmiſs, I ſee.
'Gainſt the next meeting make your choice;
Speak your opinion with one voice;
Be of one mind: And then I ſhall
Give weather that will pleaſe you all.

Copy of Mr. Macklin's *Farewel Epilogue.*

From the GRAY'S-INN JOURNAL.

POOR I, toſs'd up and down from ſhore to ſhore,
Sick, wet and weary, will to ſea no more;
Yet 'tis ſome comfort, tho' I quit the trade,
That this laſt voyage with ſucceſs is made,
The ſhip full laden, and the freight all pay'd.
Since then for reaſons I the ſtage give o'er,
And for your ſakes—write tragedies no more:
Some other ſchemes, of courſe, poſſeſs my brain,
For he who once has eat,—muſt eat again.
And leſt this lank, this melancholy phyz
Should grow more lank, more diſmal than it is,
A ſcheme I have in hand will make you ſtare!
Tho' off the ſtage, I ſtill muſt be the play'r.
Still muſt I follow the theatric plan,
Exert my comic pow'rs, draw all I can,
And to each gueſt appear a diff'rent man.
I (like my liquors) muſt each palate hit,
Rake with the wild, be ſober with the cit,
Nay ſometimes act my leaſt becoming part—the wit.
With politicians I muſt nod—ſeem full—
And act my beſt becoming part—the *dull*.
My plan is this—man's form'd a ſocial creature,
Requiring converſe by the laws of nature;
And as the moon can raiſe the ſwelling flood,
Or as the mind is influenc'd by the blood,
So—do I make myſelf well underſtood.
I'm puzzled, faith—let us like Bayes agree it;
You'll know my plot much better when you ſee it.
But truce with jeſting, let me now impart
The warm o'erflowings of a grateful heart;
Come good, come bad, while life or mem'ry laſt,
My mind ſhall treaſure up your favours paſt:
And might one added boon encreaſe the ſtore,
With much leſs ſorrow ſhould I quit this ſhore:
To mine, as you have been to me, prove kind,
Protect the pledge, my fondneſs leaves behind;
To you her guardians I reſign my care,
Let her with others your indulgence ſhare;
Whate'er my fate; if this my wiſh prevails,
'Twill glad the father, tho' the ſchemiſt fails.

To Miſs MACKLIN, *on her Father and Mother's leaving the Stage.*

SINCE ſprightly wit, and humour you poſſeſs,
Majeſtick carriage, and polite addreſs;

Since

Since you, as if by inſtinct, do inherit,
Your father's genius, and your mother's ſpirit;
With leſs regret the loſs of them we bear,
Who left ſo rich a treaſure in our care;
While with paternal fondneſs running o'er,
To our protection he reſigns his ſtore;
Who but with inward ſorrow muſt repine?
Who could refuſe an offer ſo divine?
Thee to admire, encourage and reward,
Let ev'ry gen'rous Briton have regard,
To give that budding merit kindly heat,
Which time with ſtealing hours ſhall make compleat;
Then the rich produce we may hope to ſee,
Of Oldfield's excellence reviv'd in thee.
When in the graceful dance thy footſteps move,
Elegance bids each man of taſte approve.
Ev'n things minute and trivial you adorn,
And make that pleaſe, which elſe would meet our ſcorn. [retire,
Thrice happy MACKLIN, who can thus
And like the Phœnix leave thy parent fire,
Which muſt as long as judgment rules the ball,
Give ſpirit, life, and happineſs, to all.

A PANEGYRIC *on* VIRTUE.

ENNOBLING virtue! thy tranſcendent worth [brings forth.
Out-rates the treaſures which the earth
As thou'rt from God an emanation pure,
Thy native brightneſs ever ſhall endure.
No flaſh art thou, no feeble light ſoon done,
A full gleam thou, more laſting than the ſun: [heav'nly rays,
More gay, more bright, thou dart'ſt thy
And each enlighten'd ſoul reflects thy praiſe.
In vice's garb, the beauteous falſly ſhine;
Adorn'd by thee, the homely look divine:
Each thought within their minds is truly fair,
All is agreeable, all lovely there. [airs;
None view thy charms in ſots voracious
Nor are they ſeen in worldlings grov'ling cares.
Nothing like rioting by thee is ſhewn:
Where e'er thou ſhin'ſt no lewd dull things are known.
Politeneſs, honour, magnanimity,
Peace, modeſty, and candour, blaze in thee.

ADDITIONS *to* December.

Dublin, Monday, Dec. 17.

THE grand queſtion, which has ſo generally and deſervedly engroſſed the attention of the publick, after a long debate, which laſted till 12 at night, was finally determined in a manner highly agreeable to all friends of liberty and their country. The populace, who impatiently waited the important deciſion, carried the patriot tribune to his coach, and conducted their glorious defender home, amidſt repeated acclamations, and the joyful ſhouts of protected liberty. The ſound of the trumpet was not wanting to proclaim the glad tidings, which, as in an inſtant, reached the moſt diſtant parts of the city; joy ſparkled in every honeſt countenance, and gladdened every honeſt heart: The blaze of more than 1000 bonfires illumined our ſtreets, which reſounded with the grateful voice of multitudes, whoſe rejoicings were only ſuſpended by the approach of day. Such were the expreſſions, by which a people, truly ſenſible of the ineſtimable bleſſings of liberty, and the merits of thoſe diſintereſted champions, who, with a generous diſregard of private intereſt, ſo nobly contended for the publick, teſtified their gratitude and approbation; and which might have done honour to the antient Romans, thoſe ſons of freedom, even when their republick was at its higheſt pitch of glory and perfection.

Tueſday, 18. The merchants and traders of this city preſented the following addreſs, ſigned by upwards of 100 of the moſt eminent (whoſe names, for want of room, we are obliged to omit) to Sir SAMUEL COOKE, Bart. one of our repreſentatives in parliament, which he accepted with great politeneſs, teſtifying the ſignal pleaſure he received by this publick mark of approbation from ſo reſpectable a body; and aſſuring them, that as it has hitherto been his conſtant endeavour to acquit himſelf of the ſacred truſt delegated to him with fidelity and honour; ſo ſhould he on every future occaſion invariably purſue the ſame great object, by ſupporting, to the utmoſt of his power, ſuch meaſures, as ſeem beſt calculated to promote and ſecure the true intereſt and welfare of his conſtituents.

To Sir *Samuel Cooke*, Bart. one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the City of *Dublin*.

SIR,

In the preſent criſis of affairs, when the preſervation of every thing truly valuable calls for our utmoſt vigilance and circumſpection, to maintain the principles of our happy conſtitution ſacred and inviolable; we the ſubſcribing merchants and traders of the city of Dublin, cannot omit this opportunity of teſtifying our entire approbation of your conduct in parliament, as well in promoting the intereſt of this city in particular, as in oppoſing ſuch meaſures, as might prove fatal to the welfare and liberty of the kingdom.

Our regard for the preſent and future generations, would call upon us to exhort you to perſevere, did not the gene-

rous principles upon which you have hitherto acted make that unneceſſary. It is, therefore, our part to aſſure you, that a faithful diſcharge of your duty will be the ſureſt recommendation to a grateful people, who will, upon all occaſions, endeavour to ſhower honours upon thoſe, and upon thoſe alone, who adhere ſtedfaſtly to the true united intereſt of our moſt excellent king, and yet happy country.

Such are the marks of reſpect and gratitude, which are at the ſame time the juſt reward, as well as the inſeparable attendant on virtue and publick ſpirit; and it is very obſervable, that ſeveral of the gentlemen who concurred in the above addreſs, were ſuch as eſpouſed a contrary intereſt on the late election.

Many of the inhabitants, who from the lateneſs of the hour had not an opportunity of rejoycing on the determination of the preceding night, teſtified their approbation of that important deciſion by bonfires, illuminations, and other expreſſions of the ſincereſt joy.

Wedneſday, 19. Near 100 noblemen and gentlemen, of the firſt diſtinction in the province of Munſter, with the lord mayor and ſheriffs, dined at the Tholſell of this city; the right hon. Henry Boyle, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, in the chair: Where all poſſible magnificence and elegance were diſplayed for their table entertainment, while their ears were delighted with an excellent band of muſick, the ringing of all the bells in town, and by the pleaſing acclamations of the populace round a large bonfire, where they poured out their unaffected, cordial praiſes of their benefactors. In this ſcene of mirth and good humour, which were never more eminently diſtinguiſhable in any aſſembly, all toaſts, expreſſing loyalty and patriotiſm, were remembered, amongſt which the following were moſt remarkable: The king. The prince of Wales. The princeſs dowager of Wales, and the reſt of the royal family. The duke, and the army. The duke, and battle of Culloden. The glorious and immortal memory of the great king William. May the ſucceſſion to the crown be perpetuated in the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover. The lord lieutenant. Proſperity to Ireland. Proſpertiy to Munſter. Proſperity to the city of Dublin. All thoſe worthy citizens, who joined in thanks to their faithful repreſentative, Sir Samuel Cooke, for his good conduct in parliament. May the commons ever hold the purſe of the nation. May the preſent ſpeaker, and all ſucceeding ſpeakers, maintain their dignity in the ſtate. May power ever remain in the friends of Ireland. May there never be wanting an earl of Kildare, of as much ſpirit and ſenſe as the preſent, to ſupport the liberty of Ireland. May thoſe only feel eccleſiaſtical tyranny, who would ſubmit to it. May the commons of Ireland ever defend themſelves from all undue, anticonſtitutional influence. The glorious majority on the 23d of Nov. and the 17th of Dec. Religion without prieſtcraft. The church to the bible. Keep to your tackle, old Harry. The linen manufacture. All the manufactures of Ireland. Lord Tyrone. Lord Kingſborough. The patriot repreſentatives of Ulſter. The patriot repreſentatives of Leinſter. The patriot repreſentatives of Connaught. May the true lovers of liberty, in Great-Britain and Ireland, be for ever united in affection, as they are in intereſt, &c. &c. &c. Many zealous citizens forced into the room, to view the earl of Kildare and the Speaker, their beloved patrons: And after gratifying their curioſity, and expreſſing their ſatisfaction by a loud huzza, very orderly retired. The chearfulneſs and unanimity, that ſo powerfully prevailed in this aſſembly, promiſe the beſt effects to the province, and to the whole kingdom, as far as the endeavours of one province may contribute thereto: And its firſt endeavour affords a fair example for the other provinces, in the following reſolution of thanks to their worthy repreſentatives in parliament for the province of Munſter.

At an aſſembly of the gentlemen of the province of Munſter, held at the Tholſell of the city of Dublin, on Wedneſday the 19th of December, 1753.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this aſſembly be given to the Speaker, and to their faithful repreſentatives in parliament; for having, in this critical ſeaſon, zealouſly and ſucceſsfully defended the cauſe of liberty againſt all anticonſtitutional invaſions; for having exhibited for poſterity the moſt illuſtrious examples of loyalty and patriotiſm; and for having, with the aſſiſtance of the generous repreſentatives of other parts of this kingdom, hitherto preſerved their country from the miſchievous effects of corruption and other male-practices, by which they have entitled themſelves to the moſt grateful acknowledgments and ſervices of all who have a due ſenſe of the intereſt of this kingdom, and rightly conceive how greatly ſociety is concerned in giving virtue ample rewards.

The diſcovery of William Price, a native and joiner of Crickhewel in Breconſhire, who was the barbarous murderer of the Jew, (ſee p. 578.) was occaſioned chiefly by his audaciouſly carrying in his pockets ſeveral

ſeveral watches, and wearing at his knees and in his ſhoes genteel ſilver buckles, ornaments unſuitable to him; and, in ſome meaſure, to his great generoſity towards his female acquaintance in Brecon, in beſtowing on them gold rings, ſtone girdle-buckles, ſnuff-boxes, &c. in too liberal a manner; and ſince his commitment to Monmouth goal, he has made the following voluntary confeſſion.

"Nov. 20, I was going from my mother's houſe to Brecon, I met Jonas Levi a Jew within two fields of Crickhowel, there I turned back and followed him to the place where I took a ſtake and laid it down; I was then before him, and then turn'd back, and met him, and with that ſtake I knock'd him down and haul'd him to the wood where he was found; I threw the firſt ſtake away, and was in ſuch confuſion that I could not find it again, but took another ſtake and ſtruck him again, and no other blows, neither was there any body elſe with me; nobody knows any thing of it but myſelf till this moment, and there I robbed the box of all that was therein of any value; after I killed him, I robbed him of a guinea in gold and two ſhillings and ſix-pence in ſilver; as witneſs my hand, William Price."

THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

The Rt. Hon. the lord Onſlow, Sir Charles Poulet, Sir Richard Lyttleton, Sir Edwarrd Huſſey Montagu, Sir Edward Walpole, and Sir William Rowley, were inſtalled in a private manner knights of the Bath in Henry VIIth's chapel in Weſtminſter-abbey.

FRIDAY, 28.

The drawing of the ſtate lottery ended at Guildhall.

DEATH.

SIR Marmaduke Wyvill, bart. poſtmaſter general of Ireland.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENT.

MR. Prideaux, preſented by the Hon. —— Temple, Eſq; to the rectory of Stowald in Bucks.

B—KR—TS.

WILLIAM Tobin, of St. Mary Bermondſey, ſhipwright.—George Hutton, of Cornhill, linendraper.—Iſaac Mendez and Jacob Mendez, of London, merchants. — William Farey, of Bow Brickhill in Bucks, glover. — Michael Greenhow of Laurence Pountney-Lane, London, merchant. — William Woolcombe, of St. Mary Rotherhithe, and William Tobin, of St. Mary Bermondſey, ſhipwrights and partners.

Alterations *in the* Liſt *of* Parliament.

HARWICH, John Roberts Coke, in the room of lord viſc. Coke, deceaſed.

Flint town, Sir John Glynne, bart. —Kyffin Williams, Eſq; deceaſed.

Higham Ferrers, John Yorke, Eſq; —John Hill, Eſq; deceaſed.

Bedfordſhire, earl of Upper Oſſory—Sir Danvers Oſborne made governor of New York, ſince dead.

Litchfield, Sir Thomas Greſley, bart. ſince dead—Hon. Richard Leveſon Gower, deceaſed.

Selkirk, Gilbert Elliot, Eſq; — John Murray, Eſq; deceaſed.

Worceſterſhire, Edmund Pytts, Eſq;—his father, deceaſed.

In the city of Norwich, from Dec. 25, 1752, to Dec. 25, 1753, there were born 604 males and 541 females, in all 1145, and 1075 buried; being 6 chriſtenings and 47 burials fewer than in the preceding year.

At Ipſwich the chriſtenings amounted to 240, of which 117 were males, and 123 females; and the burials to 198, being 97 males, and 101 females.

The number of burials at Amſterdam this year amounted to 8382; which is 1613 more than in 1752, and 2048 more than in 1751.

At the Hague the burials amounted to 1600, which is 306 more than in the the preceding year.

An yearly bill of mortality for the city and ſuburbs of Dublin; ending Dec. 23, 1753.

Males buried	959	Males chr.	870
Females buried	866	Females chr.	967
Total	1825	Total	1837

Decreaſed in burials 19, Chriſtenings increaſed 104.

A General BILL *of all the Chriſtenings and Burials in* London, *from* Dec. 12, 1752, *to* Dec. 11, 1753.

Chriſtned		Buried	
Males	7866	Males	9490
Females	7584	Females	9786
	15444		19276

Decreaſed in the Burials this Year 1209.

Died under 2 Years of Age		7892
Between 2 and	5	1405
5 and	10	418
10 and	20	474
20 and	30	1338
30 and	40	1861
40 and	50	1775
50 and	60	1568
60 and	70	1186
70 and	80	864
80 and	90	455
90 and	100	54

A Hundred i. A Hundred and One 2. A Hundred and Two 1.

INDE

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